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THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE POLICE
DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK

For the Year

1923

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT

POLICE COMMISSIONER

JOHN A. LEACH

First Deputy Commissioner

JOHN DALY

Second Deputy Commissioner

JOSEPH A. FAUROT

Third Deputy Commissioner

JOHN J. CRAY

Fourth Deputy Commissioner

WILLIAM GILLESPIE

Fifth Deputy Commissioner

Special Deputy Commissioners

DR. JOHN A. HARRISS
RODMAN WANAMAKER
JOHN M. SHAW
DOUGLAS I. McKAY

EDMOND A. GUGGENHEIM
T. COLEMAN DU PONT
DR. CARLETON SIMON
BARRON COLLIER

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1923

BUREAU OF PRINTING
POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK

FOREWORD TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR YEAR 1923

“QUEM VULT PERDERE DEUS PRIUS
DEMENTAT.”

*The criminal misuses one of the most precious
intellectual endowments of the human family
—initiative.*

*The impulse of lawlessness and disorder is a
symptom of social disease—the criminal
takes the same part, in causing it, that
bacteria do in generating morbid conditions
in the human body. :- :- :- :-*

Crime, and the tendency to it, is intellectual disease.

*More than two thousand years ago, the Romans
recognized the truth of this by a crystalliza-
tion of it in the words:*

“QUEM VULT PERDERE DEUS PRIUS
DEMENTAT.”

*“He whom the Gods would destroy, they first
make mad.” These words should be
written, in large letters, in every educa-
tional and penal institution in this country.*

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

HON. JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

My dear Mr. Mayor:

It is my privilege to hand you herewith the Annual Report of the Police Department, for the year 1923. During this year, as with all others since your appointment of me to the office of Police Commissioner, the policy of the Police Administration, of the Police Department and the Police Force, has been one of consistent public service.

Comparatively speaking, the year was not a particularly eventful one; there have been others, more so, in the history of the Police Department, even during my incumbency.

Possibly the point of the keenest public interest was the situation in regard to the so-called Prohibition Laws. During the year, the Mullan-Gage Law, which, you will doubtless recall, was passed at the behest of the previous State Administration for the avowed purpose of scuttling the City and Police Administration, was repealed. The enactment of this law had originally placed the burden of the enforcement of the Federal Statutes, prohibiting the traffic in intoxicants, almost entirely upon the police forces, throughout the state.

When the subject of the repeal of this Act was first publicly broached, it was hailed with much satisfaction, by certain elements in this City, who believed that it meant the return of the saloon, and all the worst concomitant forms of the liquor traffic. When the repeal actually took shape, these elements were on the alert to grasp what they believed would be the psychological moment to promote all sorts of vice and lawlessness. The Police Department anticipated them, and nipped in the bud all sorts of familiar forms of criminal enterprises, to the intense exasperation and bitter chagrin of the individuals comprising these elements, and their hearty, though retiring, supporters.

Although the law officer of the City, the Corporation Counsel, at a conference between the Federal, City and Police authorities, following the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law, expressed the opinion that the Police Department was not responsible, from an academic legal standpoint, for

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the enforcement of the Federal Statutes, commonly known as the Prohibition Laws, the Police Department, in the interest of public order and decency, enforced them as vigorously as ever. The result was the practical obliteration of public traffic in intoxicating liquors, although numerous subterfuges, of quasi-legal types, were resorted to to foster and perpetuate it.

The Federal Prohibition Laws have neither the support nor the respect of a large proportion of the public, and the efforts of the Police Department to enforce them were met with obstructions on every hand. One element of the public freely and persistently questioned the sincerity of the Police Department's efforts to compel obedience to the law. The press, with characteristic duplicity, mocked and derided the Police Department's efforts, with one breath, and with the next, condoled the public on being made to obey the law. The bigoted element of the community denounced the Police Department for failure to take drastic action of a character which, while it might have been very pleasing to the critics, was nevertheless, unwarranted by any law or statute. The general public, who felt that they were being badly treated by the Prohibition Laws, and were the chief sufferers from their provisions, were alternately exasperated, bewildered and annoyed.

Into this turmoil, when churning the fastest, a local politician, named Louis G. Cuvillier projected himself. This pseudo statesman had made himself quite conspicuous in the past by his almost professional enmity towards the Police Department. Without any preliminary, this small bore politician accused the Police Commissioner of knowingly participating in the proceeds of the liquor traffic. The press, ever on the alert, instantly took up the cry, and presently Mr. Cuvillier was joined, in his campaign of vilification against the Police Department and the Police Commissioner, by another avowed enemy of the police, City Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan.

The dust cloud that these two gentlemen raised, with the hearty, if somewhat stupid and blundering assistance of the press, is now a matter of record. However, I wish to state that I do not believe that a public official, and certainly no Police Commissioner of this City, was ever made the subject of more vicious, poisonous abuse and falsehood than I was; nor do I believe that the press ever played a more brazen and contemptible part than it did in its efforts to make the public believe the false and slanderous accusations of these two public officials—one an elected representative of the people in the State Assembly, and the other a City Magistrate, presiding over an Inferior Court.

After every reasonable opportunity was given these gentlemen to substantiate their charges in a court of law, they failed to do so, and ultimately made public apology.

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It is much to the credit of the citizens of this City, generally, I think, that they refused to be confused or stampeded, by this incident, although the most brilliant and conscienceless talent among the ranks of the meretricious journalists and self-seeking politicians tried to bring that end about.

The setting of the current of crime, in the direction of extreme youth, is an appalling development, which the Police Department constantly encounters. Statistics show that in the past, the majority of criminality was to be found among adults of thirty years or more. Whatever cause may be chargeable with the change, there has been a decided shift and now the majority of the criminal element is recruited from among an almost juvenile class. This makes policing increasingly difficult, for many who commit the most desperate crimes—those of exceptional violence—are adolescents, without previous criminal records, or without any previous police history, whatever.

The growing spirit of disregard for property, and even human life, is a terrifying post-war development. How much of it may be blamed on the chaotic and irresponsible atmosphere, peculiar to the people of countries at war, is problematical. There is no doubt, however, but what the prevalent mental attitude of irreverence and cynicism, affected by our youth, provide considerable momentum in causing crime. I regret that I cannot share the enthusiasm of those who affect to see in the irresponsible, cynical and blasé attitude of the youth of both sexes, of the present, good augurs for the future of the race and nation. I do not believe that lack of respect for ancient, tried and true institutions, and the incessant pursuit of exotic pleasure, augur well for anything or anybody. I do not believe that it is sound logic to ruthlessly tear down the ethical and social standards, that have served us faithfully and well for centuries, and put nothing but mockeries in their places.

Directly identified with the foregoing conditions is the traffic in narcotic drugs. The Police Department, with the legislation at hand, maintains a steady, systematic fight against the carrion crow of the City—the peddler of narcotic drugs. All the specialized effort, in the world, however, will avail little when the source of supply is beyond reach, or control, of the police.

Investigation shows that there is a pronounced drift downward in the average of the ages of those arrested for narcotic drug addiction, no doubt a large contributing factor, in the creation of crime, among adolescents. There is no way in which the police can stop proselyting by narcotic drug vendors. That is a problem which is purely of an educational character, and must be handled by the teacher in the school room, and the parent in the home. Neither of them, it seems to me,

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are measuring up to their full duties, but their responsibility is acute, and they cannot shirk it without paying a heavy price to their conscience.

The question of the abolition of capital punishment has been agitating a certain element of the people of this State for many years. When it is considered, however, that of 78 persons, arrested for murder, in 1923, in New York County, only a single one was convicted of murder in the first degree, it would appear that the Courts have made further discussion of this subject superfluous.

I cannot pass these subjects without some reference to the duty resting on the courts. It has become a time-honored and very reprehensible custom to thrust the blame for many vicious social conditions on the police. I believe it is high time the blame, if blame there be, is squarely placed on the proper shoulders. The police have no corrective nor punitive powers—those are essentially the prerogatives of the courts, and especially of the judges sitting in them.

Some of the judges, and courts, have unquestionably lost much of the character of judicial severity, which was once inseverable from them and constituted no small part of their effectiveness. Their powers have, in no way, been curtailed, but they fail for reasons best known to themselves to exercise them. In this situation, where the most potent agency of law-enforcement fails to function to the full, it is necessary to find a plausible excuse and a satisfactory scapegoat. The police have done yeoman duty, in this ignominious capacity, long enough, and if there is an unusual prevalence of crime, and if there is a lack of respect for the law of the land, let us put the burden of the blame on the shoulders of those who have the authority to punish and to assess, and not upon those who are the humble servants of the law, rather than the interpreters and expounders of it.

Thanks to your good offices, it was possible for the police force to be increased some 770 men during the year. They were pressingly needed that the best interests of the people might be served, but their addition to the rolls of the Police Department inevitably increased its budget, a circumstance which was, and will be, grasped as a medium for criticism.

Complying with your policy, laid down at the outset of your administration, the Police Department has been conducted along lines of the most rigid economy, in its history, compatible with efficiency and proper policing. The practice and procedure of the Police Department is constantly being made the subject of expert scrutiny, for the purpose of locating, and remedying, any leakage of men, money or momentum.

The yearly increase, in the gross cost of maintaining the Police Department, is always eagerly grasped, by the chronic critics, as a

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medium through which they try to mislead the public. As the net increase, in 1923 over 1922, was \$1,378,080.98, I am going to anticipate them, as there is no question but what they will misrepresent the nature and character of it, and attempt to make it appear that I take a malicious satisfaction in inflating the Police Department budget.

For the sake of convenient explanation, this increase may be divided into two classes: Mandatory and Discretionary. In this light, the increase becomes self-explanatory, and beyond reach of any just criticism. Through the medium of the subjoined figures, the details for the increase become transparent, and incapable of being misunderstood by even the most determined "reformer."

MANDATORY

Salaries for New Members, Uniformed

Force	\$931,516.47	67%	} Of Increase
Increase in Pensions.....	363,000.00	26%	
DISCRETIONARY			
BALANCE of Net Increase.....	83,564.51	7%	} Of Increase
Total Net Increase	\$1,378,080.98	100%	

No one can deny that additional policemen are urgently needed, nor that, having been secured, they must be paid. Perhaps some of the critics of the Police Department budget are ingenious enough to have thought up some way by which they might be coaxed to work for nothing, but they have not let me into the secret. The payment of these salaries disposes of \$931,516.47 out of a total of \$1,378,080.98.

The law commands that the Pension Rolls shall be balanced by the Police Department Budget. This exaction called for \$363,000 more in 1923 than in 1922. Even the most circuitous and intricate reasoning at the disposal of the intellectual giants on the staffs of the critical press and their colleagues, the socially faultless embraced in the "civic" societies, and similar brilliant and disinterested organizations, can scarcely place the blame for this increase on the Police Commissioner.

The BALANCE of the net increase, representing less than 7% of the whole net increases, and .003% of the entire Police Department appropriation, was due to the inevitable increase in the cost of all commodities, included in which were supplies, additional equipment and the general replacements unavoidable in the natural functioning of any corporation employing almost 13,000 men and women, owning real estate valued at over \$9,000,000, employing hundreds of motor and other vehicles, calling for tires, gasoline, etc., in 100% operation 365 days of every year. It must be remembered that all Police Department equipment is in use for twenty-four hours each calendar day and not for eight hours as in most other branches of the city service.

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At the outset of my administration, I caused a scrupulous survey to be made, and every wasteful and useless practice was eliminated; sinecures and soft-berths were abolished. From time to time, an opportunity to improve efficiency, and at the same time effect an economy, is disclosed, but, for the most part, nothing further can be done to reduce the annual expenditures, or appropriation.

However, the 54th and 65th Precincts were abolished, effecting a saving of \$25,000, in the case of the former, and \$1,200, in the case of the latter, per annum; this released a number of policemen, whose services were better employed elsewhere. A welder and battery-repair man were installed in the automobile repair department, and the procedure of sending the work to private concerns terminated. This measure will result in an approximate saving of \$15,000 per annum. New and more advantageous arrangements, respecting the boarding and care of the department horses, were effected, which will make possible a saving of \$9,000 per annum.

The Welfare Workers of the Police Department are performing the very highest type of social service. Unfortunately, the force available for such duty is very small, and the field cannot be expanded in the manner which would be desirable. The necessity for such work becomes increasingly apparent, however, with the growth of crime among adolescents.

It does not seem as though duty of this character is within the scope of academic policing, but the police have been first to come in contact with the results of deficient home, school and religious training and, as no one appears to be responsible, the police have undertaken the work of moral "first aid." The welfare workers endeavor to detect tendencies among the young of both sexes, with whom they may come in contact, of a criminal nature, or those which inevitably lead to misery and suffering. They try to show the boy, or girl, the error of their ways, without giving offense, or adopting a demeanor or tone which would cause the subject to become irritated or antagonistic.

Thousands of children have been turned aside from the path of criminality, through the efforts of the welfare workers of the Police Department, and much sorrow and economic loss have been forestalled. This entire field is of the highest importance, and requires a force which the Police Department has not at its disposal.

The situation in regard to commercialized vice and public gambling has not suffered any material change, over the previous year. It is generally the case that when public gambling exists, prostitutes are attracted, as the latter apparently reason that if gambling is countenanced, their activities will be acquiesced in. The element composed of professional gamblers, in this City, has repeatedly received unmis-

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takable proof that they will not be tolerated under any circumstances, or under any guise. Eternal vigilance is the price of a city free from commercialized vice and gambling, and despite the constant efforts of both forms of social pests to gain a foothold of some sort here, they have failed and will continue to do so, so long as the present Police Administration holds office.

The complete and permanent eradication of the commoner form of individual gambling, that is, betting on horse races, seems to be largely dependent on the suppression of the publication of information essential to the conduct of it. There are many mediums for the dissemination of this information, the most formidable and annoying of which is the daily papers, which are very eager to reform everything and everybody but themselves. The publication of racing "information" is a potent means of securing circulation, however, and although the newspapers know as well as anyone that in publishing it, they are doing something ethically wrong, they continue to do so.

There has been some cant current about the "morale" of the Police Department. It seems as though our tireless critics had to go rather far afield this time in order to unearth something to find fault with. The burden of their song is, I believe, that the "morale" of the police force is below par.

Although I have given the matter investigation and consideration, I fear that I must confess that I don't just know what they mean to infer. It is apparently one of those pompous pronunciamientos emanating from the intelligentsia of the "civic" societies, which is meant to awe the general public, without committing those responsible for it to anything, in particular.

The efficiency—if that is what is meant by "morale"—of the Police Department is splendid. Although your policy of not making an arrest, when the service of a summons will answer, and not serving a summons, when the desired object will be attained by a warning, has been conscientiously observed, in the current year, 1923, there were 301,206 summonses served and arrests made, as compared with 303,451 in the preceding year. For the sake of our purpose, and to enlighten our critics, these figures may be referred to those for the last year of the previous Police Administration, famous, I am led to believe, for its alleged "morale," of 187,613.

The prevalence of the four principal crimes are a fair index to the efficiency of the police force, from the standpoint of some people. Improved patrol and progressive detective methods have reduced the total of these crimes, murder, felonious assault, assault and robbery and burglary, 40% over the total for 1916. This decreased percentage has been a steady but a gradual one, and that very fact proves that it

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has been the product of concentrated, intelligent effort coupled with effective administrative methods.

Attention is further called to the fact that this decrease, in the crime total of the four major offenses, is not a proportionate but absolute one. During the years, in which this reduction was taking place, the population of the City increased at the rate of approximately 90,000 per annum and, taking this into consideration, there should rather have been an increase in the total, because of the augmentation in population, and the consequent inevitable growth in the criminal element. The totals are: 1916, 14,431; 1923, only 8,768.

To a great extent, the quality of the service that the Police Department will be able to render to the citizens of this City will be in direct ratio to the degree of respect and esteem, in which it may be held. The professional detractors of the Police Department, whether they be the press, civic and municipal societies or thoughtless individuals, should remember that fact, and not give aid and comfort to the enemies of society by belittling its protectors. When a country is at war it is treason, a crime punishable by death, to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and there seems to be no reason why it should be considered legitimate, and even commendable, to encourage the enemy within and without the gates, the unorganized forces of crime, when conditions are normal.

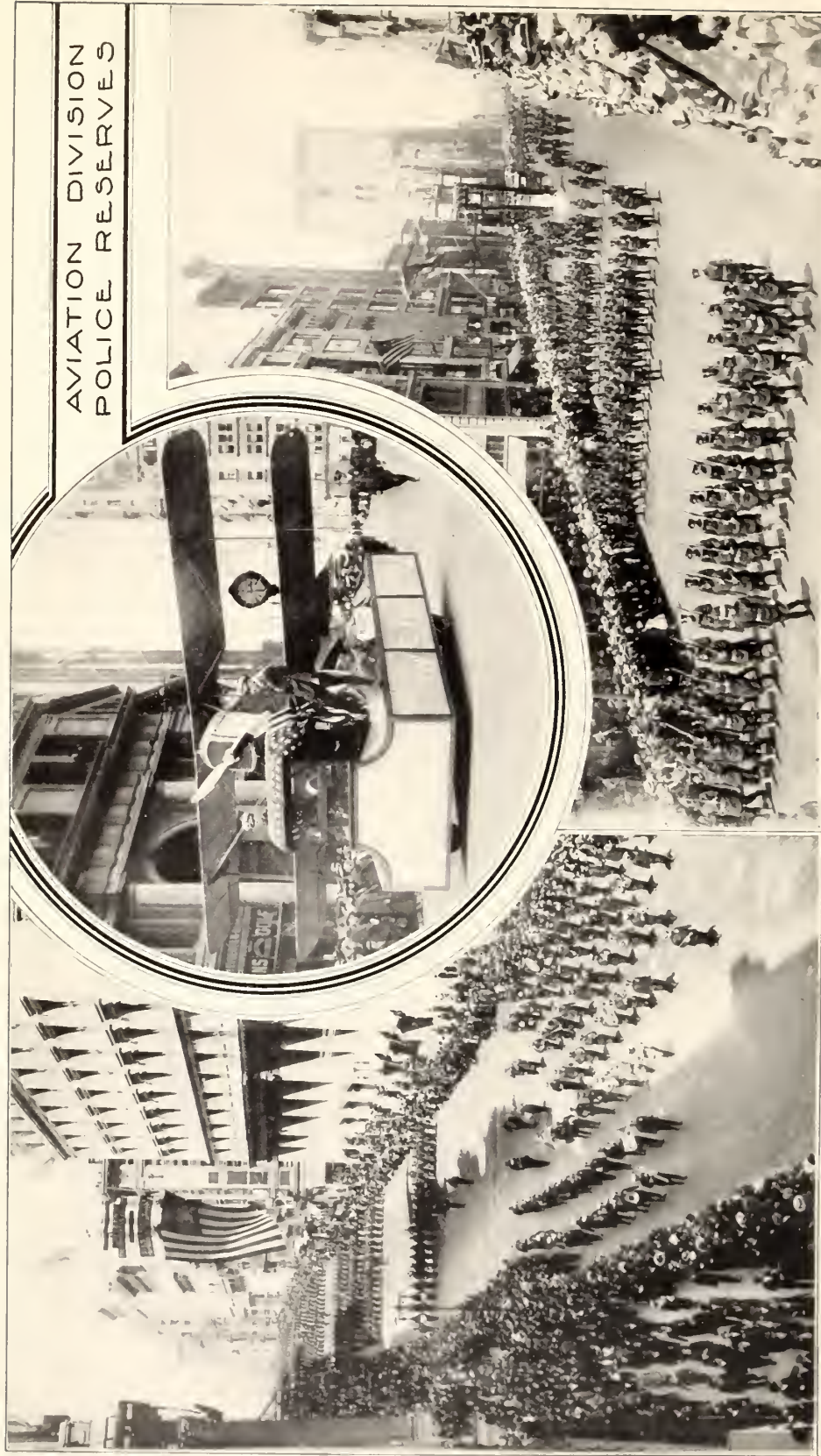
It gives me great satisfaction, Mr. Mayor, to call attention to the exceptional services that the Deputy Police Commissioners are constantly rendering. They have proved themselves unfaltering in their loyalty to the Police Commissioner, and to the Municipal Administration, and that their conception of duty and honor fully entitle them to hold their high offices.

The Special Deputy Police Commissioners, serving without compensation of any sort, have vied with their colleagues, the Deputy Police Commissioners, in their loyalty to the Administration, and their devotion to duty and the maintenance of the best traditions of the Police Department.

I conclude my sixth year of service as Police Commissioner with a profound sense of gratitude to you for your consistent and unflagging support, in the face of all sorts of malignant and vicious assaults made upon me. The office of Police Commissioner must necessarily reflect, in a large measure, the policy and sentiments of the Mayor of the City, and it has been my chief aim to do full justice to the high moral standards and the exalted concept of citizenship for which you stand so firmly.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.



AVIATION DIVISION
POLICE RESERVES

POLICE BAND
AND UNIFORMED FORCE

SECTION OF PARADE
RIFLE BATTALION IN FOREGROUND

ANNUAL POLICE PARADE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Police Department of the City of New York is vested in the Police Commissioner, and a number of Deputy Police Commissioners and Special Deputy Police Commissioners. The Police Commissioner and the Deputy Police Commissioners receive a salary. The Special Deputy Police Commissioners receive no compensation, of any character, whatsoever, but are public-spirited citizens who are selected to supervise various important branches of Police Department service, concerning which they have displayed exceptional comprehension and unselfish interest.

Delegation of Duties

In order that the cause of efficiency may best be served, each Deputy Police Commissioner and Special Deputy Police Commissioner has certain specific duties assigned to him. This avoids any possibility of duplication of effort, or conflict of authority.

The Chief Inspector, and Chief Clerk, of the Police Department, while not ranking as Deputy Commissioners, each have duties of such magnitude and importance that it is necessary to include them in this roster of administrative officers. Following are the duties of each of the foregoing officers in detail :

ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTIES

FIRST DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of :

- a. Chairman of the Trial Board
- b. Court appearances of members of the force in all boroughs
- c. Suspension from and restoration to duty of members of the force in all boroughs
- d. Conduct of rehearings
- e. General conduct of trials in all boroughs
- f. Responsibility for the proper handling of trial calendars
- g. Law Library
- h. *Represents* the Police Commissioner on Parole Commission.

In his absence, assumes the duties of :

- i. Second Deputy Police Commissioner.

SECOND DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of :

- a. Police conditions in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens
- b. *Conducts* trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

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In their absence, assumes the duties of :

- c. Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner
- d. Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Borough of Richmond
- e. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of National Police Bureau.

THIRD DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions in the Borough of The Bronx
- b. Methods of making and keeping records and reports of the Department
- c. *Executive* officer to the Police Commissioner
- d. *Chairman* of the Executive Board
- e. *Represents* the Police Commissioner on all boards of which he is a member except the Parole Commission
- f. *Conducts* trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence, assumes the duties of :

- g. Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner
- h. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Pensions and Relief
- i. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Committees on Ways and Means and Police Hospital
- j. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Division of Narcotic Drug Control.

FOURTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions in the Borough of Manhattan
- b. Boiler Division
- c. Investigation Bureau
- d. Permits and Licenses issued by the Department
- e. Special officers
- f. Regulation of hacks and taxi cabs
- g. *Conducts* trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence, assumes the duties of :

- h. Third Deputy Police Commissioner
- i. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Traffic Division.

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FIFTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Chief Clerk's Division
- b. Quartermaster's Department
- c. Property Division
- d. Printing Bureau
- e. Civilian employees
- f. Care and maintenance of Department buildings, property and equipment
- g. Police Recreation Camp
- h. *Certifies* and signs all bills and payrolls of the Department
- i. *Conducts* trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence, assumes the duties of:

- j. First Deputy Police Commissioner
- k. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Police Reserve.

HONORARY POLICE COMMISSIONERS

R. A. C. Smith	William H. Todd
Colonel Walter Scott	John F. Bermingham
George MacDonald	Colonel Herman A. Metz

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHN A. HARRISS

Supervision of:

- a. Traffic Division
- b. Police Club
- c. *Conducts* trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RODMAN WANAMAKER

Supervision of:

- a. Police Reserve
- b. *Conducts* trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHN M. SHAW

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions, Borough of Richmond
- b. *Conducts* trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER EDMOND A. GUGGENHEIM

Supervision of:

- a. Pensions and Relief
- b. *Conducts* trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER T. COLEMAN DU PONT

Supervision of:

- a. Ways and Means Committee
- b. *Conducts* trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner

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SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CARLETON SIMON

Supervision of:

- a. Division of Narcotic Drug Control
- b. *Conducts* trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RHINELANDER WALDO

Supervision of:

- a. National Police Bureau
- b. *Conducts* trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BARRON COLLIER

Supervision of:

Bureau of Public Safety

CHIEF INSPECTOR

- a. Command of the Uniformed Force
- b. Command of the Detective Division
- c. Responsibility for the enforcement of all laws and ordinances
- d. Responsibility for the discipline and efficiency of the Uniformed Force and Detective Division
- e. Approval of parade permits
- f. Supervision of:
 - 1. Deputy Chief Inspector (Chief of Staff)
 - a. Headquarters Division
 - b. Equipment Bureau
 - c. Training School
 - d. Bureau of Telegraph
 - e. Musical Company: 1. Police Band 2. Police Glee Club
 - f. Police Motor Truck Reserve Corps.
 - 2. Commanding Officer, Detective Division
 - a. Detective Division
 - b. School for Detectives.
 - 3. Inspector General
 - a. Inspection of uniforms and equipment of members of the force
 - b. Inspection of Department buildings and their equipment, including precinct records
 - c. Inspection of Department live stock, vehicles, saddlery and other equipment.
 - 4. Chief Surgeon.
 - a. Surgical Division
 - 5. Chaplains

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CHIEF CLERK

- a. Direction of the civilian clerical force in Police Headquarters
- b. Responsibility for the accurate maintenance of the following:

I

THE CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

1. The descriptive and assignment record of each member of the Force, filed by name and cross indexed by command and shield number
2. Record of grades
3. The Minutes of the Police Commissioner
4. Records of Departmental Recognition
5. The record of contracts and tabulation of awards
6. The official permanent files of General and Special Orders and Circulars
7. The record of special patrolmen
8. The oath book
9. General departmental files and records
10. The preparation, under the direction of the Police Commissioner, of forms of proposals and contracts
11. Custody of contracts.

II

THE BOOKKEEPER

1. An account of all appropriations
2. A record of all expenditures
3. A record of all outstanding indebtedness
4. A detailed bookkeeping account
5. General records and files of Bookkeeper's Office
6. Preparation Annual Budget
7. All receipts and disbursements, including the detailed accounting of the following funds:
 - Police Pension Fund, Police Relief Fund, Contingent Fund, Recreation Camp General Fund, Emergency and Chapel Fund, License Account, Welfare and Contingent Fund, Special Shield Fund, Loan Account, Field Day Games and Police Reserve Fund; also the compiling of the annual reports of the above funds.
8. Preparation and details of Masquerade Ball Permits and Runners' Licenses; also the payment of all rewards on supplementary payrolls.

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POLICY

From the outset, the only policy of the present police administration has been one of consistent public service. It was no easy task to initiate the first step in that direction, because, for the most part, the attitude of many prior police administrations had been either that of cold austerity or general exploitation of the Police Department and the public, to the complete detriment of both.

Under such auspices, the first efforts, on the part of the present police administration, towards mutual understanding and sympathetic coöperation with the citizens of this city were received with a disconcerting degree of skepticism. Various factions, whose venial interests were best to be served by the perpetuation of the contemporary order of things, savagely denounced and derided the police administration, and challenged its sincerity. Suspicion and hostility were the order of the day, and the very fact that the police administration was bent on trying to raise the standard of public service seemed to add to the general irritation.

Distrust Between Allies

It is only fair to explain that the Police Department, for the basest and most selfish of political reasons, has always been selected for whipping around the stump. Probably the most conspicuous department of the municipal government, because of its uniformed men and the intimate part they play in the every-day life of the people of the city, it has ever been the point of attack, and subsequent battle ground, of the opposition. In the course of time, the direct result of all this was to cause a profound breach between the people of the city and their police. Considered in the clearer and kindlier light of present-day sympathy and understanding, there was something little short of diabolical in the machinations of an agency that could create discord and distrust between the people of the greatest city of the world and their natural protectors. That such a state of affairs could, and did, exist over a prolonged period of years clearly illustrates the power of self-seeking politicians aided by a self-seeking press.

The entire spirit of modern life—not excepting commerce and trade—is based on coöperation, and the police administration recognized at once that it could not be had, unless indifference and latent hostility were replaced by mutual understanding and accord. Coöperation is essential to the best kind of public service, and it has been the one unflinching aim of the present police administration to create sentiment that will encourage increasing coöperation, and tend to perfect the quality of police service rendered to the people of this city.

In short, the present police administration has endeavored to give all of the many diversified activities of the Police Department a distinctly constructive character, without deference to clashing precedents or traditions.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

This policy, consistently pursued during the past six years, has brought about, by imperceptible degrees, a totally different attitude on the part of the citizens of this city towards the Police Department; it was, in fact, the initial step in the transformation of the municipal police into a valuable and much-needed medium of social service.

The ultimate aim of civilization must be greater happiness for the human family, through insuring greater security for the individual. Unquestionably, a large contributing factor, in the accomplishment of it, must be the municipal, or local, police forces, for from them the wanderer from the paths of strict statutory rectitude receives his first, or preliminary, impressions of the vigilance, might and sensitiveness of the law of the land.

In the crude, formative period of this city, the police force was in a great measure a reflection of the police requirements of that seething and eruptive phase of the municipality; because, after all, a police force is to some extent a plastic, adaptable organization and responds, in direct ratio, to the character and needs of the times or hour. In those days, however, the police force was looked upon as nothing more than the immediate exponent of the brute force of constituted authority; and no one, apparently, realized that it had any possibilities as either an ethical or social agency.

**Municipal
Evolution**

The present police administration has demonstrated that the police force possesses potentialities far beyond any previously attributed to it. They have been systematically developed, and, today, the police force occupies a prominent place among the agencies that are working for the general public welfare, and for the elevation of the standard of citizenship. This is an almost magical transformation, when the previous traditions and associations that were thrust on the Police Department are considered.

For many years—almost since there was any such thing—the Police Department was the anvil on which were forged the weapons of political warfare; no one knew, or cared very much, what became of the chopping block. Used for such purpose, neglected and lacking any but the most selfish and self-seeking guidance, it is not greatly to be wondered at that the police force lost character and direction.

It was no easy task to retrieve such an object, dissect and reconstruct it, item by item, and at the same time keep it functioning in a manner that would anticipate the eager but uninformed critic. The undertaking is well under way, and in order to prevent this statement having only a general value, I shall take occasion to point out some of the constructive and progressive work already done, or in course of development.

When the present police administration took charge, a vicious institution known as the "Merit System" was discovered in operation. The principle

**The De-"Merit"
System**

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underlying the "Merit System" was simple, in the extreme. It may be summed up briefly: The more arrests a policeman made, the better policeman he was.

The result of this inquisitorial method of policing was to force a large number of arrests for minor and insignificant offenses, to the complete neglect of the more serious and important phases of police duty. This was a brilliant adaptation, to policing, of the idea of quantity rather than quality, of shadow rather than substance; it was the arrest, itself, that counted, not whether it was necessary, nor what the alleged offense involved.

On the face of it, the amount of misery and suffering this procedure must unavoidably have caused is incalculable. Reputable citizens were arrested on the most trifling pretexts, and if it had been permitted to continue, for any length of time, a veritable reign of terror would have ensued. To the great credit of the majority of the police force, it must be said that they exercised exceptional judgment, in the execution of this ill-advised procedure, but the unhealthy competition it provided must ultimately have led to all sorts of sinister complications and abuses. It was immediately abolished.

Preventing Waste and Misery

His Honor, the Mayor, having had wide experience as a Judge, expressed the opinion that arrests were made too frequently, and often without adequate reason. An order was issued, consequently, that arrests should not be made, when the service of a summons would be equally as effective, and that a summons should not be served, when a warning would suffice. Those who through misfortune, or evil intent, are brought under the notice of the police force and receive either a warning or summons should not forget that the humanitarian attitude of the present administration has banished the summary arrest, with all of its attendant evils and hardships.

Protecting the Pedestrian Against Himself

The work of the Bureau of Public Safety is to endeavor to decrease highway casualties by detecting and removing the causes of them, with special reference to the responsibility of pedestrians. Since its establishment, the Bureau of Public Safety has discovered the fact that the operators of vehicles are far from being always at fault, in the cases involving accidents. Previously no one gave much, if any, consideration to this side of the question; the general attitude was that in an accident the vehicle's operator must necessarily be to blame.

The fact is that "jay-walking" has been established as the specific cause of approximately 45% of all highway fatalities, and that, as such, it leads all others. In other words, pedestrians, by their failure to exercise a little common sense and by ignoring the most elementary rules of the road, and by crossing the highways obliquely, or at points other than at the regular cross-walks, are themselves to blame for nearly half of the highway accidents that end fatally.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The discovery of this fact has put an entirely new complexion on one phase of the traffic problem, and the police administration at once took steps to regulate pedestrian traffic at certain dangerously congested spots. Even though it is for their own good, many did not take kindly to this innovation, and, strange as it may seem, it has been very difficult to secure the coöperation of the general public in the attempt to prevent conflict between the movement of pedestrian and vehicular traffic. In spite of an energetic and intensive campaign against "jay-walking," it continues to be difficult to persuade pedestrians that they are taking a wholly unnecessary gamble with their lives when they do it. It has begun to look as though special legislation would be necessary to put a stop to it, and to make possible the systematic regulation of pedestrian traffic, generally, as it sometimes seems as though moral suasion is insufficient.

**Special
Pedestrian
Legislation**

The Brake Squad examined thousands of vehicles for defective brakes, for it has also been discovered that there have been vehicles on the highways with brakes so defective that they might as well not have had any. When the operators of vehicles in that condition are confronted with an emergency that demands that they come to a sudden stop, they are incapable of doing it, and the result is almost inevitably an accident. If some one is not killed it often happens that they are seriously injured, or if no one is injured it is almost inescapable that considerable damage is done. All of this could have been avoided if the vehicle had proper brakes, and it would seem as though everyone would be conscientious enough to want to have their vehicle in such shape that it would be safe to operate it.

The Brake Squad is constantly locating vehicles of all kinds that have defective brakes, and that are deficient in other essential equipment, and the existence of these conditions indicates conclusively that many highway casualties are not due to freaks of malign chance nor, what is more important, to any defect in the traffic regulations nor their enforcement, but simply and solely to the criminal negligence and indifference on the part of the operators of vehicles, essential parts of whose equipment are in a dangerous condition.

It seems almost incredible that the operators of vehicles would be so irresponsible, or so oblivious of their obligations to their fellows, as to operate high-powered motor vehicles in such condition that they may become, without warning, a Car of Juggernaut that cannot be controlled. Many such have been discovered and they have received severe treatment at the hands of the courts, but not more so than they deserved. On the face of it, it does not seem as though the Police Department should be charged with duty of this character, nor that its budget should have to bear the burden of the expense. A special automobile inspection bureau should be established, with numerous branches, conveniently located, at which all motor vehicles should be presented at stated intervals for thorough examination as to condition, equipment

Juggernauts

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and ownership. If the Police Department were to undertake this additional task money and men should be especially provided for that purpose.

The results of the work of the Bureau of Public Safety are gratifying in the extreme. There was an increase in the approximate population of the City of 90,000 over 1922, and there was an increase in the number of registered motor cars of 45,669 in the same period. There were 109 more persons killed and 3,715 injured in 1923 than 1922, but if the 1922 ratio of casualties per 10,000 registered automobiles had been maintained in 1923, there would have been 60 more fatalities and 1,073 more injured than there actually were.

Lectures, supplemented with practical illustrations of various kinds, are given in the public schools to the children, on the subject of the vital necessity for caution when crossing the streets, the folly of taking chances, and the avoidance of certain perilous forms of street games and amusements. This campaign was effective for, although there was an increased school enrollment of 20,000 in 1923 over the previous year, there were 30 less fatalities among the children.

The Campaign Against Recklessness

The Bureau of Public Safety maintains a continuous campaign against reckless pedestrians, reckless drivers and carelessness, negligence and indifference of all sorts, as regards highway traffic, by the people of this City. Trained members of the Bureau circulate about and address school children, chauffeurs, theatre and motion-picture audiences, civic and other societies, and other gatherings when requested, preaching the doctrine of "Safety First," and crusading against thoughtlessness and failure to take proper precautions at all times. To lend vitality to the campaign "Safety First" literature is being constantly scattered, and a "Public Safety Day" was designated and marked by appropriate observances. The Police Department is doing everything in its power to make the streets safe, but the real solution of the problem lies in the hearty coöperation of the people with the Police Department regulations.

The Health of the Policeman

Police work of the character demanded by the needs of this city cannot be performed by policemen who are not equipped, in every way, to do it. The nature of the policeman's duties is such that it is not an easy matter for him to keep in average good health. He is exposed, for long periods, to all sorts of inclement weather; he gets his meals, many times, at very irregular intervals; and, most important of all, he is often so situated that he cannot attend to the calls of nature when it is necessary for him to do so. Immediately following a certain large "strike," recently, there was a veritable epidemic of gastro-enteritis among the policemen assigned to strike duty, due directly to this enforced neglect. Pulmonary complaints are a powerful agency for depleting the ranks, and painful diseases and conditions attributable to long periods on foot help keep the sick list swollen.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Having full cognizance of these conditions, from the viewpoint of practical experience, the police administration has undertaken to provide or secure every reasonable means to keep the rank and file in shape to perform efficient police duty. Besides the regular paid surgeons of the police force, the police administration solicited the services of many eminent specialists in the treatment of complaints peculiar to policemen. A generous number of these professional gentlemen responded to the appeal, and members of the force now have medical attention of a quality that is beyond the means of the average man.

The Police Recreation and Convalescent Camp, in the Catskill Mountains, was purchased from the proceeds of the Police Field Day Games. Policemen who are invalided, convalescing or suffering from serious illness demanding rest and change of air, find it here, where they are among congenial surroundings and receive treatment from physicians who understand their complaints and medical history and are in sympathy with them.

Prior to the founding of the Camp, policemen were often compelled to assume a financial load far in excess of their resources, in order to secure adequate medical attention and essential change of climate and surroundings. Serious complications almost inevitably followed, and besides that, the patient's family and dependents were virtually always the first to feel the effects of the financial tightness. It may be well to state, most emphatically, that none of the outlay demanded by the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of the Police Recreation and Convalescent Camp was borne by the taxpayers, or raised by taxation; it is entirely the product of the innate generosity and esprit de corps of the rank and file of the Police Department, and it provides a permanent, glorious memorial to their native philanthropy and athletic prowess. There is something peculiarly fitting that the funds to endow and maintain a health and convalescent home for the incapacitated and ailing members of the Police Department should be raised by the athletic feats of the healthy members of it.

**The Con-
valescent Camp**

CRIME CONDITIONS

The subject of criminal activity in this city is naturally one of great interest to the public, generally, but this interest has frequently been made a medium for the exploitation of falsehood and misrepresentation. From time to time, some publicity-seeking individual, or self-styled and self-appointed "civic society," engages public attention, usually through the medium of an ever-ready press, with sensational statements about crime and crime conditions. To lend a proper degree of verisimilitude to the statements, they are heavily ballasted with figures which are declared to be arithmetical and infallible reflections of crime conditions in this city.

**Irresponsible
Crime Reviews**

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No one knows, and those responsible for the publicity given the statements do not seem to care, where the author of the article secured the records from which his figures were presumably compiled. No one knows much, if anything, about the author, nor what his pretensions are to being recognized as an authority on crime, nor whether there is any reason why his word should be taken on the subject of crime, criminal conditions, or anything else, for that matter.

The statement, richly frescoed with "statistics," ever dear to the heart of the amateur reformer and publicist, is thrust upon the unsuspecting public. The vast majority of those who read it have neither the time nor knowledge gained by experience to analyze it. Few understand it. Perhaps the "author" did not intend that it should be understood, but here and there are unequivocal statements of a character that tell the reader that his life and property are in imminent danger from criminals, concluding with a sensational expression qualified to alarm and to justify the publication of the article.

Why such practices were not suffocated in their infancy, it is difficult to understand. I have read and painstakingly dissected countless items and "news stories" of this brand in an effort to ascertain what constructive or useful purpose they could possibly serve; the author, and those responsible for the publication of the yarn, never have an unique or practical thought to offer to better or remedy any condition. Candidly, in the last analysis, the article is simply and solely calculated to irritate and alarm, and that it should do so, is not to be wondered at.

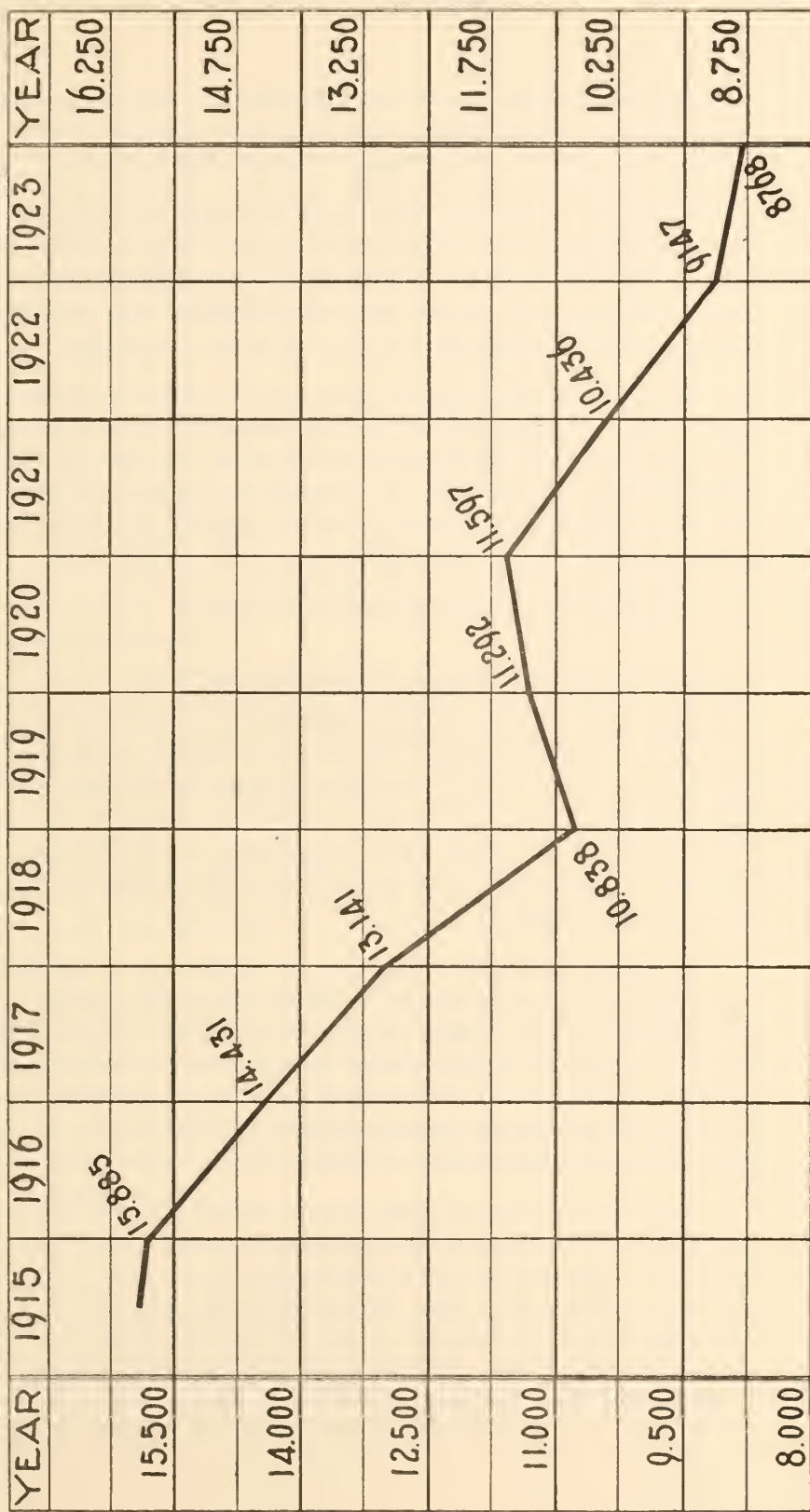
The publication of such articles is not fair nor just to the citizens of this city, nor to the Police Department, and I take this occasion to deprecate such a practice and to brand unauthorized and unofficial statements of this character as unreliable, dangerous because misleading and prejudicial to the public welfare. Various insurance concerns—who can scarcely be credited with any acute degree of altruism or overweening interest in the public good—have been serious offenders in this respect, and while the statistics and explanatory articles they print in connection with them are interesting, their statistics can scarcely be considered free from prejudice, or of a color that would be detrimental to the conduct and growth of their business.

**Only One
Authority on
Crime**

So far as I know, no one is in a position to issue an authoritative survey of crime conditions in this city, excepting the Police Commissioner, and for any one to pretend to have any special knowledge on this subject, obtained from any other source than the official records of the Police Department, is obviously absurd. Idlers, dilettantes in civics and amateur reformers cannot be prevented from speculating on crime and crime conditions as profusely as their spare time will permit, but they should beware of figures, and conscientious enough to label the results of their superficial investigations honestly.

SERIOUS CRIMES

(MURDER, FELONIOUS ASSAULT, ASSAULT AND ROBBERY AND BURGLARY)



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The trunk of the tree of crime consists, for the most part, of four cardinal offenses against person and property: Murder, Felonious Assault, Assault and Robbery, and Burglary. If anything constitutes a criterion of crime conditions, in a given locality, at a given time, the prevalence of these offenses should provide it. The reason for such an assumption is that observation, continued over a long period of years, has established the fact that the number of these crimes, committed during a stipulated period, provides a good exponent of the current force of lawlessness, and, hence, the only reliable standard of comparison we have up to the present time.

The public mind is not very clear on the subject of just how much the police force is responsible for the prevalence of crime, although the press consistently tries to impress the public with the idea that the Police Department is wholly responsible for it. Of these four principal crimes, only two—assault and robbery, and burglary—can be logically classified as partially preventable. Improved patrol conditions in sensitive localities have virtually cut the latter class of crime in half; the crime of assault and robbery has fluctuated, but there is a distinct downward movement.

"Preventable" Crime

For the most part, murder and felonious assault are crimes of cunning or passion, or both. They are almost never committed in sight or sound of a policeman, and just how the police force can be held to account for failing to suppress or obliterate them, is hard to see. Murderers seldom take others into their confidence. Many felonious assaults are committed indoors, or in out of the way spots, but if they were all committed on the highways, in broad daylight, the police force would have to be composed entirely of wizards to enable them to be on the spot at the instant preceding the commission of the crime.

If there is any such a thing as a preventive power, springing from the police force, it must be effective in direct ratio to the prestige of the Police Department. It is a matter of psychology, because if the prestige of the Police Department—in other words, its reputation for honesty, efficiency and general cohesiveness—is high, and this opinion is commonly shared by the people of the city, the lawless and disorderly, or those tempted to be lawless and disorderly, will hesitate before committing crime, or launching on a career of it.

Under the pretense of public interest, various agencies, indigenous to this city, for the furtherance of selfish political purposes, sheer malice or to justify their very existence, perennially malign and slander the Police Department. In the last two or three years, attacks of this sort have assumed a new mask. They declare that the "morale"—a pretentious kind of word, and one strange to the lexicons of the self-constituted reformers and critics of the Police Department prior to the advent of war-time French—of the Police Force has "broken down." No evidence is ever offered in support of this contention,

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and there is nothing to indicate on what authority, or on whose, this rather broad assertion is based. There it is—sonorous, mouth-filling and, from the standpoint of its author, undoubtedly altogether damning!

However, to one experienced in the political and journalistic trickery and hocus-pocus of New York City, it is merely one of those gaudy, meaningless phrases, designed to create distrust and hostility, without any possibility of challenging the author of it, or exposing its emptiness.

The fact of the matter is that had the *morale* of the police force been impaired in the slightest—which it has not—there should be no occasion for surprise. The authors, and disseminators, of the allegation have unquestionably done everything in their power to destroy the prestige and esteem in which the Police Department is held by the people of this city, and to inspire the criminal to new and loftier flights of crime. If these systematic efforts to disparage and belittle the Police Department had at last borne fruit, and broken the morale of its members, the authors of these attacks and their journalistic accessories should be the last to express surprise, or to give expression to hypocritical incredulity.

**Morale of the
Police Force**

Under the circumstances, it gives me much satisfaction to be able to publish some authentic figures—not compiled from any other source than the public records of the Police Department; not colored in deference to the business interests, nor political preferences of anyone.

As to the general activity of the police force, I point to the fact that in the current year, 1923, there were 301,206 summonses served or arrests made. For the present purpose, this total may be compared with that of 303,451 for 1922, and 187,613 for the year 1917, the last of the preceding municipal and police administrations.

The compact table subjoined gives the latest available figures on the four principal crimes, previously referred to. It should always be remembered, in reading any tables or statistics in this Report, that comparisons instituted with former years should be made subject to the provision that the population of the city increases at the rate of almost 90,000 per annum, and that because of this increase, crime totals should naturally grow, if only in obedience to the workings of the law of averages.

THE FOUR PRINCIPAL CRIMES

	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	Facts
Murder	262	266	237	*215	224	223	236	186	
Felonious Assault	2,496	2,405	2,444	2,786	2,537	2,354	2,591	3,466	
Assault and Robbery	1,077	1,086	1,197	1,145	1,133	849	864	886	
Burglary	4,933	5,390	6,558	7,451	7,398	7,412	9,450	9,893	
Total	8,768	9,147	10,436	11,597	11,292	10,838	13,141	14,431	

* Does not include the 39 persons killed in Wall Street Explosion.

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PUBLIC MORALS

Vice and Gambling

The Police Department continued its unceasing vigilance and activity against all forms of vice and gambling and their promoters. From the gentry interested in the resumption of gambling for high stakes, in palatially equipped establishments, to the shifting handbook maker, or the petty thief operating in the poorer sections of the City selling alleged policy chances for the pennies of the poor, the smug proprietors of assignation hotels and disorderly houses, the bawdy house keeper, the pimp and prostitute, all alike are finally convinced that vice and gambling have been completely driven out of this city, and that they may not operate here during this Administration.

Commercialized vice and gambling have long since ceased to exist here. Whatever explanation may be forthcoming from those under whose regime such vice and crime flourished and prospered, their suppression by this Administration was due to the proper enforcement of existing laws, and without any outside assistance.

Decrease of Lawlessness

Vice and crime are closely allied. The practical elimination of vice and gambling from this city has made it possible for the Police Department, during the past six years, to gradually reduce the major crimes against person and property approximately 40% over 1916, the last year preceding the war period. If supplementary argument against the existence of any form of vice were needed the latter fact would supply it, because the economic saving, represented by this reduction in criminal activity, clearly shows what a tremendous burden is laid upon the people by many vicious "amusements" that some misguided and some guilty individuals affect to believe harmless or excusable.

PROHIBITION LAW ENFORCEMENT

Prohibition Laws

The mandate of His Excellency the Governor regarding the duty imposed on the police forces of the State to enforce the Federal Prohibition Law, issued at the time of the repeal of the State Prohibition Law in April, 1923, made it imperative that this Department exercise constant vigilance in the enforcement of the XVIII Amendment, and its vitalizer, the Volstead Act.

It was the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, following a conference with representatives of the Federal Government and the Police Department, shortly after the repeal of the State Prohibition Law, that the Police Department, or other law enforcement organizations of this City, had no special responsibility in the enforcement of the Federal Prohibition Law. The reopening of numerous saloons, dives and other resorts for the sale of liquor, many of which became the resort and rendezvous of the criminal and disorderly element, made it necessary to suppress these places through the instrumentality of the only weapon left in our hands, the Federal Prohibition Law.

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Accordingly, the following orders were issued to the Department, supplemented by the instructions that they be literally enforced:

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

New York, July 11, 1923.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 19.

SUPPRESSION OF DISORDERLY PLACES AND TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUOR

Chapters 155 and 156 of the Laws of 1921, amending the Penal Law and Code of Criminal Procedure in relation to intoxicating liquors, having been repealed by Chapter 871 of the Laws of 1923; General Orders 11, 18 and sub-division 3 of General Order No. 24, series of 1921, and all orders supplemental thereto or amendatory thereof relating to the enforcement of the said laws are hereby revoked.

The National Prohibition Act is still in full force and effect as a Federal statute and is the law of the land. When His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York, approved the repeal of the State Prohibition Act (Mullan Gage Law) he wrote and published an opinion which included the following observations and comment:

"The Supreme Court of the United States said: 'The constitution, laws and treaties of the United States are as much a part of the law of every State as its own local laws and constitution.' That means that after repeal there will still rest upon the peace officers of this State the sacred responsibility of sustaining the Volstead Act with as much force and as much vigor as they would enforce any State law or local Ordinance, and I shall expect the discharge of that duty in the fullest measure by every peace officer in the State. The only difference after repeal is that today the police officer may take the offender for prosecution to the State court, to the Federal court, or to both. After the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law the prosecution must be where it belongs—in the Federal court. Let it be understood at once and for all that this repeal does not in the slightest degree lessen the obligation of peace officers of the State to enforce in its strictest letter the Volstead Act, and warning to that effect is herein contained as coming from the Chief Executive of the State of New York.

"At this point, with all the earnestness that I am able to bring to my command, let me assure the thousands of people who wrote to me on this subject and the citizens of the State generally that the repeal of the Mullan-Gage law will not and can not by any possible stretch of the imagination bring back into existence the saloon, which is and ought to be a defunct institution in this country, and any attempt at its re-establishment by a misconstruction of the executive attitude on this Bill will be forcefully and vigorously suppressed."

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The Federal law denounces any room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure or place where intoxicating liquor is manufactured, sold, or kept or bartered in violation of the Federal law, and all intoxicating liquor and property kept and used for maintaining the same, *as a common nuisance* and the persons maintaining such nuisances as guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment of one year, or both.

If the Federal authorities would stop contraband liquor in bulk being smuggled into this State over the borders from Canada or prevent it from being smuggled into this City through the Port of New York, this Department would be relieved from any responsibility, in respect to this unlawful traffic and they could give their entire attention to more serious violations of the law. But, when the great bulk of contraband liquor now permitted to be smuggled into this State and City is broken up and distributed to hundreds of thousands of persons in and about this City, it will, of course, require the services of thousands of policemen to perform the duty that should be performed by a comparatively few Federal officials who are responsible for failure to prevent the smuggling of liquor into this City and into this State.

Where a member of this Department has knowledge of the existence of a disorderly place, which includes places kept and maintained as a resort for persons to obtain or drink intoxicating liquors as a beverage, it is his duty to repress such a place and to disclose to his commanding officer its location and the names of all persons interested, directly or indirectly, in its maintenance.

The Charter imposes on every member of this Department the duty to enforce, and to prevent the violation of all laws and ordinances in force in the City of New York. Any place where intoxicating liquor is sold or given away, or where a number of people congregate to obtain intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage is maintained in violation of the Federal Prohibition Act and is a common nuisance. It is the duty of each and every member of the Force to suppress such places. The duty imposed upon members of this Department is not discharged by the mere detection and punishment of crime after it has been committed. There remains the duty of preventing violations of the law, and this duty of prevention is no less important than the duty of detection.

The law makes it the duty of every member of this Department carefully to observe and inspect all premises suspected of being maintained for an unlawful purpose, or where persons gather with intent to violate the law. Any facts collected in the discharge of this duty can be used for only one of two purposes: either to repress such disorderly place or to hold the proprietor thereof in fear for the purpose of collecting tribute. If, instead of using his knowledge to repress the maintenance of such a place, an officer keeps the facts to himself, or conceals them from the officials having the power to

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

repress such a resort; or if such a place is reported to his superior officer as not being a disorderly house, or as affording no evidence of a violation of law therein, when in fact such evidence is easily obtainable; such reports will be assumed to be knowingly false.

A perfunctory or modified effort by any member of the Force to suppress such disorderly places and to enforce the law is not the measure of his duty. A policeman has no discretion in such cases. The laws must be enforced at all times of day and night, with all the effective machinery at the disposal of this Department. The maintenance of disorderly places is not a matter to be regulated but crimes to be suppressed; and any member of the Department who neglects or omits to perform his full duty in respect thereto is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to indictment.

**No Perfunctory
Efforts**

This administration has not only driven vice and gambling from the City, but has suppressed upwards of ten thousand saloons and like resorts maintained in violation of both the Federal and State Law. In so doing we have destroyed a great number of the breeding-places of immorality and crime. The figures that tell the story of the reduction of criminal offences in the City of New York during the last five years, are proof of the determination of this administration to continue the work of the enforcement of law, the preservation of order, and prevention and suppression of crime. The return of the crime breeding saloon would negative this resolution. To sustain and promote our record for crime prevention, it is necessary to exercise strict vigilance to prevent suppressed disorderly resorts from being reopened and to the end that this record may be still further improved requires the relentless pursuit, detection and destruction of all such places that have thus far managed to escape.

This administration has no intention of abating its efforts to lessen the commission of crime in the City of New York. To that end the maintenance of disorderly places must not be permitted within the jurisdiction of this Department, and every law, State and Federal, must be invoked to suppress them, whether they be illicit liquor saloons, disorderly resorts, gambling houses, brothels or like places of ill-fame, and to punish the individuals responsible for their maintenance.

In the enforcement of the law you will find the vicious elements, bootleggers, gamblers and their friends in all walks of life, and they have many of them, co-operating in attempted "frame-ups" to evade the law, escape punishment for their crimes, or to deter the police from doing their duty. In the enforcement of this law in all your actions, safeguard yourself against these criminals as they have powerful and influential friends, many of them connected with prominent newspapers, and some of them with the courts who are prone to listen to their story instead of aiding those who are trying to enforce the law.

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This is not a wet or dry issue so far as the welfare of the people of this city is concerned, nor is it, in its broader sense, a question of the fullest exercise of state sovereignty as against invasion of state rights by the Federal Government. In its larger sense, and last analysis, it is a question of law enforcement, public safety, and morality as against lawlessness, crime, vice and immorality of every description.

To permit saloons, disorderly resorts, dives, brothels and bawdy houses of every description, which have always been the rendezvous of the criminal and vicious element of this city to be re-established, would bring worse conditions than ever before, because these places will be no longer licensed nor regulated under our State laws, and their presence would mean the establishment of dangerous, vicious, and immoral conditions which the public and the police cannot and will not tolerate.

The Police Department and every member thereof is, therefore, directed to employ every legal weapon provided by the Federal or State Government for the safety and welfare of the people of this city, and each of them is hereby directed to perform his full duty honestly and fearlessly, without fear or favor, to the end that the gamblers, bootleggers, and moral perverts who thrive on lawlessness, as well as their friends and supporters in high places, may be driven into honest employment or be dealt with according to law.

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

New York, August 6, 1923.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 24.

In the enforcement of General Orders No. 19, Series of 1923, forms U. F. 93, 93a, 93b and 93c will be used in the following manner:

Beginning August 7, 1923, Commanding Officers of Inspection Districts and Precincts, will make a census of all places, within their command, where it is suspected that the National Prohibition Law (Volstead Act) is violated, and full information respecting each such place will be entered on the blank forms referred to above.

Form U. F. 93a (blue) will be made in duplicate, the original copy will be forwarded direct to the Police Commissioner and the duplicate copy to the Chief Inspector. Form U. F. 93b (yellow) will be placed on file in the office of the District Inspector, and form U. F. 93c (green) will be placed on file at the Precinct Station. When any of these places are suppressed form

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

U. F. 93 (white) will be prepared in duplicate, the original copy will be forwarded to the Police Commissioner, direct, and the duplicate copy will be forwarded to the Chief Inspector.

All of these reports must be carefully and accurately filled out, furnishing full information required under the various headings, and the Commanding Officer of each Inspection District will certify these reports in the following form:

"I hereby assume responsibility for the accuracy of the above report."

When Form U. F. 93 (white) is prepared proper record will be made under the heading "Remarks," showing briefly how the place was suppressed and whether it was as the result of the activities of this Department, the Federal Authorities or other agencies. If the business occupying the premises has changed, or if the place has been vacated, such facts will be stated. Any other pertinent remarks will be made under this heading.

District and Precinct Commanders will be held strictly accountable for the prompt and efficient enforcement of General Orders No. 19, current series, and for the suppression of all places described therein.

On November 1, 1923, the Chief Inspector will make a special inspection of the reports forwarded to him under the provisions of this order, and the Commanding Officer of any Precinct or Inspection District under whose jurisdiction any of the places described in General Orders No. 19 is found to be in operation and not efficiently suppressed, will be required to show cause why charges should not be preferred against him for failure to carry out the provisions of this order and General Orders No. 19, Series of 1923.

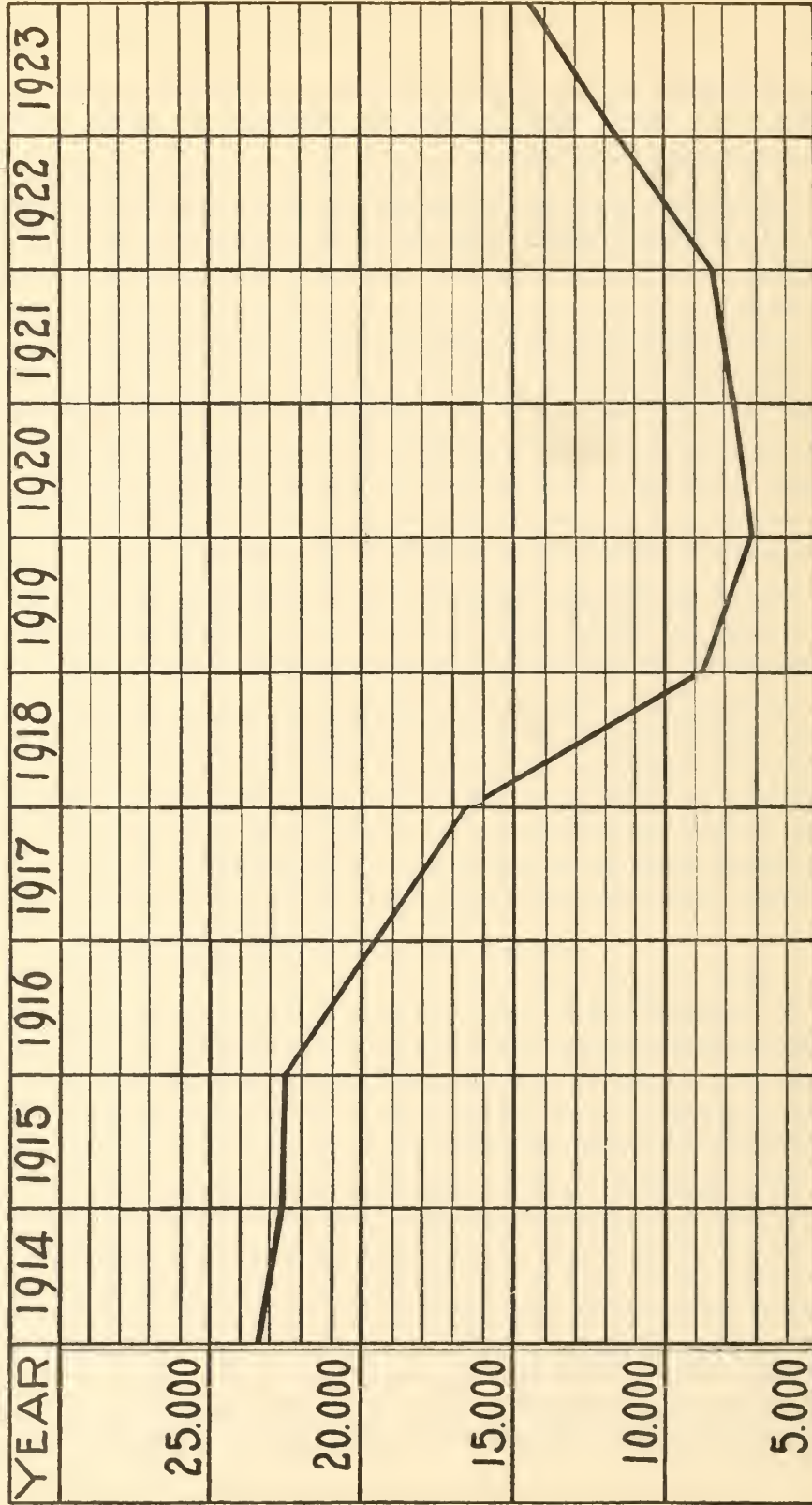
RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

In pursuance to these orders and similar ones, the police force effected 13,687 arrests for violation of the State or Federal Prohibition Laws. These arrests were not, for the most part, made without much trouble and with a larger percentage of actual physical jeopardy to the arresting officers than is customary in the routine police duty.

Unfortunately for the Police Department, the Prohibition Laws, irrespective of what their advocates may claim about their representing the will of the majority of the people, are exceedingly unpopular, and many otherwise law-abiding citizens seem to feel that they are performing a commendable action in obstructing the police when the latter are in the act of enforcing them. Various elements and factions, throughout the city and country, publicly applauded the efforts of the police to enforce the law, and privately profited by the illicit traffic in intoxicants, and interfered in every possible way with the police. Others denounced and derided the police for attempting

**Non-Coöperative
Attitude of
Citizens**

PUBLIC INTOXICATION





60TH
PRECINCT
STATION HOUSE
STATEN ISLAND



POLICE
HEADQUARTERS
IN STATEN ISLAND

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

to enforce the law, and for, a time, it appeared as though a considerable part of the public at large was in a conspiracy to defeat the police and abet the traffic in intoxicants.

Regardless of a large share of public sentiment, and the betrayals they met at every turn, even in quarters where they should have been least expected, the police continued to enforce the spirit and letter of the law and have suppressed all the large organizations devoted to the distribution, manufacture, wholesaling and retailing of intoxicants. A great deal of anguish was caused by the activity of the police, and they made many enemies, but they did their duty unflinchingly, and met threats, innuendos and personal violence with characteristic equanimity.

EFFICIENCY MEASURES

To give greater flexibility in the execution of orders, by the uniformed force, the rank of Deputy Chief Inspector was created. It is necessary for the successful prosecution of the business of certain important branches of the Police Department that they have an officer above the rank of inspector, if only because there may be men of the latter rank in them. There is an incongruous note in the commanding officer of a division having the same rank and title as some of his subordinates; it is not practicable nor just to reduce the latter, nor to change their titles. Therefore the rank of Deputy Chief Inspector was created, and bestowed upon inspectors holding important commands, calling for the exercise of exceptional intelligence, and possessing wide discretionary powers.

This policy has lent increased vigor and efficiency to the work of the units to which officers of this rank have been assigned, and added dignity and effectiveness to their office.

For greater efficiency of administration, the Marine Division was merged with the 7th District, and the 2d Precinct was re-established.

In line with the consistent policy of the present police administration, **New Station Houses** three new station houses were opened for service during the year. Two of them, the 60th and 66th, in Staten Island (Borough of Richmond), replaced ancient structures that were in a shocking state of dilapidation. The other, the 45th, is a wonderful testimonial to the versatility of the members of the police force, being the first police station house constructed entirely by the force of the Division of Repairs and Supplies, without other assistance. It is a splendid building, embodying many structural improvements, in reference to the transaction of routine department business, and the safeguarding of prisoners, that could only be inspired by practical police experience.

Owing to the financial condition of the City, due wholly to the natural and inevitable cost of transacting the business of the largest city in the world, it has been extremely difficult to secure any substantial increase in the numerical strength of the police force. There is no question but what this City

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is woefully under-policed, and that the condition has existed for a long period, possibly for the last fifteen years. Critics of the municipal and police administrations should remember, however, that increasing the numerical strength of the police force is not an act that is optional with any one man, not even the Police Commissioner. It must be done with due deference to the laws governing such matters, and while the Police Commissioner has repeatedly and energetically pleaded for an effective increase for the police force, the City's financial arbiters, while generally conceding the justice of the plea, have not granted it.

Increase Police Force

After a forceful campaign, lasting virtually since the inception of the present police administration, an increase of 759 men was obtained. The necessity was so urgent that a large percentage of this increase was at once assigned to the Traffic Division, a course which was almost generally commended. The absorption of these new men by the Traffic Division did nothing, of course, to relieve the demand for additional men for patrol, where the need is just as great, though not so obvious to the public.

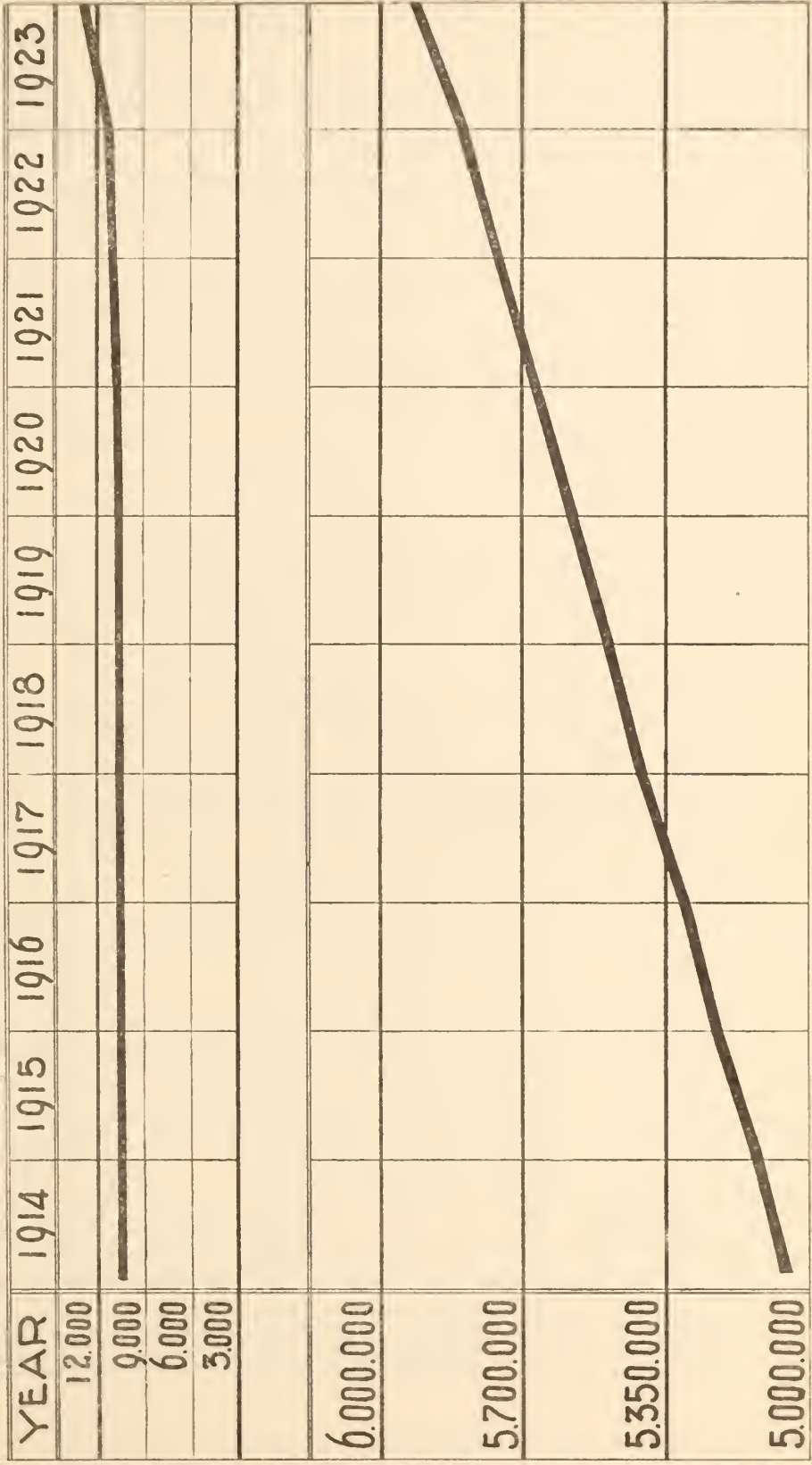
In the leading cities of Europe there are two, three and sometimes four times as many policemen, in proportion to the population, as there are in New York City. The problem of policing such cities is, in no way, comparable with the difficulties presented here. For example, the proportion of foreign-born residents in European cities is so trifling as to be negligible; in New York City the foreign-born constitute 39%, approximately, of the total. Almost all of them come from countries that have diametrically different customs, laws and regulations from ours; and a large percentage neither speak nor understand the English language. While many are often well-meaning, to begin with, they ultimately become discontented and turbulent, when they find that conditions here are not as have been represented to them. The misrepresentation of labor and social conditions in this country to prospective immigrants, by those who have an interest in coaxing them to buy transportation for themselves and relatives, is a remote but very real cause of unhealthy industrial conditions and potential crime. It is a characteristic source of lawlessness over which the police have no control whatever, but of which they have to bear the brunt just the same.

In European cities the police have to deal with a homogeneous population—with nationals whose early training, social and business activities, ambitions and national peculiarities they fully understand and sympathize; and they have, proportionately, from two to four times the number of trained policemen that we have to do the work.

Cosmopolitan New York

On the other hand, New York City is unquestionably the most hopelessly cosmopolitan city in the world. Ancient Rome and Constantinople were matchless in their cosmopolitanism, but that was before the advent of New

POLICE FORCE COMPARED WITH GROWTH OF POPULATION SHOWING INCREASING SHORTAGE



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York. When the heterogeneous character of this City is considered, together with the fact that it constitutes the portal, *par excellence*, of the New World, and that it has, actually, a mere handful of blue-coated and brass-buttoned men on patrol, to the number of 1,700, to preserve law and order among an approximate mass of 7,000,000, the wonder is that there is so little crime and so little public disorder.

The serenity of this City has not been established and maintained because of the employment of fads and nonsense, espoused by the idle and self-seeking, nor because of any direct or psychological support rendered by the press or other printed mentors of public opinion, but because of the sound, practical methods of policing that have been employed, which represent the fruits of hard-won experience, gained by the members of the Police Department in the actual performance of their duty.

The adaptability and initiative of the American criminal of today are without parallel in the history of crime. He has availed himself of every improved means of transportation as rapidly as they reached the public, and this misplaced spirit of enterprise has rendered the lot of the policeman more complicated than ever. With the more primitive means of transportation, available a generation ago, the criminal's field of operation was necessarily circumscribed, and it was rendered still more so by the telegraph. Under existing conditions, high-speed motor vehicles and their aerial and marine adaptations, permit the criminal to range practically the length and breadth of the country—the nation is at once his oyster and his refuge. The perpetrator of a crime in New York City may be a thousand miles distant the following day; several means of transportation were available, and the police had not the slightest check on either, on any, of them.

New Crimes— New Equipment

The police administration has taken full cognizance of these conditions, and provided appropriate means to cope with them, with extra equipment in the form of motor vehicles and speed boats. To completely anticipate and defeat the modern criminal, more adequate measures than these purely mechanical ones are necessary, and for that reason the Police Commissioner has been unceasing in his efforts to secure the establishment, with the assent and active coöperation of the Federal Government, of a National Police Bureau. It would find expression as a clearing house for the recording of crimes and criminal intelligence, and narrow the field of activity of the professional criminal to such an extent that, ultimately, he would be unable to operate successfully.

As matters stand, the efforts of any local police department to suppress crime are largely abortive; when a criminal becomes too well known in one locality he moves to fresh pastures and there, unidentified, he may do an immense amount of mischief before he becomes recognized as a criminal and

COMPARATIVE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCES

POPULATION

FORCE

7.500.000 ← LONDON ——— 21.647

7.000.000 ← NEW YORK — 12.720★

I- POLICEMAN
-TO-

ROME — 120

BRUSSELS — 205

BERLIN — 225

VIENNA — 275

PARIS — 276

LONDON — 365

NEW YORK — 556

2.907.472 ← PARIS — 10.500

2.000.000 ← BERLIN — 9.000

1.841.326 ← VIENNA — 6.700

750.000 ← ROME ——— 5.900

216.000 ← BRUSSELS — 1.053



INCLUDES - 1.000.000 - TRANSIENTS

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jailed. Even then he may be classified and treated as a first offender, and fail to receive his just deserts. The establishment of a National Police Bureau will banish such conditions and fill the jails promptly with professional criminals, who are now responsible for an appalling economic loss and to some extent, I firmly believe, *for the perpetuation of their species.*

The Second International Police Conference foregathered in this City, under the auspices of the New York Police Department, in May, and it was highly successful in every sense. The inspiration back of the International Police Conference is similar to that actuating the National Police Bureau, which is to delimit the sphere of activities of the professional criminal; to make it harder and ultimately impossible for him to operate in any part of the civilized world.

Incidental to this great objective is the opportunity that the Conference provides for the interchange of ideas on the subject of policing and those allied to it. The interest and enthusiasm of the delegates inspired everyone present, and the public attention directed to police matters caused by the Conference is not only an encouraging sign, but must inevitably react to the public good by engendering mutual coöperation through mutual understanding. In the past, the people generally have been taught to look upon the police as a somewhat mysterious organization of problematical interest or value to them. With more frequent and sympathetic contact, the clouds of misunderstanding and mistrust are being rapidly dissipated, and the public is commencing to understand that the part the police play in their daily life is not to be under-estimated or under-valued.

Distinguished Visitors

From a police standpoint, the year had as spectacular highlights the receptions tendered to those distinguished French generals, Foch and Joffre, and that vigorous and brilliant representative of the elder statesmen of France, M. Clémenceau. It was a great source of satisfaction to the police administration and to the Police Department to be able to play an important part in the reception tendered these eminent international figures. The Police Department acquitted itself with its accustomed efficiency, and nothing occurred to blemish the splendid demonstration of welcome these gentlemen received.

MAINTENANCE COST

From time to time, presumably when there is no other topic available for criticism, there is an outburst from the professional critics of the Police Department on the subject of the cost of maintaining it. The insinuation back of the criticism is that the Police Department lacks efficiency or honesty, or both—preferably both.

From the outset of the incumbency of the present administration, all efforts have been aimed at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Police Department—with especial reference to the police force—and, at the

TOTAL FORCE
12.720



DEDUCTIONS 8.142

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION	1115
MARINE DIVISION	77
TRAFFIC DIVISION	2061
DETECTIVE DIVISION	869
OFFICERS	1428
INSPECTION DIST. AND PRECT. OFFICES	239
RAIDED PREMISES	125
HOSPITALS	44
ATTENDANTS	109
OPERATORS OF PATROL WAGONS	83
PLAIN CLOTHES SPEC SERVICE DIV.	304
POLICEWOMEN	100
LINEMAN	1
BOILER INSPECTORS	2
TOTAL	<u>6647</u>



TOTAL FORCE	12.720
DEDUCTIONS AS ABOVE	6647
SICK AND VACATION	986
COURTS ^{YR} GRAND JURIES	509
TOTAL	<u>8.142</u>
REDUCED TO	4578

GREATER NEW YORK AREA
314 SQUARE MILES
1526 MEN ON DUTY AT
GIVEN TIME

3900 MILES OF STREETS
EACH MAN PATROLS
MORE THAN 2½ MILES

**ACTUAL STRENGTH
OF FORCE**
1526

FOR PATROL DUTY

REDUCED
FORCE 4.578
DIVIDED BY 3
FOR
8-HOUR TOURS
REDUCED TO 1526



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

same time practicing the most rigid possible economy. Notwithstanding the most consistent adherence to that policy, the cost of maintaining the Police Department has increased, year by year.

In 1923, the increase over the previous year amounted to \$1,378,080.98. To the prejudiced and unthinking, an increase of any character is sufficient grounds for argument and criticism, but an analysis of it discloses that it must be blamed on two uncontrollable elements, economic conditions and the natural growth of the city.

As long ago as 1913, those in a position to know declared that the city was lacking in policemen—that the police force was not of great enough numerical strength. Partly because no one wished to take the onus of increasing the Police Department budget and partly because of a spirit of *laissez faire* and general irresponsibility, no effort was made to appraise the situation and to endeavor to provide men to meet altered conditions and the vast increase in population, until the advent of the present municipal and police administrations. In that interim, the fixed population of the city had grown about 1,000,000, but it was being policed with a force of the same numerical strength, and employing the same methods, as in 1913!

Conditions in
1913—Ten
Years Ago

Policemen had always been scandalously underpaid and, for years, for the same reason that no attempt had been made to increase the police force, they had received no raise in salary. The cost of the commonest necessities of life had soared way beyond their reach and, at the time of the advent of the present police administration, the economic pressure on these most important of public servants had become unendurable.

The cause of humanity, efficiency and public decency demanded that this situation be remedied and, without regard to the professional disparagers of the police and municipal administrations, the Mayor and Police Commissioner initiated the proper steps to do so. First, the salaries of the police force, that is, the men with small pay and heavy responsibilities, were raised to a level corresponding in some measure with those paid men occupying a similar plane in civil life. This was not accomplished without a great deal of criticism from all sides, but everything possible was done to make as equitable increases as the financial resources of the city would admit. Next, a carefully designed, firm movement was begun to increase the numerical strength of the police force, which took into consideration not only the policing necessities of the city, but the city's financial capacity, as well.

For those who understand little about financing, and particularly that of the Police Department, it may be well to explain that the office of Police Commissioner is one involving large, expansive responsibility and very little initiative or authority. The public prints speak of the Police Commissioner having done this or that as though the act mentioned was an expression of

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his own personal feelings, or something which he might or might not have done, just as he pleased. This is all very misleading, for the powers of the Police Commissioner, as defined and delimited by law, are rather those of negation than affirmation; of omission than commission; of termination rather than initiation. The Police Commissioner cannot obligate the Police Department to any but the most microscopic financial undertaking, and then only with due regard to certain severe laws and restrictions. He cannot raise anyone's salary, not even his own. He cannot increase the numerical strength of the police force. He can only survey a situation, determine its needs, from a police standpoint, and then try to persuade various other branches of the municipal government that have the powers that he does not possess to accept his views. If his persuasiveness is deficient, in any respect, or if his audience is unsympathetic, he accomplishes nothing and is right where he started. Nevertheless, all sins of omission and commission are charged directly to him, and he presents the anomaly of being unlimitedly responsible while possessing an elusive and atomic sum of authority.

Constructing the Policing Machine

However, during the incumbency of the present police administration everything has been done to enhance the efficiency of the Police Department and perfect it as a machine for the protection of life and property, with a minimum of additional expense to the city. First and foremost, the morale of the police force has been raised, by increasing the salaries of its members to a point where their self-respect is no longer in jeopardy; then, the numerical strength has been raised to meet, at least in part, the extra demands caused by augmented population and new and evolving conditions in the city's life.

This all took money, but, with it all, there has been scarcely an appreciable increase in the amount of money expended along avenues that might be called discretionary. To illustrate, the net increase in maintenance of the Police Department, for 1923 over 1922, previously referred to, may be divided into two subheads: Mandatory (that is, compulsory by law) and Discretionary. It can, perhaps, be better understood as follows:

MANDATORY			
Salaries for New Members, Uniformed Force	\$931,516.47	67%	} Of Increase
Pensions	363,000.00	26%	
DISCRETIONARY			
BALANCE of Net Increase.....	83,564.51	7%	}
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$1,378,080.98	100%	

Even the most captious critic will confess that salaries must be provided for new employees, and that money must be found to meet the demands of the pension roll. So, as these items are of self-evident validity and genuineness, no fault can be found with them. The BALANCE of the Net Increase,

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

forming less than 7% of the total, is composed of items of replacement, repairs, new equipment and the natural and unavoidable increase in the cost of commodities of all kinds; this sum, \$83,564.51, moreover, is only .003% of the whole Police Department appropriation, and from that viewpoint is phenomenally small.

During the first years of the present police administration, basic irregularities and extravagances were located and uprooted, with the result that, at the present time, the financial management of the Police Department is run on as narrow a margin as possible; methods and men are constantly being surveyed, and re-surveyed, for the purpose of determining whether they can be revised and realigned in some more advantageous fashion.

In conformance with this policy, the 54th and 65th precincts were abolished, with a saving of \$25,000, in the case of the former, and \$1,200, in the case of the latter, per annum. A welder and a battery-repair man were installed, in the Quartermaster's Department, a measure that will effect an approximate saving of \$15,000 per annum. New and more advantageous arrangements, respecting the boarding and care of department horses were made, bringing about a saving of \$9,000 per annum.

**Savings:
Measures of
Economy**

As time passes, new opportunities present themselves for retrenchment and economy; practices that seemed all-important, at one time, become obsolete, and it requires constant vigilance to detect such sources of leakage and to check the expenditure of money and effort along lines that may have become non-essential, almost over-night.

THE CUVILLIER-CORRIGAN INCIDENT

In the early spring, an incident occurred that demonstrated, beyond peradventure of doubt, that the majority of the press of this city is without a peer for hysteria, prejudice and irresponsibility. It came in the form of a violent attack from an assemblyman from the City of New York, named Louis G. Cuvillier. The substance of the attack was the accusation that the present head of the Police Administration had guilty knowledge of traffic in illicit liquor, and participated in revenues derived from it; there was a host of other charges, insinuations, intimations and innuendoes.

Without the most cursory attempt to verify any of the charges and claims vociferated by Assemblyman Louis G. Cuvillier, the press of this City, practically without exception, volleyed forth a veritable avalanche of versions of them. Of course, they were all speciously worded, and painstakingly pruned, upholstered, trimmed and embellished in such a skilfully journalistic fashion that they would place the Police Commissioner and the Police Administration in the blackest and most damnable light, and, at the same time, not expose the respective newspapers publishing them to the danger of suits for libel. It

**Irresponsible
Defamers**

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requires considerable rhetorical skill, and not a little craft and unscrupulousness to prepare such articles for publication, but the press of this City has been doing so much of it for so many years that it has become second nature.

There is an old proverb about "birds of a feather" etc., so it is not very strange to find that shortly after Assemblyman Cuvillier's eruption, he discovered a sympathiser in the person of City Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, and that communication of libelous character, in the same reference, passed between them. The conflagration of falsehood, sneer and slur, under this impetus, now roared higher and higher, and the press of this City hashed and rehashed, turned, twisted, distorted and garbled the utterances and the alleged and purported interviews and statements of Messrs. Louis G. Cuvillier and Joseph E. Corrigan in every conceivable manner that the journalistic imagination could devise, in frenzied efforts to further involve and besmear the Police Department and Police Administration, and to intrigue and infuriate the public.

With amazing pertinacity and unblushing effrontery, Messrs. Cuvillier and Corrigan, eagerly and energetically aided and abetted by the press, having made some rather rash statements, tried to prop them up, and give them some appearance of reality, by roundly abusing the Police Administration and the Police Department, generally, and by trying to becloud the original issue by the introduction of vague and scattering accusations. After having caused as much turmoil as possible, with the material contained in the unsubstantiated and unsupported brayings of Messrs. Cuvillier and Corrigan, some of the press, possessing a little more sanity than the average, began to subside and to say that before any more of their charges should be published, some effort ought to be made to ascertain on what they were founded.

The Police Commissioner had been forbearing, in the extreme, throughout the course of this epidemic of vilification, having become rather accustomed to being the subject of falsehood, but the brazenness and truculence of Messrs. Cuvillier and Corrigan ultimately became such that, as a matter of self-preservation and self-respect, he determined to give them an opportunity to substantiate their charges against him, and the Police Department, in a court of law.

Public Apology to Police Commissioner

After many sessions, postponements and all manner of legal fictions, tricks and quibbles, Messrs. Cuvillier and Corrigan flatly failed to prove any of their libelous statements, and the climax of the matter, so far as they were concerned, came in the form of a public apology, which they were forced to tender to the Police Commissioner.

Pending this culmination, the press had worked itself into something approximating a journalistic frenzy. The manipulators of mendacity and the framers of falsehood on the staffs of the respective newspapers, comprising the local press, had vied with one another in their efforts to misrepresent, calumniate and disparage the Police Commissioner, the Police Department and the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

New York World, November 15, 1927



UP TO MR. ENRIGHT

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Municipal Administration, because it was responsible for the former. There is no evidence available that I know of to prove the existence of any dirtier page in the history of soi-disant journalism, in this City, than the one on which is written the facts of the campaign of vilification that was carried on in an effort to gain public credence for the Cuvillier-Corrigan libels.

In this case, more than any other in my wide experience, the press showed how completely it had lost its original, self-selected purpose of being a medium for the dissemination of "news," tinted, at least, in some small measure, by the loudly-heralded but entirely neglected "truth." Under the thin, but legally effective, disguises of "it is said," "he claimed," "it is stated," etc., they published the most unpardonable falsehoods and plausible half-truths, aimed to create and foster a feeling of unquenchable hostility and suspicion in the public mind toward the Police Department, and, if possible, to completely and finally discredit the Police Commissioner and the Police Administration.

In their venomous and slanderous attacks on the present Municipal and Police Administrations, the press of this City have met their Waterloo; they have bent and blunted the weapons of calumny and falsehood on the sensitive but invincible armor of truth, and I think it redounds to the great credit of the good sense and sanity of the people of this City that they refused to be bewildered or stampeded by the lying vaporings and the whirlwind of mendacity conjured up by the false and wily prophets of the press. In fact, they withdrew from this wanton assault with a loss of prestige and public esteem that no one could have inflicted upon them, but, they, themselves, and it affords me great personal satisfaction to be able to write into this permanent record of the Police Department that it was able to triumphantly withstand the most furious onslaught of practically the combined press of this City, and emerge unscathed and with flying colors.

The activities of the press during the course of the Cuvillier-Corrigan incident have been reduced to figures and a chart, which follows. They, the chart and figures, enable one to visualize better than words to what extent the press went in their vicious, lying efforts. The newspapers tell clients that space in their columns costs money, and in some instances, a great deal of it. Therefore, it is rather amusing to try and approximate what the space they used represented, in cash, in their efforts to make the public believe the false and vicious charges of Messrs. Cuvillier and Corrigan.

Reckless Waste of "Valuable" Space

The newspapers available to me cover a period commencing with April 10, 1923, and concluding with October 9th, the same year. In these six months, the press of this City published a total of 1200 separate and distinct articles, editorials, and cartoons, in reference to the so-called charges of Messrs. Cuvillier and Corrigan. Almost without exception, they were hostile to the Police Commissioner, and the Police Department, in the highest degree. Even the section of the press claiming to be "independent," was reeking with

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Brooklyn Daily Eagle, November 15, 1923



Nelson Harding

THE PAID PIPER OF NEW YORK

1—THE CUVILLIER-CORRIGAN CHARGES

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1923	Mail	Telegraph	Illustrated News	Times	World	Telegram	Tribune	Sun	Herald	American	Post	Evening World	Journal	Globe	Standard Union	Eagle	Miscellaneous
April 10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	March 21 Weekly News London 1
11	1 a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	April 12 Worcester Times 1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Daily Mail Telegraph 1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13 Edinburgh Dispatch 1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13 Glasgow Evening News 1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13 Daily Graphic 1
May 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16 Bristol Evening Times 1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16 London Telegraph 1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 London Times 1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
June 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Domestic
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	April 15 Bronx Home News 1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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1923	Mail	Telegraph	Illustrated News	Times	World	Telegram	Tribune	Sun	Herald	American	Post	Evening World	Journal	Globe	Standard Union	Eagle	Miscellaneous
June 10		1		1	1		1	1	1	1			1				April 17 Harlem Home News 1
12		1		1													29 " 1
13		1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	June 23 Call 1
15		1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25 Chicago News a
16		1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	July 2 Call 1
17		1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3 " 1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4 " 1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 Home News 1
20		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6 Call 1
21		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 The Harlemite
22	a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	" 1
23		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11 Call 1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12 C. S. Monitor 1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19 " 1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
July 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
17		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
19		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
20		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
23		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
24		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
26		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
28		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
29		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
30		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
31		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Aug. 1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
17		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
19		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
20		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
23		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
24		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
26		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
28		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
29		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
30		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
31		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

NOTE—Figure (1) denotes News Articles. Letter (a) denotes Editorials. Letter (b) denotes Cartoons.

* Sun and Globe consolidated.

Miscellaneous—September 18, Courier de America 1 September 19, Staten Island Advance 1

NOTE: Figure (1) denotes News Articles. Letter (a) denotes Editorials. Letter (b) denotes Cartoons.

PERIOD RECAPITULATION

APRIL 10 TO JUNE 7, 1923.

18	Mail	37	Telegraph	36	Sun	25	Telegram	37	Herald	21	Illustrated News	49	Times	17	Globe	20	Post	1	Bronx News	1	Harlem News	9	Miscellan's Foreign	40	World	34	Evening World	37	Tribune	46	American	18	Journal
a1		a1		a1		a6		a5		a2		b1		a3		a2								a3		b2		a1		b3		a1	

JUNE 8 TO AUGUST 13, 1923.

6	al	Miscellan's
6	Call	
a2	14	Hagle
19	Standard	Union
al	13	Post
bl	36	American
39	Herald	
a4	29	Tribune
13	Telegram	
bl	a4	17
17	Evening	World
a2	28	World
13	Journal	
a2	43	Times
16	Sun	
12	12	Illustrated
32	Telegraph	News
13	Mail	

AUGUST 14 TO OCTOBER 9, 1923.

Mail	10	a1
Telegraph	16	
Times	30	a2
World	36	a5
Sun	15	a2
Evening World	17	a6
	18	b3
Illustrated News	13	
Tribune	21	a1
Journal	14	
Telegram	9	a1
Herald	28	a2
American	24	b1
Post	13	a5
Eagle	15	a3
	16	b1
Call	7	b1
Standard Union	15	a2
Miscellaneous	2	

SUMMARY

[illegible]

NOTE—Figure (1) denotes News Articles.

Letter (a) denotes Editorials.

Letter (b) deutes Cartoons.

*Sun and Globe consolidated, June 6th.

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bias and passionate prejudice against the Police Department ; every paragraph showed that the Police Department had been tried and convicted ; every headline was artfully worded in an effort to convey that some fresh and heinous misdeed of the Police Department had been unearthed by the omniscient and disinterested press. The whirlpool of falsehood churned so swiftly, at one time, that even the usually more conservative and cautious journals succumbed and joined in the general debauch of journalistic falsehood.

Now that the turmoil has subsided, I feel it incumbent upon me to make a record of this charming specimen of the perfidy of newspaperdom of the present day. I go so far as to assume that readers of another day will be shocked and incredulous at this record, for I believe that the time will arrive when the press will really perform its proper function to the public, and publish facts and not self-seeking political propaganda, or vomit its spleen because of real or fancied grievances, on a public official, or a department of which he is the head. However, there is no doubt in my mind but what this record will, eventually, take its place as an example of the violence of prejudice along with the rack, the boot and the scourge.

TRAFFIC

The problems that have characterized the regulation and movement of street traffic, during the past few years, did not progress far towards solution in 1923. There was an increase in the number of registered automobiles in the City of 45,669, and no compensatory medium of street surface expansion was provided on which to move them.

Since the inception of the present police administration, every effort has been made to not only bring to the attention of the people of the City the urgent necessity for making provision for the enormous increase in vehicular traffic, but the Police Department has employed every lawful instrument available to expedite the movement of street traffic and forestall congestion.

Saturation the Climax

As conditions now stand, a saturation point of vehicular traffic is being reached—a climax which, when it is actually effected, will utterly negative the value of the motor vehicle in this City as a means of speedy, efficient transportation. Of itself, this statement means little, but the reactions that such a condition will breed must inevitably result in complete paralysis of many of the City's most important activities. The gigantic passenger and freight traffic, which have made this City the first in the world, will unavoidably drift elsewhere, and, if this stream is once diverted, there is no reason to believe that it can ever be restored to its original channel.

All has been done that possibly can be to relieve congestion through the medium of various traffic regulations and devices ; human ingenuity suggests no others that can be put in practical operation that will aid the situation.

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To visualize the problem is simple: Either the number of automobiles allowed the continuous use of the streets must be limited in some manner, or else additional street surface, on which the continuously increasing influx of vehicles can move, must be provided.

Some are speculating on street conditions twenty, thirty or forty years from now. This is absurd and can serve no useful purpose whatever. At the present rate of the increase in congestion, street conditions even ten years hence baffle the imagination. The telephone was denounced when it made its début, as a toy and commercially impracticable; and the self-driven vehicle received similar treatment. Nevertheless, both devices now form the backbone of our daily life. It is not entirely unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that the aëroplane, or some contrivance resembling or based on it, will eventually come to our rescue and reduce the street traffic, not alone the congestion, to the vanishing point.

The problem is what we are going to do in the interim, and to that problem the Police Department has dedicated itself unreservedly. The point has been reached, however, beyond which the Police Department cannot go—it has about exhausted all the legal means available, and nearly all the measures remaining would merely duplicate or complicate without relieving.

There are three measures that suggest themselves as providing immediate amelioration for traffic congestion, but it is not within the unaided power of the Police Department to consummate them. The horse, for example, is a noble animal and he has served man faithfully and well. For years he moved man and his belongings very effectively, because there was no other motive power available. Under existing conditions, the horse has lost his usefulness, and instead of being a bearer of burdens, he has, like many other things, become a burden to be borne, himself. The horse-drawn vehicle is a traffic obstruction; it occupies more space than an automobile, when in motion, and when turning it occupies at least twice as much, and sometimes more, space. One horse-drawn vehicle will retard the speed of a file of twenty or more automobiles, and cause congestion in tributary streets.

The Horse

Sentimentalists declaim in favor of the horse, and there are various concerns that possess large equipments of horses who are much interested in continuing them in use, but the horse as a means of motive power in this City is an antique and an anachronism, and any vehicle with such slow motive power that it tends to lower the aggregate speed of traffic should be made unlawful. The horse is an obstruction and should be banished; first from the more congested sections such as the Borough of Manhattan and later from other city territory.

For at least ten hours of the day, the streets are little used; the serenity of many of them is not ruffled by the passage of even one vehicle. I refer

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to the night hours, or those between 7 P. M. and 5 A. M. With the breaking of day, the heavy trucking commences, to be followed about 8 A. M. by the usual flood of lighter commercial vehicles and passenger automobiles. The daily spectacle of traffic congestion provides the climax.

Empty Streets

There seems to be something distinctly wrong with the situation, considered in that light. There is really no reason why virtually all of the highways should be empty all night, and that they should be hopelessly congested all day. While fully cognizant of the uproar that is liable to greet such a suggestion, I feel justified in declaring that I believe that much of the commercial work, or trucking, of the City should be done during the night hours, or when general traffic is at its lowest ebb. The Police Department has no power to enforce nor, of course, to make such a regulation, and there is every reason to believe that it would be vigorously fought. Nevertheless, once the merchants and others concerned got accustomed to it, made the requisite arrangements to do their trucking at night and realized what relief would be afforded daylight vehicular traffic, they would be immensely pleased. Regardless of that, there is every reason to believe that it will only be a matter of time when such an arrangement will come, with or without the assent and coöperation of those who may be first affected.

Much traffic congestion is caused by trucking and parking in transverse streets; taxicabs in line in large numbers before public buildings of various characters, hotels, theatres and the like, are also serious offenders, in this respect.

Unlawful Use of Highways

Concerns having businesses demanding continuous facilities for the loading, or unloading, etc., of their vehicles should be compelled to provide them, themselves, within the confines of their buildings, either in the form of a courtyard, or a basement with an incline. The same applies to railroad stations, with their long queues of taxicabs. It is literally against the law to use the highways for a place of business, but there are thousands of enterprises in this City who are violating the law in that respect. It is detrimental to the public welfare, and should be stopped. I want to emphasize the fact that the law expressly states that the highways are for the general use of the public, but it has been conclusively determined that that does not mean they can be monopolized by organizations with large trucking equipment, nor that commercial vehicles can stand on them for indefinite periods, no matter what their business.

Coöperation of Public Must Be Had

The public should understand, once for all, that no special privileges regarding the parking of pleasure or commercial vehicles can be extended or should be expected. It is the duty of the Police Department to facilitate the movement of traffic, and it is further the duty of the Police Department to

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prevent street obstruction. A standing automobile is just as much a street obstruction as a dead horse or a load of brick, and the police can permit nothing to continue as such, excepting in certain specific cases covered by the law. Many seem to resent the enforcement of traffic regulations as something of a personal affront, but the very fact that traffic is as congested as it is should inspire the general public with a desire to assist rather than oppose the Police Department in its efforts to keep the City's streets open.

It was possible for the Police Commissioner to increase the force of the Traffic Division by 304 men during the year, although they are pressingly needed for patrol. The flashlight system of traffic regulation, first installed by the present administration on Fifth Avenue, was extended to the Grand Concourse, in the Bronx; Park Avenue, Manhattan, and will be to Bedford and Bushwick Avenues, Brooklyn. These and many other improvements were put in operation, but as was said before, they do not solve the traffic problem, but merely serve to alleviate it, in certain localities.

NARCOTICS

The situation in regard to the sale and use of narcotic drugs remains virtually unchanged. The legislation affecting it appears to be in a hopeless state of muddle and stagnation.

Like the traffic situation, the Police Administration has tried unsuccessfully for years to secure the necessary legal machinery to enable it to deal with this insidious evil as it deserves. It is with profound regret that the Police Commissioner records the fact that public opinion seems lethargic on this vicious question. Nothing can be done to obliterate it without the aid of it, and the people do not seem to understand what a frightful menace it constitutes to the welfare of future generations, and to the very existence of the nation itself.

**Lack of
Effective Laws**

The Police Department maintained an active and effective campaign against the narcotic drug vendor, and enforced the law in reference to the narcotic drug addict, but the problem of the suppression of the use of narcotic drugs is not a local one—it is national and even international in scope. It must be scotched at the fountainhead, where it is manufactured. So long as it is manufactured, it will undoubtedly be smuggled into this country and sold. The police have no means of dealing with smugglers, but they will continue to deal with vendors and addicts as directed by the law. Unfortunately, in effect, this only constitutes a gesture, although it cannot be denied that its moral effect is very impressive and discouraging to prospective recruits to the noisome traffic.

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OBSERVATION OF FOREIGN POLICE METHODS

Four ranking officers of the Police Force were sent abroad for a period of three months during the Summer and Fall of 1923, without expense to the City, for the purpose of observing the system and methods of the police forces of the cities of Paris, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, London, Brussels and Copenhagen.

The report of their researches and observations show that the places visited have few of the difficult problems which confront the Police Department of this City.

In a general sense, most foreign police forces are national in scope, which insures a degree of coördination and coöperation between metropolitan cities wholly unknown to the police forces in the United States. The conditions here are a reflection of the strict autonomy and separate sovereignty of our state governments, and the resultant divergence and conflict of the penal law in various states dealing with criminal offenses.

The metropolitan cities of Europe have little or no foreign population to contend with, and no serious street traffic problem, with the possible exception of the City of London.

Police Measures Impossible Here

European cities require foreigners to register with the Police Department and to furnish a record of their nationality, business and social condition; the places from whence they come; how long they expect to stay and the purpose of their sojourn. In this country the freedom with which every person, native or foreign born, moves about from place to place at will makes it impossible for the police to keep track of the movements of criminals.

CLASSIFICATION OF FELONIES BY OCCUPATION AND AGE OF OFFENDERS

Analysis of the subjoined table showing age, business or occupation of all persons arrested for felonies during 1923, discloses the following:

15% were under 20 years of age
27% were between the ages of 20 and 25
21% were between the ages of 26 and 30.

In other words, approximately two-thirds of all serious crimes occurring in this city during 1923, were committed by persons whose ages range from 17 to 30 years.

The five occupations having the largest representation in this list are:

Laborer	5505
Chauffeur	1818
Clerk	1259
Mechanic	1013
Salesman	994
Total	10589

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Deducting 858 unemployed from 19,469, the total number of offenders, tabulated, these five occupations represent approximately 57½% of the total. Persons employed in these five occupations were the perpetrators of approximately three-fifths of all serious crimes committed in 1923.

This is a reflection of the tremendous prevalence of criminality, constantly recorded in the courts and the daily papers, among youths and young adults. There was a time, in the history of this country, when the tide of criminality among the juveniles and immature was at a very low ebb. The famous French economist and traveler, De Tocqueville, writing the results of his observations, made during a visit in the early part of the last century, comments with great enthusiasm on the idealism apparent in the youth of this country, and the absence of criminality among them.

**Juvenile
Criminality**

Our own figures show us that three or four decades ago, the majority of felonies were committed by those over thirty years of age, which would tend to substantiate the statements made by De Tocqueville. At the present juncture, the reverse is the case. Not only are the majority of felonies now perpetrated by those under that age, but the growth of criminal tendencies is so pronounced, among juveniles and the immature, as to have assumed something of the nature of a national peril. This cannot be called an over-statement, because it must be self-evident that if criminality has grown from a minority to a majority, among the young and susceptible in the course of a relatively few years, it is only a problem, in the simplest kind of arithmetic, to enable one to visualize what may be expected within the next quarter-century.

In the period of this country's development, covered by the first hundred years of its existence, say, until 1875, there is reliable evidence to show that most felonies were committed by those of mature years. Allowing for a certain number of congenital criminals, and those whose crimes may have been traceable to psychological and pathological conditions, the majority of the balance of these crimes were unquestionably chargeable to economic conditions. Politically and industrially speaking, form and order were just beginning to emerge from chaos; trade, commerce and manufactures were just commencing to find their respective places in the sun, but everything was disturbed, unsettled and precarious, and this condition was aggravated by the Mexican War of 1847, and the great Civil War. Such conditions must inevitably give birth to disorder, lawlessness and crime; men were hungry, cold and depressed; the future, from their standpoint, had little to offer of employment or improved living conditions, so they violated the law in an attempt to secure a little temporary alleviation of their mental and physical suffering, and so sold their souls cheaply.

**Transition from
Adult to
Juvenile**

In a measure, this species of criminality may be said to have resembled the "growing pains" of youth, only they were the growing pains of the nation, the young nation, buffeted by war and harassed by groping, hesitating

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Departure from Recognized Standards

industrialism. The abrupt and expanding eruption of criminality among the young of both sexes, of grammar, high-school and collegiate ages, is an entirely new, and unprecedented, development in police annals in this country. No such logical and possibly extenuating explanation can be found for it, as for the commission of crime by adults, caught in the vice of unsettled industrial or economic conditions. Crime among the young, such as we are confronted with now, must be attributable to flaws in their training—to educational errors of commission and omission, which did not exist three or four decades ago, but which have been permitted to grow into our educational and social systems within that period. Viewed in this light, the prevalence of criminality among the young of the present day, constitutes a damning arraignment of us, as a nation, and of our current system of training the future citizens of this country. Remedies must be found, at once, and a tremendous responsibility confronts parents, teachers and those having in their custody, for any reason, the young and susceptible. The utter lack of a sense of moral responsibility, shown by the youth of both sexes of the present day, is a reflection on the people of this country, and upon their competency to train youth into sterling citizenship. The Police Department is not an academic institution, and it is not its province to write the decalogue of citizenship, nor the catechism of the requisite training for it, but it does record its protest of the present methods of educating—or failing to educate—the young, which bring so many of them, in increasing numbers, into official contact with it, and its representatives.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE FOR FELONIES, CLASSIFIED UNDER OCCUPATIONS AND AGES

Business or Occupation	Ages								Total
	Under 20	20 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 and Over	
Actor and Actress.....	11	28	24	10	9	3	2	—	87
Adjuster	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Adventurer	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Advertiser	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Agent	—	9	19	18	9	11	1	5	72
Artist	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	8
Attendant	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	7
Attorney	—	4	2	5	7	2	3	5	28
Auctioneer	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Auditor	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Auto Dealer.....	1	1	6	3	—	1	—	1	13
Baker	24	26	18	16	11	8	6	3	112
Barber	13	35	52	20	11	12	5	4	152
Banker	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	4
Barge Captain	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	5
Bartender	1	3	6	7	5	—	—	1	23
Bellboy	6	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	15
Bird Dealer	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Blacksmith	—	4	5	2	1	1	—	1	14
Blaster	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Boiler Maker.....	—	1	5	—	2	—	—	1	9
Bookbinder	7	3	2	3	4	3	—	1	23
Bookkeeper	5	8	8	5	5	2	2	1	36
Bootblack	8	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	15
Box Maker.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE FOR FELONIES, CLASSIFIED UNDER OCCUPATIONS AND AGES—Continued

Business or Occupation	Ages								Total
	Under 20	20 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 and Over	
Bricklayer	6	9	6	9	7	2	3	5	47
Brickmaker	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Brassworker	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Broker	1	17	28	14	17	12	8	9	106
Builder	1	6	6	6	3	3	2	6	33
Bus-Starter	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Butcher	11	16	17	17	15	7	1	5	89
Butler	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	1	8
Button Maker	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Buyer	1	1	4	1	—	1	1	—	9
Cabinet Maker	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
Cableman	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Cantor	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Candy Manufacturer	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Canvasser	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cap Maker	3	—	6	3	2	—	1	1	16
Carriage Maker	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Carpenter	10	30	25	30	20	16	3	8	142
Car Repairer	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cafe Owner	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Cashier	1	8	5	4	1	—	—	1	20
Cement Worker	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chauffeur	195	802	443	223	96	39	12	8	1,818
Chiropractor	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Chiropodist	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chamber Maid	8	4	4	1	1	3	—	—	21
Checker	—	3	2	3	—	1	—	—	9
Chemist	—	1	6	—	1	1	—	—	9
Chef	16	40	54	46	29	37	19	21	264
Cigar Maker	2	10	27	24	19	14	10	4	110
Clerk	280	407	264	134	94	35	23	22	1,259
Clothier	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	5
Cleaner	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Clergyman	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Coal Dealer	5	13	10	10	5	4	2	1	50
Compositor	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Collector	1	2	—	3	1	2	1	—	10
Confectioner	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	9
Conductor	6	15	2	2	3	—	—	1	29
Contractor	1	6	6	4	10	5	4	3	39
Coppersmith	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	4
Coremaker	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cooper	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	4
Custom Guard	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cutler	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cutter	3	9	12	6	4	2	1	—	37
Dancer	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Deck Hand	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Decorator	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	5
Delegate	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Delivery Boy	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Dentist	—	5	2	1	2	1	1	—	12
Deputy Sheriff	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Designer	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	1	7
Detective (Private)	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	6

ANNUAL REPORT OF

TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE FOR FELONIES CLASSIFIED UNDER OCCUPATIONS AND AGES—*Continued*

Business or Occupation	Ages								Total
	Under 20	20 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 and Over	
Diamond Cutter	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diamond Dealer	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Die Setter	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Director	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Dish Washer	11	13	8	4	2	4	2	1	45
Dispatcher	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	5
Distributor	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Doctor	—	2	9	8	4	3	2	4	32
Dock Builder	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Doll Maker	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Door Man	1	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	7
Draftsman	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dressmaker	2	3	1	3	1	2	—	—	12
Driller	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Driver	112	188	121	64	33	17	13	3	551
Druggist	—	10	3	—	4	—	—	—	17
Dyer	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Editor	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	1	7
Electrician	27	36	26	16	4	2	—	2	113
Elevator Operator	8	14	19	15	4	5	1	1	67
Embalmer	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Embroidery	2	2	2	—	—	2	—	1	9
Engineer	—	3	16	10	9	9	3	3	53
Engraver	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	6
Expressman	2	11	10	5	7	4	9	3	59
Estimator	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Exporter	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	5
Fancier	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Farmer	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	7
Finisher	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Fireman	1	29	16	10	19	2	—	—	77
Fish Dealer	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Floorman	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Florist	1	—	5	1	1	—	—	3	11
Foreman	—	4	4	8	1	1	1	—	19
Forester	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Fortune Teller	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Freezer	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fruit Dealer	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	4
Furniture Dealer	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Furrier	5	11	9	8	11	6	—	—	50
Garage Helper	1	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	8
Garage Owner	—	2	2	6	3	1	1	1	16
Gardener	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Gas Maker	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Gilder	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Glass Blower	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Glazier	—	3	1	2	—	2	—	—	8
Goldbeater	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Grocer	1	—	7	3	7	3	1	—	22
Guard	2	2	8	—	—	—	—	2	14
Hackman	—	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	8
Hair Dresser	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hatter	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	7
Helper	54	34	13	5	4	—	—	1	111

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE FOR FELONIES, CLASSIFIED UNDER OCCUPATIONS AND AGES—*Continued*

Business or Occupation	Ages								Total
	Under 20	20 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 and Over	
Horse Dealer	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Hotel Keeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
House Mover	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Housewife	12	37	31	29	15	8	10	4	146
Houseworker, Domestic	36	101	124	82	54	24	14	17	455
Illustrator	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Importer	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	6
Inspector	4	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	10
Installer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Instructor	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Investigator	—	2	2	3	3	2	—	—	12
Iron Worker	7	10	13	9	5	3	1	3	51
Janitor	1	3	8	10	14	18	4	9	67
Janitress	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Junk Dealer	—	2	2	4	3	3	2	—	16
Jockey	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Jeweler	1	6	10	8	11	8	—	3	47
Knitter	—	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	9
Laborer	1111	1407	975	726	588	317	183	198	5505
Lamp Maker	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lather	—	6	3	—	—	—	1	—	10
Laundryman	1	3	4	2	3	—	2	—	15
Laundry Worker	2	3	6	5	2	2	—	2	22
Leather Worker	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	5
Lecturer	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Letter Carrier	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Linotyper	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lithographer	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	7
Longshoreman	1	15	27	15	4	2	—	3	67
Lumber Dealer	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	4
Lumber Worker	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Lunchman	8	8	6	—	3	3	1	1	30
Machinist	23	45	41	24	15	4	4	1	157
Manager	4	18	15	22	13	3	3	2	80
Manicurist	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Manufacturer	2	5	17	15	11	4	6	4	64
Massaeur	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mattress Maker	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Mechanic	84	269	283	157	115	50	32	23	1013
Merchant	16	41	60	53	47	24	14	19	274
Mess-Boy	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Messenger	9	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	17
Metal Dealer	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Metal Worker	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	4
Meter Reader	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Midwife	—	1	1	1	3	1	3	6	16
Milkman	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Milliner	—	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	10
Millwright	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Miner	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Missionary	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Motorman	—	14	12	8	8	2	1	2	47
Motion Pict. Operator	—	—	4	3	—	1	—	—	8
Musician	2	16	10	4	3	—	1	1	37
Negative Cutter	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

ANNUAL REPORT OF

TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE FOR FELONIES, CLASSIFIED UNDER
OCCUPATIONS AND AGES—*Continued*

Business or Occupation	Ages								Total
	Under 20	20 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 and Over	
News Dealer	14	10	7	1	—	3	—	1	36
News Handler	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Newspaper Man	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Nurse	1	11	1	4	4	2	1	1	25
Office-boy	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Oiler	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Operator	28	48	37	13	17	7	8	4	162
Optician	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Orderly	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	6
Organizer	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Oysterman	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Packer	6	4	3	2	2	—	—	1	18
Painter and Varnisher	23	62	54	32	26	10	10	9	226
Paint Maker	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paper Cutter	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Paper Handler	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paper Maker	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Patrolman	—	10	9	8	2	—	—	—	29
Pattern Maker	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Pawnbroker	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3
Peddler	18	29	35	16	41	4	9	10	162
Photographer	2	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	8
Pianist	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Piano Maker	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Piano Tuner	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Pilot	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Plater	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Plasterer	5	3	2	3	9	—	1	—	23
Pleater	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plumber	17	40	29	16	12	4	3	2	123
Polisher	6	4	3	2	1	—	1	—	17
Pool Parlor Owner	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Porter	16	59	39	27	17	14	5	6	183
Poultry Dealer	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Presser	1	7	2	—	1	1	—	—	12
Pressman	8	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	16
Printer	23	34	18	7	12	3	—	3	100
Produce Dealer	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Promoter	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	5
Preacher	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pugilist	1	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	10
Quartermaster	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Radio Operator	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Real Estate	—	2	14	12	10	4	4	9	55
Restaurateur	4	7	19	27	20	7	6	2	92
Retired	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Revenue Officer	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rigger	—	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	13
Roofer	3	9	10	8	1	—	3	2	36
Runner	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	8
Salesman and Saleslady	56	239	254	202	118	66	34	25	994
Seaman	31	90	65	31	31	22	4	5	280
Secretary	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	2	8
Sheet Metal Worker	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sheet Worker	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ship Chandler	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ship Fitter	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE FOR FELONIES, CLASSIFIED UNDER OCCUPATIONS AND AGES—*Continued*

Business or Occupation	Ages								Total
	Under 20	20 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 and Over	
Shipping Clerk	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Shirt Maker	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Showman	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	7
Shoe Dealer	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shoemaker	6	9	8	12	9	4	6	3	57
Sign Hanger	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Soap Maker	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Soldier	1	8	11	2	—	1	—	—	23
Special Patrolman	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	7
Speculator	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sponger	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Stage Hand	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Stamper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stand Keeper	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Stationary Fireman, Stoker..	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Steeplejack	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Stenographer	2	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	18
Sterotyper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stevedore	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	5
Steward	2	4	2	1	1	—	1	1	12
Steam Fitter	2	5	7	3	1	2	—	1	21
Stock-clerk	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
Stoker	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stone Mason	—	5	2	1	1	—	—	1	10
Storekeeper	5	26	38	31	18	18	12	12	160
Street Cleaner	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Student	124	10	6	—	2	—	—	—	142
Superintendent	—	3	—	1	5	—	2	2	13
Surveyor	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tailor	17	41	45	58	34	23	10	12	240
Teacher	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	1	8
Telephone Operator	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Teller	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ticket Agent	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Tile Layer	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	7
Timekeeper	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
Tool Maker	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Towerman	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Trackman	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Trainer	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Trainman	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
Typist	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Undertaker	6	3	1	3	—	1	—	—	14
Unemployed	231	175	133	141	113	20	17	28	858
Upholsterer	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	7
Vulcanizer	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Waiter and Waitress	18	98	85	76	46	22	17	4	366
Washer	—	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	7
Watchman	4	5	3	7	5	6	5	15	50
Weaver	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	4
Weigher	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Welder	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Wheelwright	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	4
Window Cleaner	1	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	8
Window Dresser	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wood Caulker	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wood Heeler	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wood Worker	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
TOTALS	2963	5181	4123	2834	2062	1069	609	628	19469

ANNUAL REPORT OF

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The same policy, that has characterized the present administration of the Police Department since taking office, guided its financial management during the year. Every reasonable and proper effort was made to conserve the appropriations, revenues, equipment and energy of its personnel. Only sufficient money was asked, of the City Administration, to enable the police administration to maintain the adequacy and effectiveness of the existing strength and equipment of the Police Department; savings and economies were practiced everywhere.

EXPENDITURES, 1922 and 1923 (As of December 31st.)

CODE		TITLE	1922	1923
SALARIES				
1600		Executive - - - - -	\$ 81,696.06	\$ 84,711.17
1601		Administration - - - - -	120,693.04	119,545.71
1602		Uniformed Force, Surgeons, etc. - -	26,430,613.42	27,362,129.89
1603		Care of Buildings, Grounds, etc. - -	32,368.20	32,352.48
1604		Steamer - - - - -	13,856.00	13,834.15
WAGES				
Old	New			
1606	1605	Printing Office - - - - -	16,307.55	15,273.43
1607	1606	Care of Buildings, Grounds, etc. - -	313,825.50	304,681.40
SUPPLIES				
1609		Food Supplies - - - - -	43.00	-
1610	1607	Forage and Veterinary Supplies - -	21,957.50	21,822.14
1611	1608	Fuel Supplies - - - - -	97,177.33	97,915.34
1612	1609	Office Supplies - - - - -	6,413.48	6,346.14
1613	1610	Medical and Surgical Supplies - -	235.58	244.64
1614	1611	Laundry, Cleaning and Disinfecting Supplies	3,532.17	4,056.53
1615	1612	Motor Vehicle Supplies - - - - -	97,876.59	114,239.84
1616	1613	General Plant Supplies - - - - -	9,285.33	8,996.93
EQUIPMENT				
1617	1614	Office Equipment - - - - -	3,499.52	8,954.11
1618	1615	Household Equipment - - - - -	9,937.53	14,996.53
1619	1616	Live Stock—Horses - - - - -	14,950.00	3,896.00
1621	1617	Motor Vehicles and Equipment - -	161,163.73	59,795.65
1622	1618	General Plant Equipment - - - - -	19,999.32	97,502.02
MATERIAL				
1623	1619	Materials - - - - -	49,551.62	56,400.05
REPAIRS				
1624	1620	Motor Vehicle Repairs - - - - -	7,896.18	14,975.95
1625	1621	General Repairs and Replacements -	98,341.57	192,889.31
		Revenue Bond—New Tablets, Headquarters	-	1,888.00
SERVICE AND CONTINGENCIES				
1628		Storage of Motor Vehicles - - - - -	30.00	-
1629	1622	Shoeing and Boarding Horses, etc. -	83,972.33	74,342.13
1630	1623	Carfare - - - - -	8,997.51	8,254.83
1631	1624	Telephone Service - - - - -	108,726.28	111,584.06
1632	1625	Telegraph, Cable and Messenger Service	3,425.11	3,410.45
1633	1626	General Plant Service - - - - -	13,290.37	12,946.05
1634	1627	Contingencies - - - - -	105,167.54	101,895.41
PENSIONS				
1635	1628	Pensions - - - - -	2,637,000.00	3,000,000.00
		Total - - - - -	\$30,571,829.36	\$31,949,910.34
		Increase in expenditures, 1923 over 1922	\$ 1,378,080.98	-
		Total - - - - -	\$31,949,910.34	\$31,949,910.34

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ANALYSIS OF INCREASE											
Code										Decrease	Increase
1600	Executive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 3,015.11
1602	Uniformed Force, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	931,516.47
1601 }											
1603 }											
1604 }	Other salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 11,363.12	-	-
1605 }											
1606 }											
1607 }											
1609 }	Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	534.10	-	-
1613 }											
1608 }											
1610 }	Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,634.68
1611 }											
1612 }											
1616 }	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,422.08	-	-
1617 }											
1614 }											
1615 }	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,016.29
1618 }											
1619	Materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,848.43
1620 }	Repairs and Replacements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,515.51
1621 }											
1622 }											
1623 }	Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,731.86	-	-
1625 }											
1626 }											
1624	Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,87.785
1627	Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,272.13	-	-
1628	Pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	363,000.00
Totals										\$138,323.29	\$1,516,404.27
Less decrease										-	138,323.29
Net increase										-	\$1,378,080.98

As shown by the above figures, and tabulated report, there was a net increase in expenditures over the preceding year, 1922, of \$1,378,080.98. This sum embraced the following items :

MANDATORY											
Uniformed Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$931,516.47
Pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	363,000.00
DISCRETIONARY											
Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,564.51
Total of the Net Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,378,080.98

This is what might be termed the efficiency balance sheet of the Police Administration. The items included under the caption, "Mandatory," were not subject to, nor the result of, any act of the Police Administration; both represented sums disbursed in compliance with the terms of the City Charter.

The item listed under the head of "Discretionary" is the balance of the net increase, after the foregoing Mandatory Items have been deducted; it represents the actual increased cost of conducting the Police Department in 1923, over the preceding year, involving expenditures classified as other than mandatory.

To an unprejudiced mind, it must be clear that the Police Department is being conducted in as economical manner as is humanly possible, and that these figures provide indisputable evidence of the judicious and proper disposition of the funds provided for its maintenance. No one can expect the

Impossibility of
Comparisons

ANNUAL REPORT OF

business of policing New York City to cost the same as it did a decade, or generation, ago. The price of commodities—and foremost among them, labor—has mounted steadily and unceasingly, and the payroll of the Police Department has necessarily reacted to this great economic change. The City has grown, hugely, and while the numerical strength of the police force has been augmented, in recent years, because of the urgent necessity for providing additional police protection for it, economic conditions, have compelled large salary increases for the entire police force, and both these items, combined, have served to swell the police budget to what appears to be a vast sum, in comparison to the total of even ten years ago. There is no reason why any surprise should be expressed over this circumstance, or why any political stock should be made of it. A similar condition is to be found in every line of business, in every industry and in every home, and, if full justice is to be done, it must be said that such increases as have come, either in the numerical strength of the police force, or in salaries, are very small, in comparison with similar advances in almost every other field of endeavor.

Concerning the increase in the numerical strength of the police force, it should be borne in mind that unprejudiced observers are inclined to be indignant because many more men have not been added to the ranks than were. They claim that the police force is insufficient in numerical strength to meet the demands made upon it. Again, there are others who maintain that the recent salary increases are too small, and that the salaries paid, even now, are not large enough to attract the calibre of men to the Police Department who are mentally, morally and physically qualified to raise and maintain policing on a higher plain. There is logic in both these contentions, and critics of the Police Department should give them due consideration, before voicing half-baked opinions on the Police Department budget.

The following savings were returned to City Funds from Department appropriations during the year 1923 and do not appear in the financial statement:

Code 1600 - - - - \$	442.83	Code 1604 - - - -	21.85
" 1601 - - - -	1,577.29	" 1605 - - - -	2,458.57
" 1603 - - - -	47.52	" 1606 - - - -	18,858.50
Total - - - -	-	- - - -	\$23,406.56
TRANSFERS AFFECTING 1923 APPROPRIATIONS			
From Code		To Code	
1600 Salaries, Executive - - -	\$ 442.83	1608 Fuel Supplies - - -	\$22,000.00
1601 Salaries, Administration -	1,577.29	1617 Motor Vehicle Equipment	8,500.00
1603 Salaries, care of Buildings,		1621 Repairs and Replacements	66,000.00
Grounds, etc. - - -	47.52	3040 City Accruals Account	23,406.56
1604 Salaries, Steamboat - - -	21.85		
1605 Wages, Printing Office - -	2,458.57		
1606 Wages, care of Buildings,			
Grounds, etc. - - -	18,858.50		
1612 Motor Vehicle Supplies - -	44,500.00		
1616 Live Stock (Horses) - - -	3,300.00		
1622 Shoeing and Boarding			
Horses, including Vet-			
erinary Service - - -	3,700.00		
3040 City Accrual Account - -	45,000.00		
	<u>\$119,906.56</u>		<u>\$119,906.56</u>

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

This branch is charged with the duty of purchasing supplies, other than those secured by requisition through the Board of Purchase, the purchasing arm of the municipal government; the care of all property purchased for, or in use by, the Police Department, and the records and accounts relating to it. There is practical coöperation between this department and the Board of City Record, for the purchase of stationery supplies. **Duties**

PERSONNEL

The force consists of the following :

	Uniformed Force	Civilian Employees
Office—Captain in Charge	1	
Division of Supplies—Office and Storehouse.....	22	7
Division of Repairs.....	13	38
Division of Transportation.....	28	16
Total.....	64	61

SUPPLIES

I

Whenever any new supplies are needed, written requisition must be made. A careful record is kept as to quantities and necessity. Such requisitions (except in emergency) must be made quarterly.

There were 2,290 requisitions issued during the year 1923, as against 3,223 in the year 1922. The issuance of this number of requisitions required the preparation of 3,149 orders.

All deliveries for general departmental distribution are made at the central storehouse, 24 MacDougal Street, New York City. Bulky, heavy or cumbersome materials are delivered direct to command requiring them; a saving of labor in handling and carting is thus effected.

The immediate accountability for department property is placed on Commanding Officers of Precincts, or Squads. It is rigidly enforced. All requisitions are carefully entered and an exact record, in duplicate, is on file at the office of this department. Whenever property becomes worn, or unserviceable, request is made on the Inspector General for a survey; should the survey prove it unfit for service it is, on approval of the Chief Inspector, turned over to the Property Clerk for sale.

To avoid misunderstandings and delays, samples of articles, materials and substances, of required Police Department standard, are on display at the Board of Central Purchase, in the Municipal Building. Prospective bidders and vendors of such wares are thus enabled to inform themselves, in advance, of the requirements to guide them in making their proposals. **Bids**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DIVISION OF REPAIRS

II

General repairs, improvements and alterations were made to the following precinct station-houses, and department buildings, during the year 1923 :

Precincts	Open Market Orders	Advertised Contracts	Department Mechanics	Precincts	Open Market Orders	Advertised Contracts	Department Mechanics
1	\$ 179.00	-	\$ 508.00	72	\$504.85	-	\$543.00
2	-	-	161.00	73	55.00	-	750.00
2 (Old)	-	-	258.00	74	94.80	-	890.00
4	497.65	\$4,285.00	6,582.00	76	124.75	-	900.00
5	383.04	-	626.00	78	-	-	212.00
6 (Old)	4,537.86	-	915.00	79	-	-	800.00
13	221.00	1,450.00	700.00	80	244.53	-	560.00
14	314.16	-	525.00	82	25.42	-	470.00
15	629.16	-	4,252.00	83	7 00	-	850.00
16	146.00	-	465.89	85	785.27	-	907 00
17 (Old)	-	-	684.00	87	880.56	-	700.00
18 (Old)	496.00	-	930.00	88	309.19	-	680.00
21	349.00	-	455.00	89	22.72	-	721.00
Women's	79.00	-	246.00	91	92.00	-	420.00
23	330.48	-	825.00	93	123.00	\$13,900.00	900.00
25	439.50	-	530.00	94	-	-	400.00
26	793.24	-	450.00	95	55.20	-	540.00
28	558.00	-	930.00	96	7.00	82,012.00	600.00
29	224.95	-	600.00	97	-	-	540.00
31	341.14	-	735.00	98	27.00	-	610.00
32	-	-	820.00	101	61.56	-	405.00
33	438.62	-	730.00	102	95.27	-	650.00
37	45.00	-	850.00	103	5.00	-	520.00
38	-	-	975.00	104	72.60	-	500.00
39	85.00	-	5,200.00	105	398.68	-	410.00
40	188.00	-	482.00	109	392.43	-	850.00
42	-	-	275.00	111	103.00	-	400.00
43	193.42	-	490.00	112	107.00	-	390.00
45	344.35	-	650.00	113	-	-	800.00
46	-	-	800.00	116	-	-	260.00
47	79.50	-	500.00	118	270.30	-	825.00
49	45.00	-	575.00	120	679.00	-	550.00
50	5.00	1,590.00	260.00	123	306.85	-	90.00
51	870.00	-	500.00	125	28.00	-	106.00
53	214.80	-	680.00	Traffic Div.	75.57	-	-
54 (Old)	-	-	530.00	Storehouse	120.79	-	563.00
56	168.25	-	460.00	205 Mulb'y	-	-	8,153.00
57	40.00	-	520.00	Auto Repair	761.45	-	243.00
60	652.27	-	250.00	Hdq't's.	14,303.84	6,181.00	20,736.00
63	112.95	-	420.00	Property	-	-	-
65	476.00	-	225.00	Clerk	75.00	-	104.00
66	1,317.00	-	160.00	36th Street	-	-	-
67	600.00	69,247.00	490.00	Garage	-	-	109.00
68	361.00	-	580.00	Furniture	-	-	-
70	109.20	-	450.00	Shop	-	-	11,682.00
Total	-	-	-	-	\$38,079.72	\$178,665.00	\$100,588.89

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

RECAPITULATION

Open Market Orders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 38,079.72
Advertised Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,665.00
Department Mechanics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,588.89
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$317,333.61</u>

Attention is directed to the fact that of this total of \$317,000, representing the cost of repairs made to Police Department buildings, one third, or \$100,000, was performed by the handful of mechanics attached to the Quartermaster's Department. As this work was done by salaried employees, who, in the general course of events would be on the departmental payroll anyway, it can be justly said that this sum, \$100,000, has been saved. Otherwise, such work would have been made the subject of competitive bids, or open market orders, and been paid for at the figure quoted by the selected bid, or bids, as there were numerous small jobs involved.

REAL PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND ESTIMATED VALUATION

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Location	Size of Lot	Land Valuation	Building Valuation	Total
1st Pct., Old Slip	29' 10" x 164'	\$100,000	\$175,000	\$275,000
4th Pct., 16-20 Beach Street	107' 11¼" x 100'	100,000	115,000	215,000
5th Pct., 9 Oak Street	49' 2" x 123' 6¾"	35,000	50,000	85,000
13th Pct., 118-120 Clinton Street	81' 11½" x 99' 10½"	100,000	115,000	215,000
14th Pct., 135 Charles Street	75' 6" x 97' 6"	40,000	100,000	140,000
15th Pct., 321-323 Fifth Street	50' x 97'	35,000	110,000	145,000
16th Pct., 253 Mercer Street	43' x 100'	75,000	30,000	105,000
21st Pct., 327 E. 22d Street	50' 1" x 98' 9"	30,000	30,000	60,000
23d Pct., 138 W. 30th Street	100' 7" x 98' 9"	200,000	225,000	425,000
25th Pct., 160 E. 35th Street	50' 4" x 100'	45,000	30,000	75,000
26th Pct., 345 W. 47th Street	50' x 100' 5"	45,000	40,000	85,000
28th Pct., 150 W. 68th Street	50' x 100' 5"	55,000	90,000	145,000
29th Pct., 163 E. 51st Street	35' 5" x 100' 5"	30,000	60,000	90,000
31st Pct., 153 E. 67th Street	75' x 100' 5"	75,000	95,000	170,000
32d Pct., 134 W. 100th Street	50' x 100' 11"	30,000	50,000	80,000
37th Pct., 229 W. 123d Street	58' x 100' 11"	30,000	100,000	130,000
38th Pct., 246-48-50 W. 135th St.	55' 6" x 99' 11"	15,000	25,000	40,000
39th Pct., 177 E. 104th Street	50' x 100' 11"	25,000	90,000	115,000
40th Pct., 1854 Amsterdam Ave.	99' 11" x 100'	80,000	70,000	150,000
43d Pct., 148 E. 126th Street	50' x 99'	20,000	50,000	70,000
Storehouse, 24 Macdougall Street	50' x 99'	25,000	90,000	115,000
Garage and Repair Shops, 205 Mulberry Street	80' 5" x 99' 9"	40,000	60,000	100,000
Special Service Squad Building, 17 Elizabeth Street	51' x 94' 3"	37,000	55,000	92,000
Property Clerk, Storage 130 Sheriff Street	47' 1" x 200'	65,000	45,000	110,000
Traffic A, 230 W. 20th Street	50 x 89' 3'	30,000	100,000	130,000
Training School, 434 W. 37th St.	50' x 98' 9"	25,000	50,000	75,000
Police Headquarters, 240 Centre St.	384' 10" x 87' 7"	300,000	1,000,000	1,300,000
Total	- - -	<u>\$1,687,000</u>	<u>\$3,050,000</u>	<u>\$4,737,000</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF

REAL PROPERTY—ESTIMATED VALUATION—*Continued*

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

67th Pct., 2951 W. 8th Street	128' 10'' x 80'	\$25,000	\$100,000	\$125,000
68th Pct., 86th St. & 5th Ave.	118' 5'' x 200' 9''	40,000	95,000	135,000
70th Pct., Bay 22d Street and Bath Avenue	115' x 96' 8''	30,000	95,000	125,000
72d Pct., Ave. U & E. 15th St.	120' x 145'	25,000	100,000	125,000
73d Pct., 1830 Brooklyn Avenue	60' x 100'	8,000	7,000	15,000
74th Pct., 154 Lawrence Avenue	100' x 100' 10''	20,000	100,000	120,000
76th Pct., 4302 Fourth Avenue	100' x 100'	25,000	60,000	85,000
78th Pct., 575 Fifth Avenue	100' x 96' 3''	40,000	35,000	75,000
79th Pct., 67 Sixth Avenue	100' x 84'	25,000	40,000	65,000
80th Pct., Avenue G near E. 95th Street	75' x 95'	2,500	6,500	9,000
82d Pct., 35 Snyder Avenue	100' x 202'	30,000	40,000	70,000
83d Pct., 484-486 Liberty Ave.	100' x 100'	20,000	60,000	80,000
85th Pct., 2 Liberty Avenue	91' 2'' x 100'	15,000	80,000	95,000
87th Pct., 1661 Atlantic Avenue	90' 4'' x 99'	15,000	60,000	75,000
88th Pct., 653 Grand Avenue	81' x 105'	15,000	60,000	75,000
89th Pct., 44 Rapelyea Street	79' x 100'	10,500	60,000	70,500
91st Pct., 17-19 Butler Street	75' x 100'	10,000	90,000	100,000
93d Pct., 72 Poplar Street	100' 7'' x 132' 4''	30,000	115,000	145,000
94th Pct., 16 Ralph Avenue	40' x 120'	20,000	80,000	100,000
95th Pct., 627 Gates Avenue	80' x 100'	15,000	90,000	105,000
96th Pct., 298 Classon Avenue	100' x 100'	20,000	150,000	170,000
97th Pct., 179 Wilson Avenue	100' x 100'	20,000	75,000	95,000
101st Pct., 2 Lee Avenue	50' x 100'	20,000	60,000	80,000
102d Pct., 171 Bushwick Avenue	59' x 100'	13,000	20,000	33,000
103d Pct., 263 Bedford Avenue	30' 2'' x 147' 5''	20,000	20,000	40,000
104th Pct., 43 Herbert Street	77' 2'' x 103' 3''	15,000	60,000	75,000
105th Pct., 145 Greenpoint Ave.	61' x 75'	20,000	20,000	40,000
Traffic D, 148 Vernon Avenue	84' x 100'	15,000	60,000	75,000
Total - - - - -		\$564,000	\$1,838,500	\$2,402,500

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

45th Pct., 257 Alexander Ave.	75' x 100'	\$40,000	\$150,000	\$190,000
46th Pct., 3d Ave. & 160th St.	48' x 201'	60,000	120,000	180,000
47th Pct., 1086 Simpson Street	100' x 100'	25,000	150,000	175,000
49th Pct., 1925 Bathgate Ave.	106' x 94'	30,000	100,000	130,000
50th Pct., Sedgwick Avenue and 167th Street	100' x 100'	15,000	100,000	115,000
51st Pct., 1415 Williamsbridge Road	75' x 91' irreg.	10,000	40,000	50,000
53d Pct., 3016 Webster Avenue	90' x 170'	15,000	125,000	140,000
54th Pct., 281 City Island Ave., City Island	100' x 100'	10,000	15,000	25,000
56th Pct., 229th Street and White Plains Ave.	80' x 110'	15,000	95,000	110,000
57th Pct., Kingsbridge Terrace and Perot Street	102' x 139'	15,000	90,000	105,000
Total - - - - -		\$235,000	\$985,000	\$1,220,000

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

60th Pct., 116 Main Street, Tottenville	87' x 175'	\$ 5,000	\$ 95,000	\$ 100,000
66th Pct., Richmond Terrace and Wall Street,	108.75' x 233'	50,000	275,000	325,000
Total - - - - -		\$55,000	\$370,000	\$425,000

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

REAL PROPERTY—ESTIMATED VALUATION—*Continued*

BOROUGH OF QUEENS				
109th Pct., 85 Fourth St., L. I. C.	100' x 125'	\$20,000	\$100,000	\$120,000
111th Pct., 152 Grand Avenue Astoria	62' x 137'	7,000	20,000	27,000
113th Pct., 43 North Prince Street, Flushing	125' x 256'	10,000	35,000	45,000
118th Pct., 275 Church Street, Richmond Hill	92' 9" x 100'	10,000	90,000	100,000
123d Pct., 322 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach	173' x 241'	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total - - - - -	- - - - -	\$57,000	\$255,000	\$312,000

RECAPITULATION

Boroughs	Land	Buildings
Manhattan	\$1,687,000	\$3,050,000
Brooklyn	564,000	1,838,500
The Bronx	235,000	985,000
Richmond	55,000	370,000
Queens	57,000	255,000
	\$2,598,000	\$6,498,500
Grand Total - - - - -	- - - - -	\$9,096,500

The 63d, 116th and 125th precinct station houses occupy leased property, the value of which is not submitted. The Department also leases a Training Stable.

DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION

III

The Division of Transportation has supervision over department horses and dogs, automobiles, patrol wagons, motorcycles and bicycles, their maintenance and repair; and the Precinct Numeral and Harness Repair Shops.

It is in immediate charge of a Lieutenant of Police, whose force consists of the following:

Personnel

- 1 Civilian clerical assistant
- 1 Sergeant, in charge of Repair Shop
- 3 Patrolmen—Gasoline Distributors
- 5 Civilian Automobile Mechanics
- 17 Patrolmen, assigned to Automobile, Motorcycle and Bicycle Shop
- 2 Patrolmen, assigned to Clerical Duty
- 2 Patrolmen, disabled, assigned as Watchmen
- 1 Patrolman, disabled, assigned to Numeral Shop
- 1 Veterinarian
- 1 Harness Maker
- 4 Horse Shoers
- 3 Hostlers
- 2 Caretakers

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL EQUIPMENT

AUTOMOBILES:	1922	1923
Touring Cars	99	112
Runabouts	127	140
Motor Patrol Wagons	29	31
Motor Trucks	12	15
Boiler Squad, Inspectors' Cars.....	9	9
Ambulance	1	1
MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES:		
Motorcycles	407	470
Motorcycles with side cars.....	76	-
Motorcycle side car bodies only.....	-	25
Bicycles	1073	1005
DOGS:		
On hand December 31.....	5	5
STABLES:		
Boarding Stables	15	15
Department Stables	8	8
HORSE ASSIGNMENT:		
Saddle Service	324	328
HORSES:		
On hand December 31.....	324	328
Destroyed	4	1
Died	3	6
Condemned	16	7
Purchased	16	18

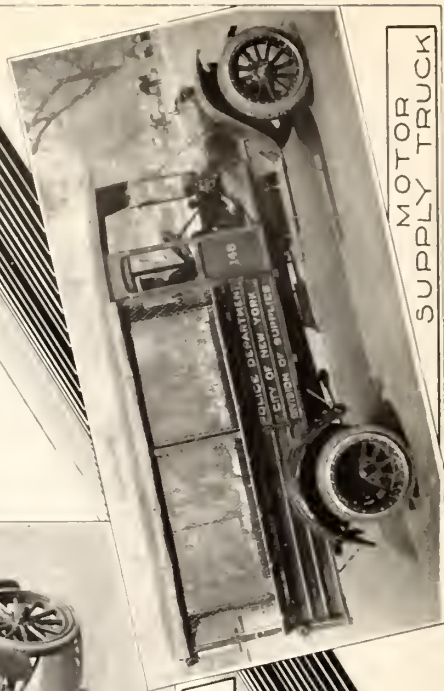
Eighteen horses were delivered during the year. One horse was delivered on a 1922 contract, two horses were delivered on a contract, for thirty-four horses, executed in 1923. Thirteen horses were purchased during the year, in the open market, at the price of \$300 each; and two horses were acquired at the nominal cost of \$1 each, from public spirited citizens.

Fourteen horses were condemned, seven of which were turned over to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; six horses died and one was destroyed.

The annual expenditure for board of horses in livery stables has been reduced approximately \$9,000, either through new agreements with owners at lower rates, or changes to other stables where lower rates prevail.



PRECINCT
PATROL CAR



MOTOR
SUPPLY TRUCK



ELECTRIC
PATROL WAGON



MOTOR
PATROL WAGON



DETECTIVE
DISTRICT CAR

TYPES MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

An effort to further stimulate public interest in the mounted force, with a view to greater efficiency, has been made through the voluntary service of U. S. Cavalry Officers and experienced civilian horsemen at inspections. Many valuable suggestions for the improvement of the service have been made. The acquisition of two high class saddle horses, valued at \$2,000 and \$1,750 respectively, for the nominal sum of one dollar each, previously referred to, is another result of this effort.

AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT

The following motor vehicles were purchased, and placed in service, during the year 1923:

Cadillac Touring Cars	3
Ford Touring Cars	11
“ Runabouts	15
“ Patrol Wagons	2
Motorcycles	25

The number of motor vehicles has increased materially in the past two years. There are 197 more automobiles and 248 more motorcycles than in 1921, yet the work in the Automobile Repair Shop, keeping these motor vehicles in service by repairing, painting and re-upholstering, has been performed with even a smaller force than that employed in 1921, and with improved service and efficiency.

One hundred and forty Ford Runabouts, used as motor patrols, following inspection by the Inspector General and Transportation Commander, were repaired and repainted by department mechanics.

An automobile reserve has been established, at the Automobile Repair Shop, consisting of five Ford Touring Cars and ten Ford Runabouts. These vehicles have been maintained as replacements for cars undergoing repairs, and assigned pending the completion of the work.

Twenty-five motorcycle side-car bodies have been re-upholstered, repainted and held in reserve for emergencies, such as strikes or other work of special character, to replace motorcycles in inclement weather.

A saving of approximately \$10,000 annually has been effected by the assignment of an experienced welder to the Automobile Repair Shop, thus discontinuing the performance of such work under contract.

A saving in repairs to batteries, of approximately \$5,000 annually, has also been effected by the assignment to the Repair Shop of an experienced battery repairer. The maintenance of motorcycle and automobile batteries was formerly performed under contract.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE PROPERTY CLERK

Scope and Duties

The office of the Property Clerk takes charge of all objects, materials, valuables, etc., coming into the hands of the Police Department, with especial reference to their use as evidence. However, this does not include supplies and equipment destined for the use of the Department, acquired through regular channels. All lost, stolen, condemned, abandoned or contraband articles, objects or materials, recovered or seized by representatives of the Police Department are deposited with the Property Clerk, to be disposed of by him in accordance with the provisions of the City Charter. The office of the Property Clerk is in Police Headquarters, Manhattan. There are branch offices in the Bronx, and Richmond and a joint office for Queens and Brooklyn, located in the latter Borough.

The work of this office is widely varied, and some idea of the volume of it may be gained from the following brief review :

On Hand

In the custody of the Property Clerk, in storehouses, awaiting the disposition of the courts, are 5,905 barrels, 1,889 cases, 288,826 bottles, 6,708 demijohns and jugs, 6,487 cans of liquor, 784 stills and 12,787 miscellaneous articles, which were received during the period that the Mullan-Gage Act was in force. During the year, there was delivered to the Sheriffs of the various Counties of Greater New York, 1,044 lots of liquor by court orders to be turned over to the hospitals designated, or worthless goods to be destroyed.

This Bureau received 17,991 lots of property, a decrease of 3,686, due to the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Act. All liquors seized now are turned over to the Federal Authorities.

There were 5,823 full and part lots delivered, an increase of 168 lots; 5,437 lots were taken to court as evidence, a decrease of 875; and 34,480 lots were on hand, an increase of 4,493. The estimated value of property delivered to claimants amounted to \$2,222,727.98, a decrease of \$491,407.52.

The net receipts from auction sales, \$11,234.25, and unclaimed cash, \$4,656.85, amounting to a total of \$15,891.10, was turned over to the Police Pension Fund.

There were destroyed under Section 1899 of the Penal Law, 1,725 revolvers, 284 shotguns and rifles, and 322 other dangerous weapons. These were taken out to sea, and thrown overboard, at a place designated by the Government.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT .

During the year 1,402 automobiles were received, and on hand awaiting claimants.

At the present time there are three warehouses for liquors, two for automobiles, and one for miscellaneous articles. All of these, except the latter, are constantly guarded.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY DELIVERED TO CLAIMANTS

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED

Property Clerk :	Manhattan	Brooklyn and Queens	The Bronx	Richmond	Total
1923 -	\$ 989,010.09	\$188,119.60	\$229,596.24	\$724.36	\$1,407,450.29
1922 -	1,382,050.08	116,197.84	162,965.56	716.56	1,661,930.04
Increase -	-	71,921.76	66,630.68	7.80	-
Decrease -	393,039.99	-	-	-	254,479.75
By Precincts :					
1923 -	901,025.42	369,417.04	151,252.00	-	1,421,694.46
1922 -	513,319.13	242,287.56	83,379.20	-	838,985.89
Increase -	387,706.29	127,129.48	67,872.80	-	582,708.57
Decrease -	-	-	-	-	-
Detective Bureau :					
1923 -	1,202,495.74	91,314.36	37,153.00	-	1,330,963.10
1922 -	697,535.75	108,645.95	118,984.84	-	925,166.54
Increase -	504,959.99	-	-	-	405,796.56
Decrease -	-	17,331.59	81,831.84	-	-
		1923	1922	Increase	Decrease
Grand Total	\$4,160,107.85	\$3,426,082.47	\$734,025.38	-	

LOTS RECEIVED AND DELIVERED

Lot of lost, stolen, abandoned and condemned property received :

	Manhattan	Brooklyn and Queens	The Bronx	Richmond	Total
1923 -	14,410	2,234	1,234	113	17,991
1922 -	17,865	2,186	1,536	90	21,677
Increase -	-	48	-	23	-
Decrease -	3,455	-	302	-	3,686

Full lots of property delivered :

1923 -	3,988	803	487	32	5,310
1922 -	3,584	945	500	26	5,055
Increase -	404	-	-	6	255
Decrease -	-	142	13	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Part lots of property delivered :

1923	-	400	78	31	4	513
1922	-	482	66	45	7	600
Increase	-	-	12	-	-	-
Decrease	-	82	-	14	3	87

Lot of property taken to court as evidence :

1923	-	4,088	772	471	106	5,437
1922	-	4,464	974	771	103	6,312
Increase	-	-	-	-	3	-
Decrease	-	376	202	300	-	875

Lots of property on hand :

1923	-	29,226	2,961	2,109	184	34,480
1922	-	25,282	2,963	1,627	115	29,987
Increase	-	3,944	-	482	69	4,493
Decrease	-	-	2	-	-	-

LOST AND FOUND

Property Clerk :

1923	-	\$553,468.02	\$152,814.54	\$108,096.78	\$898.35	\$ 815,277.69
1922	-	745,792.92	187,544.43	118,514.58	353.53	1,052,205.46
Increase	-	-	-	-	544.82	-
Decrease	-	192,324.90	34,729.89	10,417.80	-	236,927.77

By Precincts :

1923	-	770,165.41	209,059.64	52,180.50	-	1,031,405.55
1922	-	358,907.30	139,378.03	24,986.56	-	523,271.89
Increase	-	411,258.11	69,681.61	27,193.94	-	508,133.66
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-

Detective Bureau :

1923	-	6,209.00	402.00	100.00	-	6,711.00
1922	-	4,978.50	2,225.00	30.00	-	7,233.50
Increase	-	1,230.50	-	70.00	-	-
Decrease	-	-	1,823.00	-	-	522.50

		1923	1922	Increase	Decrease
Grand Total	-	\$1,853,394.24	\$1,582,710.85	\$ 270,683.39	-
Great Grand Total		6,013,502.09	5,008,793.32	1,004,708.77	-

AUCTION SALES OF UNCLAIMED AND CONDEMNED POLICE DEPARTMENT PROPERTY

Gross Receipts :	Manhattan	Brooklyn and Queens	The Bronx	Richmond	Total
1923	-	\$ 8,339.00	\$4,143.50	-	\$12,482.50
1922	-	10,011.10	3,466.35	\$4,068.00	17,545.45
Increase	-	-	677.15	-	-
Decrease	-	1,672.10	-	4,068.00	5,062.95

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Auctioneer's Fees :	Manhattan	Brooklyn and Queens	The Bronx	Richmond	Total
1923 -	\$ 833.90	\$414.35	-	-	\$1,248.25
1922 -	1,001.11	346.63	\$406.80	-	1,754.54
Increase -	-	67.72	-	-	-
Decrease -	167.21	-	406.80	-	506.29

Net Receipts:

1923 -	7,505.10	3,729.15	-	-	11,234.25
1922 -	9,009.99	3,119.72	3,661.20	-	15,790.91
Increase -	-	609.43	-	-	-
Decrease -	1,504.89	-	3,661.20	-	4,556.66

UNCLAIMED CASH TURNED OVER TO THE POLICE PENSION FUND

1923 -	\$2,910.22	\$1,570.83	\$151.58	\$24.22	\$4,656.85
1922 -	4,974.38	2,258.57	934.60	-	8,167.55
Increase -	-	-	-	24.22	-
Decrease -	2,064.16	687.74	783.02	-	3,510.70

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CASH RECEIVED DURING 1923

Total, 1923	\$105,988.90	\$25,150.93	\$3,152.03	\$1,121.05	\$135,421.91
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NUMBER OF WEAPONS DESTROYED UNDER SECTION 1899 OF THE PENAL LAW

	Revolvers and Pistols	Shot Guns and Rifles	Other Dangerour Weapons	Total
1923 -	1,725	284	322	2,331
1922 -	1,570	112	294	1,976
Increase -	155	172	28	355
Decrease -	-	-	-	-

AUTOMOBILES RECEIVED DURING 1923

	Manhattan	Brooklyn and Queens	The Bronx	Richmond	Total
1923 -	892	278	232	-	1,402

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE DIVISION OF STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND ENGINEERS' BUREAU

Duties

This Bureau is empowered, under Sections 342 and 343 of the Greater New York Charter, to inspect all steam boilers within the City of New York carrying over 10 pounds of steam pressure to the square inch, except those used for heating purposes or for railway locomotives, and to subject them to a hydrostatic test once a year; also, to qualify engineers to operate them.

The Code of Ordinances of the City of New York (Chap. 10, Art. 18, Secs. 216-219) empowers this Bureau to examine applicants for a certificate of qualification to operate ice machines.

Two members of the force, practical engineers, are assigned to examine applicants for engineers' and firemen's certificates, and applicants for certificates of qualification to operate ice machines. They also hear and determine charges of incompetency or neglect of duty preferred against engineers, firemen and ice machine operators.

ENGINEERS

		Certificates, renewed	Certificates, transferred	New applications	Total examina- tions	Incompetent, refused	Total certificates granted	Certificates granted, 1st Class	Certificates granted, 2d Class	Certificates granted, 3d Class	Certificates, special, Fire Department	Certificates revoked	Certificates rescinded
1923	-	9441	1303	1218	11962	604	11358	830	1647	8502	379	-	1
1922	-	9258	1181	1163	11602	496	11106	863	1693	8155	395	1	-
Increase	-	183	122	55	360	108	252	-	-	347	-	-	1
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	46	-	16	1	-

FIREMEN

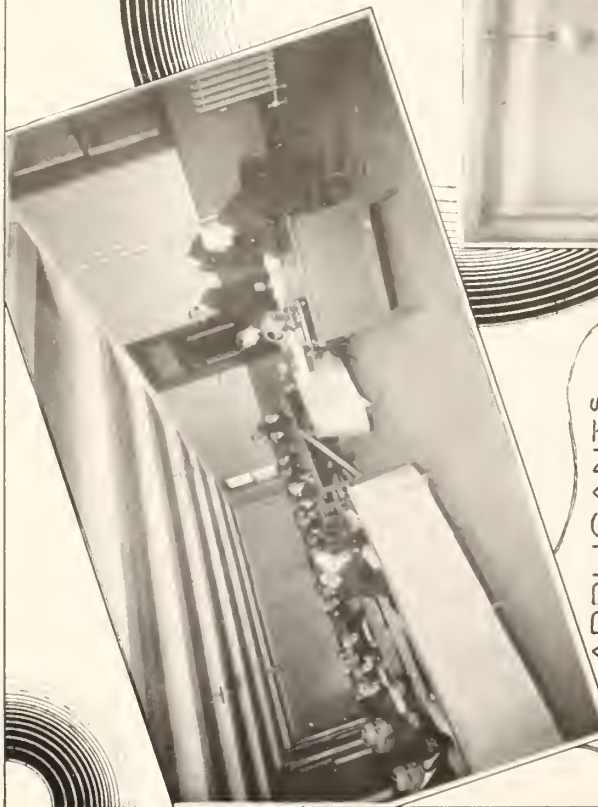
1923	-	518	6	77	601	26	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
1922	-	511	15	90	616	19	597	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease	-	-	9	13	15	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-

ICE MACHINE OPERATORS

1923	-	1555	309	1034	2898	254	2644	-	-	-	-	-	-
1922	-	1171	187	956	2314	260	2054	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase	-	384	122	78	584	-	590	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STEAM BOILERS

	Boilers tested	City Dept., boilers tested, no fee	Boilers tested, fee \$2 each	Fees uncollected	Fees collected, current year account	Total cash collected
1923	-	15725	1993	\$1,352.00	\$26,112.00	\$27,536.00
1922	-	14942	1923	1,468.00	24,570.00	25,606.60
Increase	-	783	70	-	1,542.00	1,929.40
Decrease	-	-	-	116.00	-	-



APPLICANTS
BEING EXAMINED
FOR
ENGINEER'S
CERTIFICATE



BOILER
INSPECTORS
REPORTING



FINGER PRINTING
APPLICANTS FOR PISTOL PERMITS



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Following a careful survey of street and vehicular conditions, separately **Objects** and combined, the Police Commissioner, in 1922, decided that there existed a need for a special bureau to anticipate, remedy and check certain traffic and highway evils that were contributing to accidents and fatalities. One of the first duties, for example, of the Bureau was to endeavor to focus the responsibility for highway casualties. There are two essential elements to a highway accident: the victim and the vehicle. The victim may suffer varying degrees of anguish, from a trivial abrasion to fatal mangle; the vehicle only suffers when in collision with another one. It must be borne in mind, however, that because a victim is a victim is not prima facie evidence that the operator of the vehicle was at fault, nor vice-versa. The aim of the Bureau has been to get at the cause of accidents, by a process of scientific elimination, and endeavor to find a remedy.

A fact of paramount importance was established through the researches of the Bureau, which is that "jay-walking" is directly responsible for some 45% of highway casualties. "Jay-walking" may be defined as the practice of crossing thoroughfares at points other than the intersection of highways. Superficially, it would not appear to matter much at what point a pedestrian crossed a highway. The researches of the Bureau of Public Safety, however, show that it is, more often than not, really a matter of life or death, and that if the growing number of highway fatalities is to be held in check, or decreased, pedestrians must be compelled not only to cross at highway intersections but systematically, also. Such an innovation may ultimately call for pedestrian regulations as rigid as those in use with vehicular traffic.

In spite of the fact that the Bureau has been merely groping, because of the total lack of precedent to guide its investigators, it has developed a startling variety of activities, the more important of which follow. There is no limit to its scope, and it is expected that within the next year it will uncover conditions which will make necessary changes of an unprecedentedly radical character in the handling of both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. **Accomplish-ments**

Reports received indicate that 1,073 persons were killed and 31,812 injured in vehicular accidents in Greater New York during the year 1923. In 1922 there were 964 killed and 28,097 injured.

If the 1922 ratio of deaths per 10,000 vehicles had continued during 1923, there would have been 60 more persons killed than actually were in this year. If the 1922 ratio of injuries per 10,000 vehicles had continued during 1923, there would have been 1,072 more persons injured than actually were. In other words, organized safety work, conducted by the Bureau of Public Safety, has saved 60 persons from death and 1,072 from injury during 1923.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

There were actually 315,614 motor vehicles registered in the five boroughs of the city this year.

This was an increase of 45,669 motor vehicles registered in the City of New York in 1923 over the preceding year. Few people realize what a tremendous increase in motor vehicles this really is, and how much more difficult it has made the control of accidents. If the increased number of motor vehicles in the city this year were placed end to end, allowing 30 feet to a vehicle, it would produce a line 260 miles in length; and this is only the additional number of vehicles over the preceding year. Thousands from other parts of New York State, and elsewhere, are constantly in our midst, rendering a serious problem more vexatious.

Children

Special attention is directed to the reduction in accidents to children sixteen years of age and under. Four hundred and seventy-seven children were killed in 1922, and only 447 in 1923, a reduction of 30 deaths to children sixteen years of age and under, despite the increase in automobiles, and the fact that there were 20,000 more children registered in the public schools of the city this year than last.

On May 25th, the Bureau of Public Safety conducted a Public Safety Day in all five boroughs of Greater New York, on which occasion a proclamation was issued by His Honor, the Mayor, as follows :

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, In the interests of the conservation of human life, Friday, the twenty-fifth day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-three, has been set aside as Public Safety Day, and

WHEREAS, We are about to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Greater New York, at which time it seems especially appropriate that we commence our celebration of the natal date of the greatest center of humanity with the high resolution that we, the people of New York, can make it also the greatest in the conservation of human life, and

WHEREAS, During the year Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-two the toll of lives taken in vehicular accidents in the streets of our city was nine hundred and sixty-four, of whom four hundred and seventy-seven were children under the age of sixteen years, and

WHEREAS, The Bureau of Public Safety of the Police Department, through and by its persistent efforts to bring before the people of the city a proper knowledge of the dangers to life and limb coincidental with the heavy traffic to which our streets are, of economic necessity, subjected, has achieved a reduction of seven per cent. of fatalities during the first quarter of the current year.

BY THIS PROCLAMATION ALL PERSONS ARE ENJOINED to observe Friday, the twenty-fifth day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-three, as Public Safety Day, and, further,

To, upon this day, give careful consideration to their responsibilities to the Creator, to themselves, and to their fellow-men in the conservation of life, and to adopt habits of care and precaution that will keep them free from accident and protect the lives of others throughout the years to come, and, further,

Owners and operators of fleets of motor vehicles are enjoined to call their drivers together on Public Safety Day at some convenient hour and request their coöperation



EXHIBIT—BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY AT SILVER JUBILEE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

in the elimination of accidents through the use of utmost caution in driving and in the proper maintenance of their vehicles, and, further,

Private owners of automobiles are enjoined to use all possible caution and to adhere strictly to the spirit of the traffic regulations, giving careful attention and full obedience to traffic officers wherever posted, in order that they may be better able to function in the protection of life and property, and, further,

Merchants and storekeepers are enjoined to, whenever possible, give their coöperation by the display of cards, posters, window displays, and other forms of advertising, calling attention to the principal causes of street casualties in the streets, such as carelessness in crossing streets, speeding, driving with poor brakes, reckless driving, etc., and, further,

Parents are enjoined to admonish their children to stop the practice of playing in the roadway (one of the greatest contributory causes of juvenile accidents) and to instill in them the desire to protect others, and, further,

The educators of the city are especially enjoined to instruct the children in habits of caution. It is suggested by the Bureau of Public Safety that 3 o'clock be known as the "Safety Hour" and that the practice of devoting the last minute of the school day to instruction in every classroom, with particular attention directed toward inculcating habits of care in crossing streets, be inaugurated on Public Safety Day and continued throughout the school year. In this connection owners and operators of industrial plants throughout the city may be of great assistance by blowing whistles or ringing bells at this hour, in order that all persons may be reminded that the children are leaving school and that extra precautions must be taken to avoid accidents, and, further,

Pedestrians are enjoined to pay special attention to the safety messages which will be delivered by the Boy Scouts as Safety Aides to the Police, and further,

Motion Picture Theaters are enjoined to coöperate whenever possible by displaying safety warnings to their patrons, and, further,

All clubs and societies are enjoined to coöperate and to give their best endeavors to this great humanitarian work.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of The City of New York this twenty-first day of May, in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-three.

(Signed) JOHN F. Hylan, *Mayor*.

During the year, special safety exercises were conducted in the schools to further instruct the children in the need of care, especially in crossing streets. Mass meetings were held and safety addresses were delivered to school children and other groups of persons throughout the city. The Director of the Bureau addressed more than one hundred gatherings of representative citizens at luncheons, dinners, etc.

On each school day during the latter part of the spring term of school, and during the latter part of the fall term, SAFETY HOUR was observed in all schools at the request of the Bureau of Public Safety. At 3 o'clock school children were given specific safety warnings furnished by the Bureau of Public Safety to the principals of the schools. At the solicitation of the Bureau, manufacturing plants located throughout the city blew their whistles at 3 o'clock as a warning to automobile drivers that it was Safety Hour, that the children were about to be discharged from the schools, and that special care must be exercised not to injure

ANNUAL REPORT OF

them. Placards were posted throughout the city informing the public as to the meaning of the 3 o'clock whistle.

Monthly reports showing the number of accidents to children sixteen years of age and under are compiled in the Bureau, by school districts, showing specific causes of accidents, and are furnished to the public and parochial schools for the purpose of acquainting each school principal with the number and causes of accidents in his school district.

Missionary Work

Safety addresses were delivered by the Director of the Bureau to 3,500 uniformed patrolmen at armories where they had assembled for drill. Specific safety instructions have been given by the lieutenants verbally to the entire uniformed force. The fourteen lieutenants assigned to districts throughout the city delivered safety lectures to 605,279 school children; safety talks to 34,848 chauffeurs and drivers, and to 35,890 other persons at various meetings throughout the city. They issued verbal warnings to 89,571 jay-walkers and 22,371 boys caught hitching or stealing rides on vehicles. They also corrected 7,674 other unsafe practices of pedestrians observed on the streets.

The drivers of commercial vehicles were called together by their employers and given special safety instructions. All civic bodies and business organizations were called upon to coöperate by circulating information as to the dangers of jay-walking, careless driving and other street hazards.

During the week of November 19, 517 patrolmen delivered a prepared four-minute safety speech in as many moving picture theatres throughout the city to an audience, in the aggregate, of 3,000,000 people.

During the year the Bureau of Public Safety distributed approximately 1,500,000 cards, pamphlets and posters, among school children, drivers and others throughout the city. Safety stories are prepared by the Bureau each month and furnished to the Board of Education for teachers to read to children in the public and parochial schools. They are designed to appeal to children, and each carries a safety lesson. The Boy Scouts distributed 1,000,000 "Aunty J. Walker" cards furnished by the Bureau to pedestrians.

Another activity conducted by the Bureau during the year is the stenciling of safety cautions on the streets. "Cross Carefully" has been stenciled at 20,019 street corners throughout the city during the year, in addition to white lines indicating the proper crossing at street intersections adjacent to schools. During the year 614 such markings were made.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF VEHICLE BRAKES

Brake Inspections

The Brake Inspection Squad inspected 88,778 motor vehicles on the streets. When one brake of a vehicle is found defective the driver is

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

required to return for re-inspection within three days with the defective brake corrected; 13,114 of these re-inspections were made for defective brakes, and 6,174 re-inspections for defective steering gear. When both brakes are defective the driver is summoned to court; 2,482 convictions were obtained.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL SAFETY WORK PERFORMED BY LIEUTENANTS

CHARACTER OF WORK						TOTALS
Number of accident cards examined	-	-	-	-	-	33,404
Additional information requested on accident cards	-	-	-	-	-	4,077
Patrolmen advised pertaining to safety matters	-	-	-	-	-	21,333
Violations of traffic regulations observed	-	-	-	-	-	7,208
Meetings of chauffeurs and drivers (safety)	-	-	-	-	-	1,203
Number of chauffeurs and drivers talked to	-	-	-	-	-	34,848
Safety addresses given at other meetings (attendance)	-	-	-	-	-	35,890
Safety meetings in schools	-	-	-	-	-	1,093
Number of children spoken to in schools	-	-	-	-	-	605,279
Pedestrians warned crossing not at crossing	-	-	-	-	-	50,668
Children warned stealing rides on vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	13,535
Pedestrians warned crossing streets diagonally	-	-	-	-	-	38,903
Children warned hitching onto vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	8,836
Other unsafe practices	-	-	-	-	-	7,674
Unsafe conditions of streets observed	-	-	-	-	-	279
Other safety acts performed	-	-	-	-	-	3,094
Recommendations	-	-	-	-	-	103
Total safety acts	-	-	-	-	-	867,427

OPERATIONS OF THE BRAKE SQUAD

Vehicles		Inspected	Defective Brakes		Defective Steering Gear	
			Sum-moneses	Re-in-spected	Sum-moneses	Re-in-spected
Commercial	-	52,674	2,369	7,766	51	3,514
Pleasure	-	21,537	59	3,189	2	1,546
Taxicab	-	11,617	62	1,810	1	978
Omniibus	-	1,383	-	154	-	72
Sightseers	-	1,395	-	182	-	64
Motorcycles	-	114	5	11	-	-
Sidecars	-	58	2	2	-	-
Totals	-	88,778	2,497	13,114	54	6,174

MISCELLANEOUS VIOLATIONS

Left of street car	-	5	Allowing unlicensed man to operate	17
Restricted street	-	29	Right of vehicle	3
Improper turning	-	123	Swinging license plates	3
Failed to signal	-	11	Unbonded taxicab	8
No chauffeur's license	-	109	Improper license plates	6
Reckless driving	-	6	Registration numbers	27
Eight-foot law	-	62	Obstructing traffic	2
Failed to keep to right	-	55	Speeding around corner	1
No operator's license	-	47	Riding through safety zone	1
Speeding	-	101	Allowing man to ride on running board	1
Left of stanchion	-	3	Wrong side of street	1
No license plates	-	3	Open cut-out	1
No chauffeur's badge	-	25	One-way street	2
Left of safety isle	-	22	Assault	1
Unattended horse and wagon	-	2	No mirrors	82
No signal device	-	4	Dirty license plates	2
Lights	-	5		
No weights on truck	-	73	Total	843

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PERMITS, LICENSE INVESTIGATIONS

Permits, Etc.

The Police Department is empowered by the Charter to issue authorizations, which are known, severally, as permits, licenses and certificates. In order that these authorizations shall not be put to improper purposes, or otherwise abused, applications for them are subjected to close scrutiny. For this purpose an Investigating Squad is maintained, which consists of a lieutenant of police, bearing the designation of acting captain, in command, and fifteen patrolmen. All of these men are physically incapable of performing full police duty, but can do work of this character.

In apportioning authority, or power of supervision, the Charter appears to follow no particular system. The result is that the authorizations, occupations and projects that must be sanctioned by the Police Department are, to say the least, highly diversified, and there is considerable responsibility thrust upon it without corresponding authority. All of them demand investigation, some by one branch of the Police Department, some by another, and frequently two or more are called upon to investigate, report and recommend.

Investigated and reported upon at the request of:

THE COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS	1923	1922
Auctioneers' Licenses	89	105
THE COMMISSIONER OF LICENSES		
Applicants for Hacking Licenses.....	11,726	7,295
Supplementary reports:		
Chauffeurs who failed to renew their licenses within the prescribed time	401	1,883
Applications for licenses for:		
Pool Parlors (Billiard Rooms, "Academies")	2,139	2,183
Dance Halls	929	932
Theatres	206	212
Amusement enterprises	63	19
Circuses	1	2
Concerts	6	2
Pawnbrokers	2	6
Massage Operators	210	191
Massage Institutes	—	2
THE BAR ASSOCIATION		
Candidates for admission to the Bar.....	867	632

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Investigations made on application for **Direct Authorization**, or permits, from the Police Department for the following :

	(GRANTED)	
	1923	1922
Public Worship	400	337
Special Patrolmen	249	284
Pistol Permits	37,371	43,359
Parade Permits	933	1,123

THE HACK SQUAD

This squad, consisting of six patrolmen, are enforcing the Hack Ordinances along the river front and at railroad stations and terminals. Their activities may be classified as follows: Duties

- (a) Breaking up the so-called "closed hack stands"
- (b) Stopping the practice of paying a weekly or monthly fee by public hackdrivers to gangsters for "protection"
- (c) Encouraging all public hackdrivers to carry passengers from any hack stand from which they operate.

ACTIVITIES OF HACK SQUAD

Charges, Arrests and Summonses.	Summonses	
	Arrests.	Served.
Disorderly conduct	18	—
Operating cab while suspended.....	14	—
Unlicensed hack drivers.....	121	521
Unlicensed public hacks.....	—	41
Unlicensed chauffeurs	—	25

During the year summonses were served for the following violations:

False meter tariff.....	46
Soliciting off hack	25
Not on a hack stand.....	29
Reckless driving	9
Crashing hack lines.....	203
Total	312

Complaints sent to the License Department for minor violations of the Hack Ordinance, 1,047:

Total amount of fines collected by the courts on arrests made and summonses served, \$7,905.

Total amount of days' imprisonment, 500.

Sentence suspended, 63.

Runner's licenses revoked, 6.

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LEGAL BUREAU

Scope and Duties

This Bureau provides an essential link between the executive power of the Police Force and the technical side of the criminal law. Chief among its duties are the preparation of the drafts of new laws and ordinances, and the scrutiny and analysis of new, or proposed, legislation affecting the Police Department and its functions. The Bureau, also, provides for the appearance of the proper members of the Police Department in courts, at public hearings, etc., as necessary; and, generally, sees that the Police Department is effectively and efficiently represented, wherever and whenever such representation is desirable.

A summary of the recorded work of the Legal Bureau, follows:

a.	Members of Department advised.....	273
b.	Memorandums of law prepared.....	627
c.	Consultations with District Attorneys.....	27
d.	“ with Corporation Counsel.....	30
e.	“ with Board of Aldermen.....	3
f.	“ with Office of Comptroller.....	1
g.	“ with Deputy Police Commissioners, Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspectors and other members of the Department in connection with new Book of Rules and kindred matters	12
h.	Court appearances— Magistrates' Court.....	4
	Special Sessions.....	4
	United States Commissioner.....	3
i.	Reports examined and corrected.....	39
j.	Preparation of miscellaneous matter.....	7
k.	Lectures at School for Detectives on "Evidence".....	6

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE BOARD

This Board investigates all matters of police administration referred to it by the Police Commissioner, and reports to him its conclusions. It also seeks to bring about improvements and reforms in the administration of the Department, with the approval of the Police Commissioner, in its relations with the public. Questions of policy and procedure, changes, innovations, reforms, departmental recognition and matters requiring judicial consideration and advice before final action, are reviewed and reported on.

As at present constituted, the Executive Board comprises members of the administrative, uniformed, medical, legal and clerical forces of the Department. Its personnel is composed of five deputy commissioners, six special deputy commissioners, three commanding officers of the uniformed force, three executives of the clerical force, the Chief Surgeon of the Department, and an Assistant Corporation Counsel. Each member of the Executive Board has had wide experience, either in or out of the Police Department, which especially qualifies him for consideration of the important problems submitted.

Personnel

The personnel of the entire Executive Board is as follows:

REPRESENTING THE ADMINISTRATION

The First Deputy Police Commissioner, John A. Leach.

The Second Deputy Police Commissioner, John Daly.

The Third Deputy Police Commissioner, Joseph A. Faurot, Chairman of the Board.

The Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner, John J. Cray.

The Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner, William Gillespie.

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONERS

John A. Harriss

Rodman Wanamaker

John M. Shaw

Edmond A. Guggenheim

T. Coleman du Pont

Carleton Simon

CLERICAL AND RECORDS

Secretary to Police Commissioner, Charles G. Young.

Chief Clerk, Grant Crabtree.

Chief Bookkeeper, George B. Hawthorne.

Assistant Corporation Counsel, M. Martin Dolphin.

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REPRESENTING THE RANK AND FILE

Chief Inspector, William J. Lahey.
Deputy Chief Inspector, Thomas H. Murphy.
Traffic Inspector William T. Davis.
Chief Surgeon, Patrick J. Murray.
Captain Arthur A. Carey.

Sub-Committees

To expedite and systematize its work, the Executive Board is divided into the following fourteen sub-committees, each presided over by a Deputy or Special Deputy Commissioner, with the exception of the Committee on Parades, Strikes and Meetings, of which the Chief Inspector is Chairman:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Audit Committee. | 8. Pension and Relief. |
| 2. Buildings and Uniforms. | 9. Police Reserve. |
| 3. Crime Committee. | 10. Rewards Committee. |
| 4. Efficiency Committee. | 11. Traffic Committee. |
| 5. Honor Committee. | 12. Ways and Means Committee. |
| 6. Laws and Regulations. | 13. Welfare Committee. |
| 7. Parades, Strikes and Meetings. | 14. Full Pay and Reimbursements. |

AUDIT COMMITTEE

I

William Gillespie, Chairman

Charles G. Young

Grant Crabtree

Thomas H. Murphy

George B. Hawthorne

The Audit Committee scrutinizes, and certifies, all charges and drafts against the Contingent Fund, Police Relief Fund and the Canteen and Camp-Fire Fund, as well as the regular funds of the Police Department. It is a wholesome factor in checking waste and compelling a proper and economical expenditure of moneys.

BUILDINGS AND UNIFORMS COMMITTEE

II

John J. Cray, Chairman

William Gillespie

Thomas H. Murphy

John M. Shaw

William T. Davis

This committee is charged with the duty of maintaining Department buildings in good order, and in shape to satisfactorily meet the demands made on them. Its work differs from that of the Efficiency Committee, in that it is more particularly concerned with the serviceability of the buildings and uniforms now in use, rather than with changes and innovations.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME COMMITTEE

III

Joseph A. Faurot, Chairman

John Daly

M. Martin Dolphin

John J. Cray

Arthur A. Carcy

Carleton Simon

The Crime Committee acts as an advisory to the Police Commissioner in the matter of unsolved crimes of an atrocious or unusual nature and reviews miscellaneous cases referred to it by him. The committee seeks improvements in methods of detecting crime. It endeavors to secure closer coöperation between the Police Department and other agencies, interested in the protection of life and property and enforcement of law.

Throughout the year, the committee has been actively engaged in reviewing unsolved homicide cases, and burglaries and robberies amounting to \$5,000 and over. Detectives who were assigned to work on these cases have been brought before the Crime Committee and interrogated in efforts to disclose overlooked and obscure facts.

EFFICIENCY COMMITTEE

IV

Joseph A. Faurot, Chairman

Charles G. Young

Grant Crabtree

William T. Davis

The Efficiency Committee makes a general survey of all police conditions, and reports received from various sources, to increase efficiency and economy in the Department. It considers problems involving these subjects propounded by the Police Commissioner, or the Executive Board, and submits recommendations. Great progress has been made by the Committee towards the complete elimination of archaic methods and useless duplication of work.

HONOR COMMITTEE

V

Carleton Simon, Chairman

Joseph A. Faurot

William J. Lahey

John M. Shaw

Patrick J. Murray

Edmond A. Guggenheim

Grant Crabtree

The Honor Committee investigates all applications for recognition of merit under the four classes detailed below, and reports to the Police Commissioner with appropriate recommendations:

Awards for Merit:

1. Departmental Recognition, including the Department Medal of Honor, Honorable Mention, Commendation and medals presented by citizens or others.

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2. Transfer to some more desirable assignment, such as the Detective Division, with possible increase in salary.
3. Compensation for loss of time or personal property.
4. Obtaining rewards from Congress, or from other official or private sources.

The Department Medal of Honor may only be awarded for an act performed in the line of police duty, at imminent personal hazard, and with full knowledge of the risk involved.

Honorable Mention, or Commendation, may be awarded, ranking in the order named, for acts involving personal risk of life in the performance of police duty.

Commendation may also be awarded for acts of personal bravery, or exceptionally brilliant police work, in a degree less meritorious than those mentioned above.

It is the ambition of every sincere member of the force to attain Departmental Recognition, which is a valuable asset in Civil Service examinations for promotion, and affords a decided advantage to the possessor of it. In such examinations "Record and Seniority" comprise 50% of the total, and the holder of Departmental Recognition gains according to the degree of his award as follows:

Departmental Medal of Honor, 1½%

Honorable Mention, 1%.

Commendation, ½ of 1%.

This percentage, small as it may appear, is often the deciding factor in securing a promotion, which, without it, might be indefinitely postponed.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS COMMITTEE

VI

John A. Leach, Chairman

William J. Lahey

Grant Crabtree

Thomas H. Murphy

M. Martin Dolphin

It is the function of this Committee to prepare and submit to the Police Commissioner drafts covering necessary changes in the law, with particular reference to the Charter, Penal Law, Code of Criminal Procedure and special enactments, such as the Motor Vehicle Law, which may make for more efficient police work.

The Committee is also responsible for the simplicity and practicability of the Rules and Regulations of the Department, which require constant revision.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

It also considers applications for reinstatement of members of the force who have resigned, and applications for rehearing of those who have been dismissed.

Reinstatements Investigated	Approved	Disapproved	Request for Reinstatement, Retired Patrolman, Denied	Requests for Transfer, Fireman to Patrolman, Approved
20	17	3	1	2

PARADES, STRIKES, AND MEETINGS COMMITTEE

VII

William J. Lahey, Chairman

John Daly

Thomas H. Murphy

John J. Cray

William T. Davis

The Committee has charge of all matters relating to parades, strikes, meetings, riots or other disorder, and arranges for the management and control thereof.

Every member of it has had practical experience in the handling of parades, strikes and public demonstrations. To secure the best results, a Parade Board, consisting of the Borough and Traffic Inspectors, under the supervision of the Chief Inspector, was created, to have direct charge of the arrangements and details for parades, meetings, etc.

A detailed set of instructions has been issued to the force to be followed in supervising parades, large meetings, or strikes.

Following the receipt of notice of forthcoming parades, strikes or other public demonstrations, careful consideration is given their individual requirements, from a police standpoint, and every contingency is anticipated, as far as humanly possible.

PENSION AND RELIEF COMMITTEE

VIII

Edmond A. Guggenheim, Chairman

John A. Leach

Thomas H. Murphy

William Gillespie

Patrick J. Murray

William J. Lahey

George B. Hawthorne

All matters relating to the granting of pensions, or relief, either from the Pension Fund, or the special funds, are investigated by this committee, and, with the approval of the Police Commissioner, grants are made in conformance with the law, as warranted.

Under the Charter, dependents of a deceased member of the force who served less than ten years in the Police Department, are not entitled to a pension. To remedy this and other deplorable conditions, the Police Relief Fund was established. Some of the forms of relief available from this fund are for:

1. Widows, children, or dependent parents of deceased members of the force not entitled to a pension.

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2. Members of the force in destitute circumstances on account of illness of members of their family, or other misfortunes beyond their control.

LOANS

Money is also loaned in the following cases:

1. To members of the force who have pledged their salaries, and who should be relieved from the consequent financial bondage.
2. To any conspicuously worthy charity, in which this Department feels an interest.

The Committee also designates Boards of Police Surgeons to examine members of the force applying for a medical survey, with a view to retirement and pensioning. The Committee carefully scrutinizes the reports of such Boards of Surgeons, and forwards its conclusions and recommendations, with the report, to the Police Commissioner.

A serially numbered record of the history of each case and action taken on it is filed for future reference.

POLICE RESERVE COMMITTEE

IX

Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman

John A. Leach

William Gillespie

Joseph A. Faurot

Charles G. Young

This Committee considers all matters relating to the organization, efficiency and general welfare of the Police Reserve.

In accordance with a legislative enactment (Chapter 711, Laws of 1920), amending Section 308-b of the Greater New York Charter, the Police Reserve was reorganized and given a definite, statutory identity. The term of enlistment is for a period of two years and only applicants of good character, citizens of the United States, able to read, write and speak the English language distinctly, possessing a minimum height of five feet five inches and passing a prescribed medical and physical examination were re-enlisted, and then only if such application was approved by the Precinct and District Commanders.

All members of the Police Reserve are uniformed and equipped, as required by the Regulations, and form an effective auxiliary police organization. In addition to assisting in the work of the regular force in policing parades, assemblies, etc., each member is required to perform a certain number of hours of patrol or reserve duty each week.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

REWARDS COMMITTEE

X

Joseph A. Faurot, Chairman

John A. Leach

John M. Shaw

John Daly

M. Martin Dolphin

The function of the Rewards Committee is to investigate and pass upon all awards, rewards, or other honorariums offered by citizens or organizations to individual members of the Department for meritorious police work.

In every case where an application is forwarded by a member of the force for permission to accept such reward, the application will contain:

1. All the facts upon which the alleged meritorious or extraordinary service is based.

2. A complete description of the check, currency, gift, reward or other honorarium that is offered, when same accompanies the application. In describing checks give in order, the number of the check, the name of the bank, the date, the amount, the order to whom same is payable and the name of the donor.

The applicant's commanding officer will state in the first endorsement whether the circumstances as set forth by the applicant are true, together with his recommendation of approval or disapproval.

Monetary rewards are disposed of in the following proportion:

To the member of the Police Department Receiving the	
Reward	75%
To the Police Relief Fund.....	15%
To the Police Pension Fund	10%

The Rewards Committee meets monthly and more frequently if necessary. Should the services of the member of the force making the application be not considered meritorious, or coming within the provisions of law, the donor may be requested to present the entire donation to the Police Pension Fund and the Police Relief Fund, 10% to the Pension Fund and 90% to the Relief Fund, or to withdraw the donation, entirely.

Permission for members of the force to accept rewards was recommended in five hundred and fifty-three cases.

TRAFFIC COMMITTEE

XI

John A. Harriss, Chairman

John Daly

William J. Lahey

John J. Cray

William T. Davis

The Traffic Committee considers all recommendations and suggestions for the improvement of traffic conditions, and from time to time submits proposed improvements in the Regulations for Street Traffic to the Police Commissioner.

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It is charged with initiating measures designed to solve the complex traffic problems constantly arising, and to maintain an uninterrupted quest for new methods, or improvements on old ones, which will facilitate the movement of traffic and reduce the congestion that is now generally so prevalent throughout the city.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

XII

John M. Shaw, Chairman

John A. Leach	Rodman Wanamaker
John Daly	Edmond A. Guggenheim
Joseph A. Faurot	T. Coleman du Pont
John J. Cray	Carleton Simon
William Gillespie	Douglas I. McKay
John A. Harriss	William J. Lahey

This Committee has control over all forms of publicity, in which the Police Department may be interested, including the promotion and management of the Police Field Day Games. It also handles all special enterprises in which the Police Department may be interested, see that they are properly and efficiently directed, or bring them to the attention of those whose duty it is to do so.

WELFARE COMMITTEE

XIII

John A. Leach, Chairman

John M. Shaw	William T. Davis
Charles G. Young	George B. Hawthorne
Patrick J. Murray	

The Welfare Committee is responsible for the management and control of the Canteen located at Police Headquarters, and the Police Recreation Camp at Platte Clove, New York.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FULL PAY AND REIMBURSEMENTS

XIV

John J. Cray, Chairman

William J. Lahey	Patrick J. Murray
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This special committee investigates and considers applications submitted by members of the force for full pay during disability incurred in the performance of police duty, and reimbursement for uniforms and equipment damaged in the same way.

Applications for Full Pay Investigated	Approved	Disapproved	Reimbursements, Uniforms, etc., Investigated	Approved	Disapproved
1169	1128	41	91	88	3

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL RELIEF

PENSION AND POLICE RELIEF FUND

The pensions given to dependents of deceased policemen are provided for in Section 354 of the Greater New York Charter. The Police Commissioner, in his discretion, may grant the sum of \$300 per annum to the widow or minor children of an active, or retired policeman, who dies from natural causes. In the case of a policeman being killed in the discharge of duty, or dying from injuries thus received, a greater amount is provided, but the law governing these cases was amended during the year.

Prior to May 1st, the widow, minor children, or the dependent parents in the absence of widow or children, of a man killed, were given a pension of \$600 per annum. Chapter 319 of the Laws of 1923 have amended this to permit of a minimum pension of \$600 and a maximum pension of one-half the annual salary of the deceased at the time of his death. Thus, in the case of a first grade patrolman meeting death in the discharge of duty, a pension of \$1,250 (under the new salary increase) will be given his dependents. This, together with relief given from other sources, makes it possible for a family to continue at about the same rate of living as before the death of the father or husband, as the case may be.

**Widows and
Children**

Another very important change in the pension laws, brought about in Chapter 319, was the elimination of the so-called "ten-year clause." Formerly, a deceased member of the force, having died from natural causes, must have served ten or more years in the service of the Department, otherwise his widow or children were not eligible for a pension. The injustice of this is obvious. Every policeman, regardless of length of service, is in the same position insofar as risk, climatic or other conditions are concerned, and, of course, there should never have been any discrimination. It is the man who is young, in the service, that generally leaves surviving him young children who require relief.

During the year there were 247 pension cases passed upon; of these 238 were granted a pension. The others were denied by reason of the fact that the petitioners, in each case, had married the deceased after he had retired from the Department, and, therefore, could not be considered the widow of a policeman.

With regard to the relief work of the Committee, great strides were made in 1923. Almost all of the money in the Police Relief Fund comes from the moneys derived from the annual Police Field Day Games. Under a re-organization effected in 1918, it now may provide relief for all

Relief

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members of the Department and their families. In this respect various kinds of cases have been dealt with. The amendment to the pension laws, hereinbefore mentioned, eliminates the granting of relief to widows or children, due to the fact they now receive a pension. Many of the relief cases today are those of policemen, who for various physical ailments, are required to leave the City for their health, a source of extra expense. In such cases relief is extended monthly from the Relief Fund.

There are numerous cases wherein a member of the force, or someone of his immediate family, requires prolonged medical or surgical attention. In such cases assistance is also granted in order that debts so contracted may not become a hopeless and insupportable burden to the policeman responsible for them.

Another matter which has been a source of annoyance both to the Department, and the members of it, has been ameliorated by the Relief Fund. A City Ordinance provides for the payment "at public ward rates" of hospital bills incurred by a member of the force injured in the discharge of duty. Such bills are to include cost for only room and board. Should a policeman's condition be sufficiently serious to require a special room, special nurses, or other extra attention, the policeman or his family has heretofore been required to meet these charges. At present such special attention is authorized by a police surgeon, and relief to a sufficient amount is furnished from this Fund. A receipted bill to that effect is returned to the Committee.

During the year there were 151 requests made for relief from the Police Relief Fund. After thorough investigations assistance was given in 136 cases, as follows :

To widows of policemen	61
To guardians of minor orphan children.....	9
To widowed mothers of deceased policemen	14
To dependent sisters of deceased policemen.....	4
To dependent daughters of deceased policemen.....	2
To members of force who are sick, or have had sickness or other misfortune	38
To members of force for payment of hospital expenses inci- dental to injury	8
	<hr/>
	136

For a number of years, a substantial sum had been placed in trust for the family of a member of the force, killed in the discharge of his duty. This Fund was exhausted and to replace it, the Pension and Relief Committee is now endeavoring to devise a plan whereby an equivalent sum may be awarded in such cases from another Fund in the Department. The committee is also endeavoring to broaden the scope of relief to members of the force and their families.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS

SECOND DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

The unprecedented building development that has taken place in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, during the past few years, has created a serious problem from the police standpoint. Vast tracts of farm land, in a few months, have become thriving communities and thousands upon thousands of people, to escape the high rents of the apartment houses and flats, have taken up their abode in the one and two family houses which have been built by the thousands. While this development has taken place, in practically all sections of the three boroughs, by far the largest part has been in the 72d, 74th, 118th and 120th Precincts.

The territory comprising the 72d and 74th Precincts should be re-apportioned, and an additional precinct created, within those territorial boundaries. **New Precincts**

The territory of the 118th Precinct should likewise be divided and an additional precinct created, within its territorial boundaries.

The territory of the 120th Precinct, which is greater in area than the whole of the Borough of Manhattan, is urgently in need of a division of its territory, and the creation of an additional precinct.

Should the building operations, in the outlying districts, continue in the same proportion for the next two years as in the past, it will be necessary to cut down the boundaries of many more precincts, and then to establish additional ones to properly handle the extra police work created by the increase in population. Pending the consummation of such arrangements, it is recommended that a more effective means of patrol be provided for all precincts in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

This can be brought about by providing two touring cars (preferably Ford, or some other cheap make) for each precinct, and an additional emergency car to be maintained in each Inspection District for use, in case the precinct car is out of commission. The crew of each car should comprise four patrolmen on each tour, one whose name is on the eligible list for sergeant to be in charge. This would, to a considerable extent, determine his fitness, or otherwise, for promotion. **Temporary Readjustment of Patrol**

The purpose of having a crew of four men for each car is that, in case of an arrest, or other emergency requiring the services of one or more patrolmen, the car would still function with the remaining two patrolmen.

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EXECUTIVE BOARD

The following recommendations were submitted during the year, by the Executive Board, without reference to committees :

That an application of a member of the force for relief from an obligation, resulting from the performance of duty, be approved.

That, for the purpose of stimulating marksmanship, members of the force receive regular shooting practice; team and individual champion contests be held; designations of "Expert," "Sharpshooter" and "Marksman" be established, and additional ratings given therefor, in Civil Service examinations.

That the establishment of a Savings Bank System, in the Department, be disapproved.

A request for retirement was approved, in which the applicant was over 55 years of age and had over 20 years' service in the Department.

Four applications for reconsideration of denial of allowance, for full pay while on sick report, were investigated, and disapproved.

That the wearing of white cross shoulder belts by traffic officers be disapproved.

That the wearing of brassards by automobilists for identification purposes, and as an aid to the prevention of thefts, be referred to the Traffic Committee of the International Police Conference.

Two applications for awards from the Police Relief Fund were reconsidered; one approved and one disapproved.

That the substitution of the membership of the Police Reserves for Special Patrolmen be disapproved.

That white gloves be worn by members of the Force, assigned to foot traffic duty, always while on duty; and worn by those on foot patrol duty from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. during the period prescribed for the wearing of summer and winter blouses.

That the "School for Detectives" be re-named was disapproved.

That the Department is without authority to prescribe style of uniforms to be worn by employees of private concerns, other than Special Patrolmen.

That a certain patrolman was qualified for promotion to Sergeant under Chapter 180, Laws of 1923.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

That arrangements be made for the installation of spotlights to illuminate the vicinity of posts where traffic policemen are exposed to accidents.

That an applicant for patrolman whose name was on an eligible list which had expired was entitled to consideration for appointment.

That the amount of money which it has been customary to award from the Honor Roll Relief Fund, the resources of which are exhausted, be granted from the Police Relief Fund to the widows of policemen killed in the performance of duty; the distribution of the money to be similarly safeguarded.

That fibre envelopes be furnished to accommodate the bound memorandum books previously recommended, together with such records and blank forms as members of the force are required to carry while on duty.

That the maximum weights of those eligible for horse, bicycle and motorcycle duty should be 170 pounds (stripped), and 175 and 230 pounds (equipped for duty), respectively.

That various suggestions relative to prevention of accidents, apprehension of criminals and miscellaneous matters be filed, they having no practical value.

That a scheme for voluntary Departmental disability compensation, for members of the force on sick leave, be disapproved.

That a combination belt and tourniquet be adopted as a part of the regulation uniform equipment of members of the force.

That the widow of a civilian employee be awarded relief from the Police Relief Fund.

That a claim for the payment of an alleged accumulation of pension money be disapproved.

That a change in the summer uniform blouse to a rolling collar effect be disapproved.

That an increase of pension be granted pursuant to Chapter 712, Laws of 1920.

That an application for an increase of pension be disapproved.

That a proposition for furnishing shoes to members of the force be disapproved.

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That Departmental awards should not be given for duty performed in the World War, provision existing for appropriate recognition by proper government authority.

That a new schedule of fees be established for Masked Ball Permits, ranging from \$5 to \$100, according to the floor space of the places used.

That a proposed amendment be prepared extending the operations of the Ordinance relative to the Traffic Warning Cards.

That a certain style of shoulder holster be disapproved.

That when members of the force are assigned to act in a higher rank they shall wear the insignia and shield thereof, the shields to have the word "Acting" affixed.

That office coats for Surgeons and Lieutenants be the same as those for other ranks above that of Sergeant.

That certain styles of holsters be disapproved.

That a certain style of belt be approved.

That a certain insignia be approved to be worn on left sleeve of uniforms by members of the force assigned as motor operators.

That uniform cloth shall not be sponged and shrunk before delivery to tailors.

That a rain-proofing process for uniforms and caps be disapproved.

That "Oakes twenty ounce police special" cloth be used for uniform winter trousers, except for those assigned to mounted, motorcycle and motor vehicle duty.

That a moth-proofing process for uniform cloth be disapproved.

That the uniform of the Veterinarian be the same as that of a Captain.

That a change in the summer uniforms be disapproved.

That hand signals for automobile drivers, as advocated by the Special Deputy Commissioner in Charge of Traffic, be approved.

That there be no change from red to amber color tail lights.

That arrows be used for traffic regulation purposes instead of red and green discs.

That the proper authorities be urged to have street corners rounded wherever practicable.

That traffic signal lights be standardized, and that the extension of the traffic tower signals will develop, under observation, the most practical methods to be used at dangerous crossings and intersections.

That the installation of green globes on police signal boxes be disapproved.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

That certain changes in the issuance of permits and licenses be approved.

That the fingerprint of persons arrested in raids be disapproved.

That shields should only be issued to and worn by members of the force.

FOURTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

There have been many complaints received against hotel and steamship runners, and it has been found necessary, in some cases, to revoke their licenses. With a view to eliminating such undesirables, it is recommended that all applicants for licenses be finger-printed, and that the records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification be searched to ascertain whether or not they have a record. Those licensed should be provided with a metal badge, to be displayed in a conspicuous place on their person while working, in addition to the present card of identification issued by this Department. "Runners"

It is recommended that the personnel of the Hack Squad be increased from six to twelve patrolmen, on account of the increased number of public hacks and the supervision they require.

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF TRAFFIC

The following are matters requiring amendments to existing laws and ordinances, the enactment of which would be of material assistance to this department in the betterment of traffic conditions, generally, throughout the city:

Restricting the height, width, length, weight and carrying capacity of trucks and trailers, using the streets of the city.

Amending the section of the ordinances, relating to Obstructions of Traffic, by eliminating the word wilfully, as used in connection with the blockading or obstructing of traffic on any street.

Amending the section of the ordinances relating to the issuance of parade permits, so as to prevent the use of mercantile or business streets for parade purposes.

Amending the Charter, and Code of Ordinances, so as to vest in the Police Commissioner the authority to regulate pedestrian traffic on the streets, particularly in congested sections of the City. Pedestrian Traffic

Amending the Charter, and Code of Ordinances so as to transfer to the Police Commissioner full and complete authority over the licensing and conduct of public hacks, hackmen and hack stands, and which are now under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Department of Licenses.

Amending the Highway, and Motor Vehicle Laws, so as to require more exhaustive and thorough physical, mental and mechanical tests on the part of applicants for licenses to drive or operate motor vehicles in the State and City of New York.

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DETECTIVE DIVISION

Warehouse Reports

It is suggested that an ordinance be enacted by the Board of Aldermen to the effect that lessees and proprietors of warehouses shall, at the end of each week, submit a report, on a certain printed form, of all property received by them, giving the quantity, quality, marks, etc. This report, when properly submitted, may give information desired by this department and result in apprehension of criminals and recovery of stolen property.

It is suggested that an addition be made to Penal Law 722. Sub. 11, to cover the following acts:

Any person, or persons, loitering about a railroad station, comfort station, public bath, or other gathering of people using such places, who drops a coin or other object to attract attention, or places his hand on clothing of those in said toilets; loiters, obstructs, annoys or interferes with others; or who accosts, stops, interferes or annoys a stranger either by trick or subterfuge; engages or attempts to engage such stranger or other person, or persons, in conversation; or by misleading or making false pretences regarding his residence, or pretending to travel in the same direction as the stranger for the purpose of gaining his confidence to engage him in any game of chance or act toward larceny, such as coin matching, handkerchief or pocketbook-dropping, all known as the "confidence game,"² or other act not specifically mentioned; or stops persons carrying packages and pretends to be the owner of same; or enters building in which they have no lawful right under pretense of seeking employment, shall be guilty of Disorderly Conduct.

The above covers coin matchers, handkerchief game, pocketbook dropping game, toilet workers that drop coin to attract attention and pick pockets of victim of ruse, and loft sneaks.

Two policewomen should be assigned and specially trained for apprehending female pickpockets for the following reasons:

In the shopping, theatre and market districts in the Borough of Manhattan and Brooklyn, we receive complaints of woman pickpockets and handbag openers. While complaints are not numerous, with the coöperation of policewomen we could practically eliminate female pickpockets. In department stores, where women are in the majority, it is sometimes difficult to follow female pickpockets without being seen, especially when they enter elevators to get to the upper floors where sales are going on. If policewomen work in conjunction with the male detectives, together they would be able to bring about better results and would be less conspicuous. Men and women pickpockets have been operating together very recently, and their purpose is to throw off suspicion.

AUTOMOBILE SQUAD

It is suggested that owners of public garages, and owners of private garages (who let same to others), be required to report transients to their precincts, with a view to locating stolen cars, or cars that have been used in the commission of crime.

Reports by Garages

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

UNIFORMED FORCE

DISCIPLINE

Efficiency cannot be established, or maintained, among the members of any large organization without discipline. In military bodies, efficiency can be kept at exceptionally high standards because of the drastic disciplinary measures that can be invoked. The police force can be said to be no more than a semi-military body, and the problem of maintaining a standard of efficiency sufficiently high, to compel the performance of adequate police duty, is no inconsiderable problem, when the disciplinary machinery available is considered.

Besides the fact that policemen constantly imperil life and limb, in the performance of their common duty, there is no justifiable comparison between them and soldiers. The individual policeman, for example, has wide discretionary powers, in the absence of his superiors; the soldier is bound to obey his instructions, implicitly, and to exercise a minimum of discretion, if any. Every individual policeman is the custodian of the integrity of the Police Department; but the soldier in the ranks can scarcely be said to be representative of anybody's honor but his own. Nevertheless, the commanding officers—those responsible and held to strict account by public opinion—of the Police Department have only an insignificant fraction of the power to enforce discipline, among the men of their command, that the army officer has to bring about corresponding results among his men.

**Policemen
Unique**

However, with such means as are available a remarkably high standard of efficiency and discipline is maintained among the police force. That such is the case, speaks well, not only for the effectiveness of the disciplinary officers of the Police Administration, but also for the splendid ideals and sincerity of purpose, of the rank and file, that thus find practical, external expression. There are upwards of 12,000 men, on the police force, and among such a vast number of men, whether they be public servants, or have some other calling, there is bound to be the shirker, the malcontent, the petty schemer and, finally, the rankly dishonorable. With all the temptations to which the average policeman is exposed—and they are far more numerous and enticing than the average citizen has the slightest conception—the number of unqualifiedly dishonest men discovered among the ranks of the police force is so small as to be almost negligible.

Our's is a law-ridden country, and besides protecting the public and enforcing statutory law, the policeman must be continually on the qui vive not to expose himself to the charge of having been guilty of some technical infringement, on the one hand, while in the performance of his duty, on the other. When these matters are given due weight, it is not to be wondered,

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then, that there arise occasions when policemen must unavoidably become the subjects for discipline. The disciplinary officers endeavor to strike a golden mean, in the disposition of such cases, which will simultaneously tend to preserve efficiency and good order, among the ranks of the police force, and redound to the public welfare, also.

In instances of grave infractions of the Rules and Regulations of the Police Department, offenders are suspended from duty, pending the final disposition of the charges against them. In exceptional cases, men under suspension receive permission to accept employment, without prejudice to their standing as members of the police force, outside of the Police Department. The reason for this is that, while under suspension, they receive no pay and are thus utterly without resources, unless they can secure employment.

Restoration to Duty

Policemen who are dismissed, or who resign, from the Police Department can, under certain restrictions, make application for a rehearing of the charges on which they were dismissed, in the former instance; or for re-instatement, in the latter. The purpose of the rehearings is to examine any subsequent, additional evidence the petitioner may have to offer in support of his application for re-instatement, as a large percentage of the men who are dismissed from the police force seem fired with an unquenchable ambition to be re-instated. Those who resign, for one reason or another, are often similarly inspired, and under certain circumstances reabsorbed.

The Deputy Police Commissioners conduct trials regularly in the Trial Rooms, in Brooklyn and Manhattan Headquarters, of all disciplinary cases. During the year it was necessary to issue upward of 6,000 complaints for infractions of the Rules and Regulations of the Department. Many of them were for minor derelictions of duty, but, essential to the maintenance of efficiency, good order and discipline in the ranks of the police force.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE FORCE							DISPOSITION OF COMPLAINTS									
	Pending at Beginning of Year	Preferred During Year	Total	Disposed of During the Year	Pending at Close of Year	Total	Dismissed from Force (Number of Complaints)	Fined	Reprimanded	Complaints Dismissed	Filed	Tried and Awaiting Decision	Awaiting Trial and Adjudged	Total		
1923 -	649	5303	5952	5467	485	5952	67	4103	396	783	118	53	432	5952		
1922 -	489	6179	6668	6019	649	6668	71	4445	419	980	104	46	603	6668		
		Suspended	Cases Disposed	Cases Still Pending	Awaiting Action by the Criminal Courts	Police Department (Decision Reserved)	Miscellaneous	Total	Dismissed Police Trial	Dismissed, After Conviction—Criminal Courts	Total	Applied for Reinstatement	Approved and Restored	Denied Reinstatement		
1923 -	-	137	90	47	20	19	8	47	41	2	43	19	16	3		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MEMBERS OF FORCE SUSPENDED DURING YEAR 1923

Name	Shield No.	Precinct	Suspended	Restored	Suspended	Restored	Dismissed	Resigned	Died
SERGEANTS									
Julius Chenu - - -	716	73	7-26	8-17	-	-	-	-	-
John W. Sullivan - -	102	105	11-25	12-20	-	-	-	-	-
ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANTS									
James Steel - - -	81	Det. Div.	6-2	6-28	-	-	-	-	-
Robert McAllister - -	611	Det. Div.	6-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
William E. Morrison - -	97	Det. Div.	7-3	-	-	-	-	-	-
David V. Lambert - -	274	Det. Div.	7-3	-	-	-	-	-	-
PATROLMEN									
Kerry C. O'Connor - -	1533	28	1-7	1-8	-	-	-	-	-
Patrick J. Casey - -	1244	74	1-8	-	-	-	3-8	-	-
Terence F. Smith - -	4261	93	1-8	3-9	-	-	-	-	-
Frederick J. Franklin -	4578	13	1-8	1-29	-	-	-	-	-
William B. Tansey - -	5102	93	1-11	1-30	-	-	-	-	-
George Ericksen - -	1799	118	1-11	2-7	-	-	-	-	-
Charles E. Hood - -	3863	4	1-15	2-19	-	-	-	-	-
John T. Tiernan - -	7114	16	1-15	2-17	-	-	-	-	-
Frank Kubecik - -	4637	25	1-18	2-21	7-26	10-4	-	-	-
Edward D. Tracy - -	8663	97	1-21	2-16	10-15	11-9	-	-	-
Joseph W. Dacey - -	3118	14	1-24	2-13	-	-	-	-	-
Edward L. Dermody - -	8094	96	1-28	-	-	-	-	2-8	-
Ray H. Terbush - -	4036	46	1-31	3-14	-	-	-	-	-
Stephen J. Lawless - -	10241	23	2-5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Francis A. Carver - -	9987	23	2-5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eugene F. Finnegan - -	4724	83	2-16	-	-	-	3-8	-	-
Jeremiah S. Drew - -	3253	21	2-13	-	-	-	-	3-7	-
William H. Early - -	3893	67	2-22	3-10	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas C. Twomey - -	9602	96	2-23	3-10	-	-	-	-	-
James W. McFadden - -	5956	111	2-27	-	-	-	5-23	-	-
Walter Harrington - -	3845	111	2-27	-	-	-	5-23	-	-
Dunbar D. Smith - -	9378	76	2-28	-	-	-	4-6	-	-
James M. Nolan - -	7374	76	2-28	3-24	-	-	-	-	-
Joseph McAndrews - -	9620	5	3-3	-	-	-	4-2	-	-
Joseph Laux - -	5258	94	3-4	3-24	-	-	-	-	-
Michael J. Brennan - -	3406	112	3-5	4-10	6-11	7-3	-	-	-
Alstone S. Dolane - -	10547	93	3-6	4-5	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas E. C. Gorman -	9471	H. D.	3-8	3-24	-	-	-	-	-
Matthew F. McDonald -	2416	93	3-11	5-11	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas E. Clune - -	8188	23	3-18	-	-	-	5-8	-	-
Robert C. Berens - -	7037	13	3-18	4-7	-	-	-	-	-
Levi H. Robdau - -	9857	26	3-26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herod McLeod - -	7318	H. D.	3-28	4-4	-	-	-	-	-
Patrick J. Twomey - -	7415	27	3-28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charles Traenkle - -	8058	116	4-1	5-29	-	-	-	-	-
Frank J. Carlson - -	10426	43	4-1	-	-	-	-	-	4-18
August Suhr - -	5367	27	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Hewitt - -	5909	27	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
John J. Griffin - -	3333	27	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patrick J. Clancy - -	3925	27	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
William H. Eynon - -	3557	Mcyc. Sq. 1	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joseph R. Boylan - -	7227	H. D.	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denis B. Lynch - -	6340	Mcyc. Sq. 1	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michael O'Keefe - -	9406	39	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benjamin F. Foster - -	916	3	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-

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SUSPENDED—Continued

Name	Shield No.	Precinct	Suspended	Restored	Suspended	Restored	Dismissed	Resigned	Died
PATROLMEN									
John H. Oliver -	6447	39	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
William J. O'Gorman -	7206	3	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victor L. Chevreton -	7406	111	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timothy F. Grady -	4427	9th I. D.	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elbert H. Fagan -	6814	Meyc. Sq. 2	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harry McGough -	1724	Meyc. Sq. 2	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
George J. Merz -	4742	53	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
James P. McGannon -	9400	49	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charles F. Hayes -	1243	45	4-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas Donlon -	4803	123	4-19	5-9	-	-	-	-	-
William Casey -	10429	26	4-20	5-10	-	-	-	-	-
Joseph W. Sheffield -	3212	33	4-25	5-10	-	-	-	-	-
John Wichmann -	9813	118	5-1	6-11	-	-	-	-	-
Bernard Murphy -	10871	28	5-6	-	-	-	5-23	-	-
Joseph E. Brown -	7106	87	5-9	-	-	-	7-2	-	-
Reginald Slaymaker -	4024	74	5-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robert E. Morris -	6527	13	5-14	7-11	-	-	-	-	-
Frederick Bauer -	63	4	5-23	8-3	-	-	-	-	-
John J. Sullivan -	6510	4	5-31	-	-	-	-	-	-
John J. Browne -	1002	14	5-31	6-22	-	-	-	-	-
Joseph N. Dolan -	10144	67	6-5	7-11	-	-	-	-	-
Edward J. Manning -	3896	15	6-7	8-25	-	-	-	-	-
Daniel J. Mullin -	10341	89	6-10	-	-	-	8-15	-	-
Peter A. Clinton -	6185	38	6-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
William F. McCormack -	10046	91	6-22	-	-	-	8-3	-	-
Frank V. Mullaney -	10300	96	6-23	9-5	10-15	-	11-8	-	-
Martin Price -	754	H. D.	6-27	-	-	-	-	-	-
John E. Butler -	9955	H. D.	6-27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felix L. McKenna -	4807	5	6-28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fred J. Werdann -	9880	31	6-29	9-6	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas J. Darcey, Jr. -	3994	15	7-2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louis L. Buitekant -	1171	53	7-2	8-16	-	-	-	-	-
William H. Burnie -	8308	49	7-8	8-2	-	-	-	-	-
William J. Clark -	536	1	7-9	8-21	-	-	-	-	-
Charles Mergl -	7095	113	7-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jacob H. Kehr -	4915	113	7-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Francis Rogers -	4886	74	7-17	-	-	-	8-20	-	-
James J. Wynne -	10867	32	7-18	-	-	-	11-9	-	-
Joseph V. Haley -	8571	85	7-21	8-3	-	-	-	-	-
James J. McAssey -	10254	118	7-21	8-9	-	-	-	-	-
Charles L. E. Greenhagen -	4271	67	7-26	8-16	-	-	-	-	-
August C. Basler -	10586	67	7-26	8-16	-	-	-	-	-
James A. Irving, Jr. -	2146	25	7-26	10-4	-	-	-	-	-
Daniel J. Sullivan -	11288	23	8-11	-	-	-	8-30	-	-
Conrad W. Rauss -	8853	93	8-15	-	-	-	8-30	-	-
Charles W. Hession -	9878	47	8-19	9-19	-	-	-	-	-
John C. Brennan -	9087	47	8-19	9-19	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis L. Gross -	646	118	8-23	-	-	-	-	8-27	-
Daniel J. McGowan -	7199	54	8-23	11-16	-	-	-	-	-
Patrick Bligh -	3495	25	8-26	9-26	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas McCutcheon -	10825	4th I. D.	8-27	-	-	-	10-11	-	-
John J. Buckley -	4929	104	9-3	10-4	-	-	-	-	-
William H. Upton -	4226	21	9-6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joseph A. Hagan -	3029	89	9-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archibald B. Robertson -	10043	5	9-9	-	-	-	10-2	-	-
John P. Stafford -	6054	53	9-25	11-9	-	-	-	-	-
Ernest M. Olphin -	11260	38	10-13	11-9	-	-	-	-	-
George F. Mahoney -	4131	32	11-2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daniel J. Griffin -	551	32	11-2	-	-	-	-	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUSPENDED—*Continued*

Name	Shield No.	Precinct	Suspended	Restored	Suspended	Restored	Dismissed	Resigned	Died
PATROLMEN									
Charles A. Lynch -	4116	32	11-2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timothy J. Keating -	10910	4th I. D.	11-3	12-5	-	-	-	-	-
James A. Kenny -	5654	82	11-14	12-20	-	-	-	-	-
Anthony Haran -	4155	5	11-16	12-5	-	-	-	-	-
Eckert H. Winchell -	10866	42	11-19	12-20	-	-	-	-	-
Joseph M. Thomas -	2630	78	11-20	-	-	-	12-20	-	-
William F. Walker -	8695	78	11-20	12-21	-	-	-	-	-
Vincent J. Stell -	8754	63	11-22	12-4	-	-	-	-	-
John J. McKeon -	6187	25	11-23	12-21	-	-	-	-	-
Charles H. Rall -	4107	116	11-27	-	-	-	12-20	-	-
John F. McAuliffe -	3383	1	12-5	12-10	-	-	-	-	-
Harry E. Hansen -	9716	Traffic D	12-6	12-22	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas F. Dennin -	9703	76	12-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michael J. Kelly -	5942	96	12-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percy J. Hagan -	3870	13	12-15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edward Lawler -	11502	Mcyc. Sq. 2	12-16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas Tipping -	5177	29	12-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philip Goodman -	805	68	12-28	-	-	-	-	-	-
William A. Broderick -	925	15	12-30	-	-	-	-	-	-

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Michael J. Sullivan -	5089	23	1-16	-	-	-	1-21	-	-
Adolph A. Swartz -	11095	Tr. School	1-23	-	-	-	2-23	-	-
Raymond C. Kenny -	11502	103	9-22	10-6	12-16	-	-	-	-

UNIFORMED FORCE—PERSONNEL

Jan. 1, 1923 Dec. 31, 1923

Chief Inspector -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Deputy Chief Inspectors -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Inspectors -	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Deputy Inspectors -	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Chief Surgeon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Deputy Chief Surgeon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Surgeons -	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	20
Veterinarian -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Superintendent of Buildings -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Superintendent of Telegraph -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Military Captain -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Captains -	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	84
Lieutenants -	-	-	-	-	-	-	519	517
Sergeants -	-	-	-	-	-	-	768	768
Patrolmen -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10326	11080
Police women -	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	69
Patrol women -	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	30
Linemen -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Boiler Inspectors -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2

11837 12614

DISTRIBUTION

Headquarters Division -	-	-	-	-	-	-	753	1237
Detective Division -	-	-	-	-	-	-	894	845
Inspection Districts -	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	350
Precincts -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9843	10182

11837 12614

Traffic Division now known as the 14th and 15th Inspection Districts;
Marine Division as the 2d Precinct.

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DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1923

COMMAND		Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
1st Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-	26	-	-	35
5th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	178	-	-	192
13th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	199	3	-	216
15th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	97	-	-	111
21st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	127	-	-	141
25th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	97	-	-	111
2d Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	23	-	-	31
1st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	120	-	-	134
4th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	10	98	-	-	116
14th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	11	92	3	-	112
16th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	9	99	-	-	116
23d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	18	311	3	-	343
3d Inspection District	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	-	29	-	-	38
29th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	107	-	-	121
31st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	10	150	3	-	170
37th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	73	3	-	90
38th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	15	123	-	-	143
39th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	14	180	-	-	202
43d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	10	103	-	-	118
4th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	1	31	-	-	40
26th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	12	199	-	-	219
28th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	9	122	-	-	139
32d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	14	127	-	-	146
40th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	16	113	-	-	134
42d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	139	-	-	153
5th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	10	-	-	18
45th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	111	-	-	125
46th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	128	3	-	145
47th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	92	-	-	109
49th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	134	-	-	148
50th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	68	-	-	82
6th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	12	-	8	-	-	22
51st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	7	81	-	-	93
53d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	7	103	-	-	115
54th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	17	-	-	25
56th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	56	-	-	67
57th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	73	-	-	85
7th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-	9	-	-	18
2d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	11	73	-	-	88
60th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	32	-	-	41
63d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	38	-	-	47
65th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	7	60	-	-	72
66th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	71	-	-	80

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1923—Continued

COMMAND			Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspector	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
8th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	16	-	-	24
67th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	68	-	-	82
68th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	63	-	-	74
70th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	74	-	-	84
72d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	50	3	-	62
74th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	166	-	-	179
76th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	96	-	-	110
9th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	14	-	-	22
73d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	47	-	-	58
80th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	33	-	-	42
82d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	94	-	-	107
83d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	142	-	-	156
85th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	94	3	-	111
87th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	79	-	-	90
88th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	68	-	-	79
10th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	16	-	-	24
78th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	65	-	-	79
79th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	84	-	-	99
89th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	90	-	-	104
91st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	91	-	-	108
93d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	154	3	-	174
96th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	106	-	-	120
11th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-	14	-	-	23
94th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	104	-	-	118
95th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	105	3	-	119
97th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	99	-	-	113
101st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	90	-	-	101
102d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	11	44	-	-	59
103d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	80	-	-	94
104th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	45	3	-	59
105th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	47	-	-	61
12th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	9	-	-	15
116th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	108	-	-	119
118th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	108	3	-	122
120th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	133	-	-	146
123d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	70	-	-	81
125th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	48	-	-	58
13th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	8	-	-	16
109th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	75	2	-	91
111th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	61	-	-	74
112th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	82	-	-	96
113th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	118	-	-	131

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1923—Continued

COMMAND		Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspector	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
14th Inspection District		-	-	1	-	1	-	6	-	4	-	-	12
Traffic A	- - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	13	454	-	-	475
Traffic B	- - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	8	386	-	-	399
Traffic C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	75	-	-	80
33d Precinet (Park)		-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	122	-	-	136
Motorcycle Squad No. 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	61	-	-	65
15th Inspection District		-	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	9
Traffic D	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	144	-	-	154
Traffic E	- - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	45	-	-	52
3d Precinet (Bridge)		-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	73	-	-	84
27th Precinet (Bridge)		-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	84	-	-	95
77th Precinet (Park)		-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	109	-	-	120
Motorcycle Squad No. 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	71	-	-	74
Detective Division		-	-	-	-	4	-	47	-	4	-	1	56
Act. Det. Sgt., 1st Grade		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	138	1	-	150
Act. Det. Sgt., 2d Grade		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	666	-	-	688
Headquarters Division		-	1	5	-	4	1	55	22	602	17	19	728
Headquarters Division :													
Supt. of Telegraph		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asst. Supt. of Telegraph		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surgeons		-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Boiler Inspectors		-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Linemen		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grand Total		-	25	1	5	15	1	519	768	10326	56	20	11837

DISTRIBUTION OF HEADQUARTERS DIVISION ON JANUARY 1, 1923

OFFICE	Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Military Captain	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
Police Commissioner -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	11
First Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Second Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	7
Third Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Fourth Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	24	-	-	-	28
Fifth Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
S. D. Comm'r Harriss -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4
S. D. Comm'r Guggenheim	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
S. D. Comm'r Shaw -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF HEADQUARTERS DIVISION ON JANUARY 1, 1923—Continued

OFFICE	Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspector	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Military Captain	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
S. D. Comm'r McKay - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Chief Inspector's Office - - -	1	3	-	1	-	3	7	3	29	-	-	47
Dep. Chief Insp., Bklyn - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	11	-	-	17
Chief Insp. Squad - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	43	-	-	46
Police Reserves - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	6
Public Office Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	14	-	-	21
Chauffeurs - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	34
Div. of Transportation - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	26	-	-	27
Div. of Supplies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	19	-	-	21
Div. of Repairs - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	-	-	14
Warrant Sq. No. 1 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	25
Warrant Sq. No. 2 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	29
Special Service Div. - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	54	2	-	65
Training School - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	8	-	-	16
Boiler Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	-	16
Health Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	50	-	-	53
Tenement House Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Chief Clerk - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13
Chief Surgeon's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Property Clerk's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
Printer's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Chaplain's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bookkeeper's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Equipment Bureau - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Telegraph Bureau - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	92	-	-	101
Special Duty Div. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	15	19	38
Raided Premises Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	53
Public Safety Bureau - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	4
Chief Surgeon - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deputy Chief Surgeon - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surgeons - - - (18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Supt. of Tel. - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asst. Supt. Tel. - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lineman - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boiler Inspector - - - (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
(25)	1	5	-	2	1	4	55	22	602	17	19	753

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1923

COMMAND	Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
1st Inspection District - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	-	24	-	-	34
5th Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	178	1	-	193
13th Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	196	4	-	214
15th Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	119	1	-	133
21st Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	123	1	-	138
25th Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	95	-	1	110

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1923—*Continued*

COMMAND		Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
2d Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	24	-	-	34
1st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	119	-	1	132
4th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	10	96	-	1	112
14th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	93	3	1	116
16th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	9	98	1	-	116
23d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	17	329	4	-	351
3d Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	-	29	-	-	39
29th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	104	1	-	119
31st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	145	3	1	163
37th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	86	4	-	104
38th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	15	117	-	1	138
39th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	12	176	1	-	197
43d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	10	100	1	-	116
4th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	1	30	-	-	38
26th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	16	196	-	1	221
28th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	119	-	1	134
32d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	14	126	-	1	149
40th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	14	111	-	1	131
42d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	138	-	1	148
5th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	11	-	-	19
45th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	106	1	-	121
46th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	8	125	4	-	142
47th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	88	-	1	106
49th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	133	1	-	148
50th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	69	1	-	84
6th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	13	-	8	-	-	23
51st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	90	1	-	104
53d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	8	97	-	-	110
56th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	60	1	-	72
57th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	70	1	-	83
7th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	9	-	-	17
2d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	12	77	-	-	93
60th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	49	-	-	59
63d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	7	44	-	-	56
66th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	122	4	-	139
8th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	16	-	-	24
67th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	81	1	-	91
68th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	60	-	-	71
70th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	71	-	1	81
72d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	51	3	-	64
74th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	159	-	1	172
76th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	93	-	1	108
9th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-	15	-	-	24
73d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	52	-	-	62
80th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	32	-	-	42
82d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	98	-	1	113
83d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	142	1	-	157
85th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	97	4	-	115
87th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	77	-	1	89
88th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	60	-	-	70

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1923—Continued

COMMAND			Chief Inspector	Dep.Ch. Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
10th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	16	-	-	23
78th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	57	-	-	71
79th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	81	1	-	96
89th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	88	1	-	103
91st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	94	-	-	111
93d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	149	4	-	170
96th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	106	-	-	120
11th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-	15	-	-	24
94th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	101	-	-	115
95th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	102	3	1	117
97th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	100	-	1	115
101st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	88	-	-	99
102d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	66	-	-	80
103d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	79	-	1	94
104th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	43	3	-	57
105th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	10	63	-	1	79
12th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	9	-	-	15
116th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	99	1	-	111
118th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	103	3	-	117
120th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	135	-	-	148
123d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	69	-	1	81
125th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	49	-	-	59
13th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	8	-	-	16
109th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	72	4	-	90
111th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	62	-	-	75
112th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	87	-	1	102
113th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	122	-	-	134
14th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	11
Traffic A	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	18	561	-	-	586
Traffic B	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	15	455	-	-	476
Traffic C	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	89	-	-	95
33d Precinct (Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	123	-	2	138
Motorcycle Sq. No. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	72	-	-	76
15th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	5	-	-	11
Traffic D	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	188	-	-	199
Traffic E	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	63	-	-	71
3d Precinct (Bridge)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	82	-	-	93
27th Precinct (Bridge)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	85	-	-	95
77th Precinct (Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	115	-	1	127
Motorcycle Squad No. 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	79	-	-	83
Detective Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	51	-	4	-	3	60
Act. Det. Sgt., 1st Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	137	1	-	148
Act. Det. Sgt., 2d Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	619	-	-	637
Headquarters Division	-	-	1	5	1	1	6	1	68	26	1098	-	1	1208
Headquarters Division :														
Supt. of Telegraph	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asst. Supt. of Telegraph	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Supt. Buildings	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surgeons	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Veterinarian	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boiler Inspectors	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lineman	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grand Total	-	29	1	5	15	15	84	1	517	768	11080	69	30	12614

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISTRIBUTION OF HEADQUARTERS DIVISION ON DECEMBER 31, 1923

OFFICE	Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Military Captain	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Training School	Patrolwomen	Total
Police Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	-	1	11
First Deputy Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	4
Second Deputy Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	6
Third Deputy Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Fourth Deputy Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	24	-	-	28
S. D. Comm'r Harriss - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	4
S. D. Comm'r Guggenheim - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
S. D. Comm'r Shaw - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
S. D. Comm'r Waldo - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
S. D. Comm'r Simon - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Dep. Ch. Inspector, Brooklyn - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	12	-	-	18
Chief Inspector's Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
Chief Inspector's Office - - -	1	3	1	-	-	3	8	5	102	-	-	123
Police Reserve - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	6
Public Office Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	18	-	-	25
Chauffeurs - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	46
Transportation - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	25	-	-	27
Supplies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	20	-	-	22
Repairs - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
Warrant Squad No. 1 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	26
Warrant Squad No. 2 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	27
Special Service Division - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	6	71	-	-	84
Training School - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	8	423	-	439
Boiler Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	-	16
Health Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	48	-	-	51
Tenement House Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Chief Clerk - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14
Chief Surgeon's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Property Clerk - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
Printer's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Chaplain's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bookkeeper's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Equipment Bureau - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Telegraph Bureau - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	92	-	-	101
Raided Premises Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	51
Public Safety Bureau - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	9	-	-	26
Chief Surgeon - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deputy Chief Surgeon - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surgeons - - - (20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Supt. of Tel. - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asst. Supt. of Tel. - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Supt. of Bldgs - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Veterinarian - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lineman - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boiler Inspector - - - (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
(29)	1	5	1	1	1	6	68	26	675	423	1	1237

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING AUTHORIZED QUOTA OF FORCE WITH CHANGES DURING YEAR 1923

	Chief Inspector	Deputy Chief Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Commanding Officer	Detective Division	Chief Surgeon	Deputy Chief Surgeon	Surgeons	*Supt. of Buildings	Military Police Capt.	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Superintendent Telegraph	Asst. Supt. Telegraph	Veterinarian	Lineman	Boiler Inspectors	Total	
																							1923	1922
Authorized Quota	-	1	5	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	519	769	11,179	70	30	1	1	1	1	2	12,720	11,940
On rolls, Jan. 1, 1923	-	1	1	19	-	1	1	1	18	-	1	101	518	768	10,326	56	20	1	1	-	1	2	11,837	11,413
On rolls, Dec. 31, 1923	-	1	5	15	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	84	516	768	11,080	69	30	1	1	1	1	2	12,614	11,837
CHANGES DURING YEAR																								
DECREASE																								
Retired	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	20	16	87	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	297
Died	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	6	75	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	91
Dismissed on charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	38
Dismissed (convicted by Court)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Dropped from Rolls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	32
Resigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	108	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	64
Reduced from Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Promoted from	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	19	17	48	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	146
Total decrease	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	33	50	73	448	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	633	674
INCREASE																								
Appointed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1,157	29	10	-	-	1	-	-	1,201	925
Reappointed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4
Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	22
Reduced to Captain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Promoted to	-	-	4	3	19	-	-	-	1	16	48	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	146
Total increase	-	4	3	19	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	16	48	73	1,202	29	10	-	-	1	-	-	1,410	1,098

*Superintendent of Buildings established by Chapter 624, Laws of 1923.

†Veterinarian made member of Force by Chapter 777, Laws of 1923.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MENDICANCY SQUAD

This squad, consisting of 10 Patrolmen, specialize in the suppression of begging and unlawful peddling. Many of those arrested are second offenders, which fact the Police Department is unable to establish in court, because at previous arrests certain Magistrates prevented the taking of fingerprints. As a result, many of them are persistent violators of the law.

The following table shows the activities of this squad during the year 1923:

Nature—	Arrests	Convicted	Discharged	Pending
Disorderly conduct (begging).....	1,163	1,162	1	—
Violation Corporation Ordinance (peddling)...	1,194	1,194	—	—
Juvenile delinquency	1	1	—	—

Petty, But Vexing Problem

The professional mendicant presents a petty though vexing problem. Many of the general public are unaware that begging is specifically forbidden by the City Ordinances ; that it is a misdemeanor just the same as a thousand other more or less trivial offenses. However, being included in the category of misdemeanors, it becomes incumbent upon the police to take proper action against those found guilty of it, or in other words, who are caught in the act of begging or soliciting alms.

Many worthy and excellent citizens take great umbrage because the police vigorously prosecute the street mendicants. On more than one occasion, there has been reason to believe that city magistrates have excoriated policemen who arraigned mendicants before them, and declared from the bench that the police could occupy themselves to better advantage, etc., and concluded with a general disparagement of the Police Department.

Now, the fact is that these Magistrates know the law on this subject, and the obvious insincerity of their attitude can only be construed as a cheap bid for cheaper popularity and the applause of the half-world.

Regardless of that, the beggar is more often than not a potential thief. If one stops to consider the subject for a moment, it becomes plain to the point of comicality that a high standard of ethics cannot be expected from a professional solicitor of alms—the very nature of his vocation forbids it. Again, experience has proven that the slightest leniency on the part of the police towards them, will draw a new horde of them in a miraculously short time. Once they feel themselves established, they allot themselves and one another well defined spheres of activity, and quickly assume the demeanor and prerogatives of reputable business men. This is an absurd situation, and of course, could not be tolerated for a moment, but it is only by constant vigilance and drastic measures that it is prevented from materializing.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HEALTH SQUAD

This squad operates under the supervision of the Department of Health, **Duties** and its duty is to enforce the regulations of the Sanitary Code, and various ordinances designed to safeguard the public health.

The Health Department draws the members of the Squad from the police force, and while there is some doubt as to whether the performance of duty of this character is academically within the scope of the Police Department, the services rendered are of a highly important nature, and essential to the public welfare.

Individuals and corporations, from false notions of economy, carelessness and even criminal negligence, disregard the well-being, and protection of themselves, their families or employees. Many neglect, or ignore, the commonest demands of cleanliness and sanitary requirements in regard to their surroundings or products.

Experience has proven that the limited authority of the representatives of the Department of Health, in dealing with some offenders, is ineffective, and therefore the active coöperation of the Police Department is required.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fined	Total Fines	Sentence Suspended	Discharged	Prison Sentence	Summonses Served
7296	\$16,935	1055	89	1	8441

WARRANT SQUAD

The duty of this unit is to effect the prompt service of certain classes of warrants, but especially those issued as a result of cases heard before the Domestic Relations Court. Because of the extreme delicacy of some of these causes, the immediate apprehension and summary arraignment of the defendant—usually the husband and father—are essential, in order that injustice may be avoided. Experience demonstrates that the best results, in connection with the performance of this service, can only be obtained by having the warrants served by policemen. At the present time, there are twenty-seven policemen, assigned to this duty, divided between two squads. **Domestic Relations**

SUMMARY

				Squad No. 1	Squad No. 2	Total
Warrants	Issued	-	-	6,472	9,832	16,304
"	Executed	-	-	4,818	8,473	13,291
"	Withdrawn and returned					
	to court	-	-	498	915	1,413
"	On hand un-executed	-		1,156	444	1,600

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CIVILIAN CLERICAL EMPLOYEES

Statement showing the number of civilian employees on the 31st day of December 1922 and 1923, exclusive of the Police Commissioner, Deputies and exempt positions :

TITLE OF POSITION	1922	1923	TITLE OF POSITION	1922	1923
Chief Clerk - - -	1	1	Job Compositors - - -	4	3
1st Deputy Clerk - -	1	1	Pressmen - - -	2	2
2d Deputy Clerk - -	1	1	Feeder - - -	1	1
Clerks - - -	38	35	Electricians - - -	3	3
Trial Stenographer -	1	1	Wireman - - -	1	1
Stenographers - -	9	9	Linemen - - -	4	4
Bookkeeper - - -	1	1	Cablesplicer - - -	1	1
Stores Foreman - -	1	1	Carpenters - - -	10	10
Foreman Printer - -	1	1	Plumbers - - -	5	5
Draftsmen - - -	2	2	Painters - - -	8	8
Foreman of Mechanics -	1	1	Roofers - - -	3	3
Batteryman - - -	1	1	Harnessmaker - - -	1	1
Cleaners (female) -	12	12	Glazier - - -	1	1
Elevatormen - - -	4	4	Steamfitter's Helper -	1	1
Auto Truck Drivers -	2	2	Plumber's Helper -	2	2
Veterinary Surgeon -	1	-	Auto Machinists - -	5	5
Horseshoers - - -	4	4	Caretakers - - -	52	52
Janitor-Engineer - -	1	1	Hostlers - - -	22	22
Marine Stokers - - -	4	4	Laborers - - -	40	40
Marine Oilers - - -	2	2	Firemen - - -	3	3
Cook and Steward - -	1	1			
Totals - - -	-	-		258	253

INSPECTOR GENERAL

DUTIES

- Inspect: a. All buildings, department property, uniforms and equipment ;
- b. Department motor vehicles, including patrol wagons, motor-cycles, bicycles and trucks, together with horses, harness, saddlery and other equipment ;
- c. Responsible for reporting : Condition, usage, care and maintenance of department buildings and property and property issued for or assigned to use of members of department.

For the most part, the Inspector General determines the degree of serviceability, application and proper usage of Police Department equipment and property. He also identifies and recommends the condemnation of worn out, unserviceable, useless or inappropriate material and equipment. This assignment, however, does not include new or unallotted materials and equipment, on storage at the Department Storehouse.

Rolling Stock

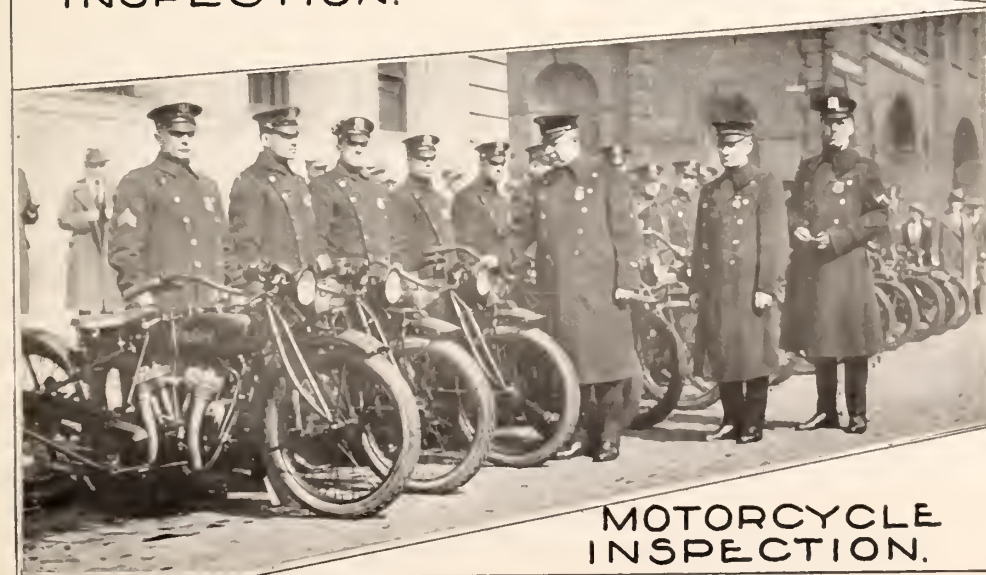
The uninterrupted activities of the Inspector General, and his staff, together with the equipment and maintenance reports of the various Commanding Officers, are responsible for the state of efficiency in which the rolling stock is kept, 98 $\frac{8}{10}$ % of which is continually in use, or available for it.



UNIFORM
INSPECTION.



MOUNTED
INSPECTION.



MOTORCYCLE
INSPECTION.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

UNIFORM INSPECTION

During the year, inspections of summer blouses and trousers were held in January ; winter blouses, trousers and caps in February ; and winter overcoats and gloves during the month of September. The result of these inspections follows :

		Number of Men Inspected	Number Ordered to Procure New Blouses	Number Ordered to Procure New Trousers	Number Ordered to Procure New Caps	Number Ordered to Procure New Overcoats	Number Ordered to Procure New Gloves
Summer Uniforms	- -	11,141	2,538	3,055	-	-	-
Winter Blouse Uniform	- -	11,266	2,353	1,878	2,097	-	-
Winter Overcoat	- -	11,270	-	-	-	1,925	6,276

REJECTED : DEFECTIVE WORKMANSHIP :

Foot Overcoats	Bicycle Overcoats	Winter Trousers	Bicycle Breeches	Summer Blouses	Summer Trousers	Winter Blouses	Officers' Office Coats	Total Garments
340	45	3	1	413	12	244	21	1,079

INSPECTION OF DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS

The Police Commissioner determined to standardize all furniture and equipment in Inspection District Offices, District Detective Offices, Precinct Detectives Offices and Precinct Station House Offices of Precincts and Districts throughout the City. Two surveys were made, one for the purpose of ascertaining the equipment needed, equipment on hand, worn out and unserviceable, and another for surplus equipment.

As a result, 57 roll-top desks in Precincts and Offices were ordered replaced by flat-top desks as prescribed in the standardization schedule. Those found, in serviceable condition, were ordered sent to the carpenter shop, the tops removed, renovated and returned to Commands. Many articles of furniture and equipment were found to be worn out and useless. Replacements ordered, to bring the equipment up to the standard, are in progress. Excess furniture and equipment, found in various commands, were ordered invoiced to commands where such were found lacking. The following is the property thus transferred :

Lockers	Filing Cabinet (4 Drawers)	Bedsteads	Typewriters	Cabinets, 4x6	Typewriter Stands	Arm Chairs	Flat-top Desks	Chairs, High Back	Chairs, Revolving	Lockers, Wooden	Chairs, Typewriter	Chairs, Side-arm
61	1	11	1	2	2	31	2	11	2	2	1	1

Office Furniture

ANNUAL REPORT OF

All precinct station houses, and other Department buildings, were inspected at various times by members of the staff of the Inspector General. When possible, they correct conditions. Otherwise conditions requiring attention are submitted to appropriate Bureaus or Divisions for proper attention, such as painting, repairs or the transfer of excess or unserviceable equipment.

Retrieved Motor Parts

Property such as motor vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles, etc., as well as any with a saleable value, although unfit for further service in the Police Department, is ordered invoiced to the Property Clerk, and sold at public auction, or invoiced to the Repair Shop in the case of machinery and vehicles, the serviceable parts removed and placed in stock to be used for the repair of other vehicles, etc.

As a result of this system, the Police Department has realized a huge saving in reclamations. Waste is prevented, and no property condemned which can be of service, or which can be placed in a serviceable condition by repair.

INSPECTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES, HORSES, HARNESS AND MOUNTED EQUIPMENT

During the year numerous inspections were made of motor vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles, horses, harness and mounted equipment. Reports were submitted, semi-monthly, by all commands showing the condition of their vehicles and horses. If these reports indicate, a condition requiring attention, investigation was made, as to the cause of the equipment being out of service, and the conditions are corrected as quickly as possible.

The operators of vehicles, and the riders of horses, have also been inspected for the purpose of ascertaining their fitness to perform their duties; and that they exercise proper care of Department property assigned to their use; and that they are below the maximum weight limits prescribed as follows:

Mounted men	-	-	-	-	-	-	175 lbs.
Bicycle men	-	-	-	-	-	-	175 lbs.
Motorcycle men	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 lbs.

Inspections of this character are complete in every detail. The men are inspected as to riding ability, condition of uniforms, condition of horses, harness and equipment, and the men are weighed.

As a result of these inspections, the men are keeping themselves in good physical condition, and exercising particular care over the Department property. Members of the force who are over the prescribed weight, for the duty to which they are found to be assigned, are remanded to foot patrol duty.

GENERAL

In addition, inspections of all booths, traffic towers, boats and police dogs are made. Conditions requiring attention are corrected and requisite recommendations made to maintain these branches of the service at a high state of efficiency.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR RECRUITS

The Police Training School is under the command of the Military Captain of the Police Department, who is assisted by four Lieutenants, three Sergeants, one Acting Sergeant and five Patrolmen.

The object of the school is to model and shape the raw recruit into an efficient and capable police officer.

Candidates for the Police Force who have passed a civil service examination and secured a place on the eligible list, are appointed probationary patrolmen, and assigned to the Training School for a period of three months. During the year 1923, 1,165 recruits were appointed, and graduated.

The school is divided into two branches, viz. Mental and Physical Departments.

MENTAL TRAINING

I

This branch of the school is conducted at 17 Elizabeth Street, Manhattan (formerly the 6th Precinct station house), where class rooms are provided for the accommodation of 200 recruits. The instructors are Lieutenants of Police of years of experience in the performance of practical police work.

Police School

Each recruit upon entering the school is supplied with a textbook, a copy of the regulations of the Police Department, and a pamphlet compiled by the instructors, which contains a synopsis of the principal city ordinances and the procedure to be followed by policemen in the enforcement of them.

The method of instruction has been evolved by years of experience.

Every condition likely to require police attention is visualized, and extensive use is made of blackboard illustrations and charts. Hypothetical questions are asked, on various police conditions that arise, and the recruit is tested in the law, and the police action he should take. He is required to think for himself. He is taught to grasp a group of facts and to arrive at a conclusion, stating his process of reasoning leading to his conclusion.

Much stress is laid on the necessity for courtesy in his contact with the public; loyalty to the best interests of the Police Department; and to be faithful and diligent in the performance of his duty, and self-respecting. He is encouraged to perform his duty in a spirit of discretion and toleration, together with kindness, good will and chivalry.

In June, 1923, the period of training was lengthened from two to three months. This additional month is spent in the Detectives' Training School.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The commanders of the various branches of the Detective Division lecture to the recruits, giving them the benefit of years of experience in detective work. As a result, the recruit now graduates with a thorough knowledge of the methods employed by all classes of criminals, and is better prepared, in every way to perform his duties.

The recruit has access to the museum of the Detectives' Training School, where the various kinds of tools, devices, etc., used by criminals in committing such crimes as burglary, safebreaking, forgery, counterfeiting, larceny, and felonious assault are on display; the drugs used by drug addicts, and the manner in which they are concealed and employed.

The recruits receive lectures from the Chief Surgeon and other physicians on the subject of first aid to the injured. These lectures render the recruits capable in this line of police service, and the knowledge imparted, sooner or later, enables him to alleviate pain and save life, when the occasion arises.

Lectures are also delivered by specialists on the care of the eyes, teeth and feet, and others pertaining to health, generally.

The Bloomingdale Trophy, which is donated to the leading scholar in each graduating class, is a great incentive to effort and study in the Training School. It creates friendly rivalry. The recruit in each class who attains the highest general rating in the combined mental, physical and pistol instruction is awarded the trophy, a Colt regulation police revolver, engraved with the name of the winner.

Practical Illustration

A Moot (Mock) Court is held several times during the school period. One of the instructors acts as judge, another as district attorney, and another as counsellor for the defense. The recruit is required to make mock arrests, and present the cases in proper shape for prosecution. Thus the recruit becomes familiar with court procedure, and has acquired the basic principles of the procedure when he has actual cases to deal with, later on in his career.

Automobile identification, and outstanding peculiarities in all makes of automobiles are thoroughly explained by the Department automobile expert.

On Saturdays and Sundays, the recruit is assigned to field work; during the first two months of the course, he is assigned to the Detective Division for week-end duty, which consists primarily of guarding banks and covering payroll routes. During the third month of the course, the recruit is assigned on Saturday and Sunday evenings to busy precincts, where he performs patrol, in company with an experienced patrolman, who further instructs him in the more commonplace duties of a patrolman, and in the use of the signal box.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The following are the subjects treated in the mental division of the Training School:

Aided and Accident Cases	General Review
Animals	Homicide
Arrests and Summonses	Larceny
Assault and Dangerous Weapons	Malicious Mischief
Burglary and Unlawful Entry	Observation
Children	Ordinances
Court Procedure	Patrol
Crime Classification	Public Morals
Discipline and Deportment	Regulations
Disorderly Conduct	Reports, Forms, Cards
Election Law	Sabbath Law
Extortion and Blackmail	Traffic
Fires	

PHYSICAL TRAINING

II.

The recruit receives the course of physical instruction in the gymnasium of Police Headquarters. This instruction alternates hourly with the mental instruction. The methods used are somewhat similar to those of the United States Military Academy, at West Point.

Each of the physical instructors is an expert in some special form of physical training, and possesses a general knowledge of all the rudiments of it.

About 2½ hours, of each school day, are devoted to physical instruction, for each class. The instruction consists of boxing, jiu jitsu, ladder scaling, calisthenics, carrying persons in rescue work, humane handling of prisoners, the school of the soldier, and squad and company drills. The recruit unable to swim is taught how, and instructed in methods of life saving.

**Physical
Preparedness**

SCHEDULE OF PHYSICAL TRAINING

MORNING	AFTERNOON
Calisthenics 15 minutes	School of the soldier, squad and company..... 40 minutes
Humane and scientific handling of prisoners.. 45 minutes	Manual of Arms (army rifle used) 10 minutes
Boxing 25 minutes	Apparatus work..... 10 minutes
Ladder climbing..... 5 minutes	

Special emphasis is laid upon the necessity for correct breathing, and expert instruction is given on this subject by an authority on it.

During the past year, Training School recruits gave athletic exhibitions during the ceremonies in connection with the official opening of two new station houses on Staten Island. The school was also represented during the Greater New York Silver Jubilee Celebration, where the school had an exhibit, and all manner of physical exhibitions were given.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PISTOL PRACTICE AND INSTRUCTION

The recruit also receives instructions in marksmanship and practice, as a part of the regular course. Several squads are taken daily to the pistol range at Police Headquarters, and there, besides instruction in shooting, are taught the care and use of the regulation police revolver. Recruits are required to obtain a qualifying score in target practice. In addition, the recruit receives instruction in the proper method of handling all kinds of firearms which are likely to come into his possession in the course of the performance of duty, and how to mark and preserve them as evidence.

EXAMINATIONS

As the school period progresses, the recruit's knowledge of the subjects taught is tested by oral, and written, examinations. At the conclusion of the course, each recruit is required to pass a rigid examination on all subjects. Should he fail to qualify, he may be dropped from the rolls.

GRADUATION

Graduation

The graduating exercises are held once every three months, in one of the National Guard Armories. Judging from the large and enthusiastic audiences, which consistently attend, the public is evidently much interested in these affairs.

Recruits, who graduate, are sent to busy precincts for the remainder of their probationary period, which is three months. Their police work is closely observed by their commanding officer. At the end of three months the latter reports to the Police Commissioner the manner in which recruits assigned to him have performed their duty. If the services have been satisfactory, they are appointed patrolmen, and become regular members of the Police Department. Prior to such appointment, they are merely probationers and do not rank as members.

OUT-OF-TOWN STUDENTS

In conformance with the general policy of the Police Commissioner, to promote complete co-operation between police departments and officials throughout the country, courses in the Training School have been made available to a small number of applicants from other police forces. The facilities for the accommodation of such students are necessarily limited, but those who have received the course of instruction will inevitably aid the spread of the propaganda of national police co-ordination, a consummation earnestly to be desired.

POLICE AND PATROL WOMEN

In August, 1923, twenty-three policewomen and ten patrolwomen were appointed on probation. They were assigned to the Training School for a thirty-day period of instruction. While they received instruction on the laws and ordinances in general, particular stress was laid upon the laws relating to women and children. The regulations and the specific duties of policewomen in station houses, and patrolwomen on patrol, were also taught them.



JOHN T. DONOHUE



CHAS. J. REYNOLDS



JOHN E. EGAN



FRANK ROMANELLO

"FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH"

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ROLL OF HONOR

1923

KILLED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY

Patrolmen

Charles J. Reynolds

Frank E. Romanella

Henry L. Pohndorf (1922)

DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR

(Killed in 1922. Medal awarded in 1923 to next of kin surviving)

Lieutenant

Albert L. Duffy

Acting Detective Sergeants

Francis J. M. Buckley

William A. Miller

John J. Moriarty

Patrolmen

Douglas W. Hay

Henry L. Pohndorf

Daniel J. Neville

Otto W. Motz

Arthur Loewe

Joseph A. Reuschle

John H. McMail

Frank S. Mondo

DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR

Patrolman Eugene T. O'Connor

Automobile Club of America Medal

Patrolman Charles J. Flanagan

Isaac Bell Medal for Bravery

Acting Detective Sergeant William J. Hauptman

Brooklyn Citizens' Medal

Patrolman Thomas E. Dowling

Daniel B. Freedman Medal for Valor

Acting Detective Sergeant William Reilly

Peter F. Meyer Medal

Patrolman Richard Heneberry

Rhinelanders Medal for Valor

Patrolman Daniel P. Kavanagh

Walter Scott Medal for Valor

Acting Detective Sergeant Charles Eisele

Martin J. Sheridan Medal for Valor

Patrolman John F. Smith

ANNUAL REPORT OF

1923 ROLL OF HONOR—Continued

HONORABLE MENTION

Acting Detective Sergeants

John H. F. Cordes

Francis X. Nugent

Patrolmen

Bernard J. Greene

Frank E. Romanella

Charles J. Reynolds

Henry L. Pohndorf

Thomas A. Lilienthal

Leo F. Tuohey

COMMENDATION

Acting Captains

John J. Gallagher

John J. Stapleton

Cornelius Willemse

Lieutenants

John F. Archiopoli

John P. Griffith

James J. Gegan (3)

John J. O'Connell

Acting Lieutenant

John J. Mooney

Sergeants

James M. Culley

Frederick C. Kruse

Thomas F. Dugan

Michael J. Murphy

Acting Detective Sergeants

Lewis L. Barrett

George E. McCartney

George P. Gilbert (3)

Harold L. Bradley

James F. McCoy (2)

Walter C. Harding

Sylvester Brierton

Michael McNamara

James E. Hayden

Cornelius J. Browne

Charles E. J. Newman

Vincent J. Kiernan

Daniel J. A. Cashman

John Petrizzo

John J. Kilroy

William J. Courtney

Silvina A. Repetto

James L. Leech

Clarence E. Daly

John Schaudel

Cornelius Manning

Vincent DiGuida

Hugh P. Sheridan

John Mitchell

William F. Fay (2)

William E. Van Valkenburgh

Walter E. McCaddin

Edward T. V. Fitzgerald

Harry Beck

James I. McCarton

Patrick Flood

Anthony Braunsworth

Arthur J. McMenomy

Leo Gisselbrecht

Grover C. Brown

Jeremiah A. Neville

Vincent A. Hastings

William B. Caputo

Irving A. O'Hara (3)

Jesse Joseph

Edmund Cosgrove

Louis Ramirez

Joseph D. Kiley

John J. Cronin (2)

William D. Roddy (2)

Thomas J. J. Law

Edward M. Davis (2)

Patrick Shanley

Joseph J. Maloney

Bernard W. Dowd

James E. Smith

August Mayer

Michael J. Fiaschetti

William Whelan

William Moore

James P. Fitzpatrick



WM. J. HAUPTMANN



CHAS. EISELE



THOS. E. DOWLING



DANL. P. KAVANAGH



JOHN F. SMITH



RICHARD HENEBERRY



CHAS. FLANAGAN



EUGENE O'CONNOR



WILLIAM REILLY

MEMBERS OF THE FORCE WHO RECEIVED MEDALS FOR DEEDS OF BRAVERY
DURING THE YEAR 1922

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

1923 ROLL OF HONOR—COMMENDATION—Continued

Patrolmen

William F. Allmendinger	William G. Neumann	Martin Kelly
Louis Barbieri	Frederick G. Norman	John M. Fetzner
Rocco T. Brindizi	John J. O'Connell	Sidney L. Kerr
Francis B. Cannon	Denis O'Sullivan (2)	George L. Knab
John A. Christ	Robert Powell	Jacob F. Lamour
Raymond W. J. Collins	John P. Reilly	John Link
Patrick Curley	Malachy Ryan	Joseph Lynch
William G. Dallard	Peter G. Scherrer	Michael T. Malone
John R. Dukes	David H. Simpson	George F. Moore
John E. Egan	Edward J. Sullivan	Bernard J. McArdle
John Ferretti (2)	Harry A. M. Vincenot	Charles McCarthy
George J. Frisch	Otto J. Westphal	Donald L. McDonald
Richard E. Gonoude	Frank R. Wing	John J. McDonnell
Orville W. Halstead	Robert Ziegler	Thomas McWalters
Sidney E. Hoydal	John J. Arnold	William Nevin
John J. Kennedy	Daniel P. Beyer	Harry A. Nullet
Michael Kent	Walter V. Brown	John J. O'Connor, Jr.
James F. King	Leo O. Carey	Henry Pohel
Louis Kogel	Hubert J. Claffey	Joseph N. Rawle, Jr.
John Leahy	James Corcoran	George D. Roberts
Edward P. Lynch	John O. Dale	William Schanover
Patrick J. Lynch	Harry M. J. Dillmeier	Joseph T. Shea
Philip F. Mescall	Joseph T. Dwyer	Dennis Sullivan
Daniel J. Mullady	Albert Fehrentz	Maurice W. Tobin
Francis E. McCabe	Frank J. Flanagan	Alfred A. Walsh
Michael McCarthy	Henry W. Fritsch	Ferdinand W. White
James P. McDonnell (4)	Philip K. Grimes	Charles G. Winterhalter
James J. McKee	Lambert L. Hanstein	Emil E. R. Zipf

PROMOTIONS

To Deputy Chief Inspector

Samuel G. Belton	Cornelius F. Cahalane	Dominick Henry
	John O'Brien	

To Inspector

Charles H. McKinney	John W. O'Connor	Edwin H. West
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To Deputy Inspector

Frank J. Conboy	John Kelly	James E. Troy
William F. Day	August Kuhne	William Van Keuren
Thomas Donohue	Michael A. Lyons	Jacob H. Van Wagner
John L. Falconer	William J. McGrath	George R. Wakefield
George Hearle	Charles H. McKinney	Edwin H. West
Joseph A. Howard	John W. O'Connor	Charles A. Zanes
	James H. Post	

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PROMOTIONS—Continued

To Captain

Patrick Brady
William J. Collyer
Harry Eason
James J. Fitzpatrick
Philip Grosback

Anthony L. Howe
William Kelliher
Matthew F. Kennedy
Daniel A. Kerr
David J. McAuliffe
George S. Woods

Patrick S. McCormick
Edward P. Mulrooney
Edward J. Quinn
James P. Treanor
Michael F. Walsh

Superintendent of Buildings

Thomas E. O'Brien

To Lieutenant

Patrick J. Brady
Daniel J. Collins
James F. Cone
Louis F. Costuma
John Enright
Joseph F. X. Day
Edmund Delaney
Bernard A. Ditsch
Louis F. Dittman
Charles P. R. Dorschel
Thomas S. Duffy
John J. Flynn
Edward F. Freese
Timothy J. Gleason
Michael J. A. Gleeson
John Gribben

John F. Hagerty
Amander O. Hayes
Daniel Hart
Joseph Herzing
Patrick S. Hickey
Louis Hyams
John P. Kavanagh
James Keane
Francis J. Kear
William H. Kiely
Joseph Koubsky
George LeClaire
Frank A. Lowe
Robert H. McGill
Patrick Maguire
Charles P. Mooney

Timothy O'Brien
William W. O'Brien
Daniel J. O'Sullivan
Daniel J. Prendergast
Percy L. Quesenbury
William T. Reynolds
James Rooney
John Rooney
John D. Schmidt
James J. Sheehy
Joseph Smyth, Jr.
John L. Travers
Charles P. Vosburgh
Joseph L. Unger
Edward H. Walsh
Herman H. Wolf

To Sergeant

John J. E. Apple
Charles R. Beach
Thomas F. Berkery
Michael F. Bownes
Eddie Brady
James Bree
Charles W. Brown, Jr.
John J. Carrigan
James L. Clancy
Isaac R. Claudel
Patrick Coggins
Martin Conneely
Edward E. Conroy
Patrick Coogan
William F. Coulter
Patrick Crowley
Jerry Daly
John Daly

Edward D. Day
John P. Donnellan
James J. Ellis
Edward E. Farrie
James E. Fitzgerald
Thomas F. Gibney
Thomas F. Gilroy
Joseph Goldstein
Robert L. Harron
John C. Hartmayer
Joseph Horn
Walter F. Hourigan
William V. Hughes
Max Isaacson
Albert Joseph
Anthony N. Kelly
John W. Kenna
William A. Lederman

George Leis
Patrick Lenehan
Otto Lissowsky
John J. McCarthy
Edward McDonald
Ralph Martin
John F. T. Meade
George O. Morrison
James J. Naughton
William P. O'Brien
John S. O'Donnell
John M. O'Leary
John P. O'Neill
Henry Powell
Charles Qucitzsch
Edward L. Ratigan
Joseph Reit
Denis J. Rodgers

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROMOTIONS—Continued

To Sergeant

Frederick E. Ruggles	William C. Strutzenberg	Franklin S. Traver
Hugo M. Schuster	Charles J. Stuckle	William A. Turk
Anthony Schlipf	John J. Sullivan	Peter Von Der Schmidt
John L. Shattuck	Michael Sullivan	John S. Wallace
Edward Stauffer	John W. Sutter	Christian L. Zimmer
Anthony Stiefvater	Peter S. Swanson	David Zimms

SUMMARY OF PROMOTIONS

Deputy Chief Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Supt. of Buildings	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Total
4	3	19	1	16	48	72	163

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

APPOINTMENTS

Surgeons

Joseph S. Baldwin	Edward J. Davin	John J. Loughlin
	Edward J. Riley	

Patrolmen

Patrick J. Abberton	Jacob Bach	William C. Beneke, Jr.
Solomon Abrahams	Charles W. Bailey	George L. Berg
Walter F. Acker	William J. Bak	Edward M. Berrau
Frank J. Agnew	John Baker	Frank M. Berry
Hubert F. Ahearn	Ralph R. Baldry	Daniel F. Bethel
Jeremiah J. Ahern	Robert E. Ball	Girard G. Bevans
George J. Albert	Alphonse Ballweg	Edward F. Bickel
Ernest E. Albrecht	Joseph Bals	Albert J. Bidwell
William J. Alchermes	John B. Bancalari	Jacob H. Biehn
Louis Alexander	Edward E. Baragiola	Joseph J. Billott
Louis A. Alexy	Frank J. Barnes	Aloysius R. Bittner
John J. Alford	John F. Barnes	Thomas E. Black
John A. Allen	William V. Barnes	Osmond S. Blackburne
John A. Allenberg	William J. Barnett	John Blackmore, Jr.
Edward J. Alshut	Francis J. Barrett	Henry Blanke
Anthony Ammann	Maurice J. Barrett	Andrew A. Blatz
Christ A. Anderson	Elmer Barry	Francis Blaskiewicz
Harry M. Anderson	Walter G. Barry	Victor J. Bleibtrey
Harry L. Andres	Levie Bartels	Charles F. Blount
Lawrence H. Archer	John G. Barth	William F. Boehme
William F. Archibald	Joseph D. Bastedo	Cornelius V. Bohan
Philip M. Arms	George Bayer	Thomas F. Bohan
Harold J. Asaph	Benjamin M. Beekman	James J. Boland
Wallace R. T. Asklof	Jerome H. Bell	William J. Bolger

ANNUAL REPORT OF

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Patrolmen

Joseph J. Bonora	William F. J. Butcher	Fred A. Christ
Joseph C. Bosch	Edward J. Butler	Christen Christensen
Terrence J. Borelli	Elias H. Butler	Dominick A. Ciaffone
James F. Bowen	James J. Butler	Nicholas Cicenja
Frank F. Bowman	Charles J. Butterflhas	Francis L. Clancy
Thomas J. Boylan	Patrick M. Byrne	Howard C. Clancy
James L. Boyle	Charles E. Byrnes	William J. Clancy
John F. Bradley	Edward W. Byrnes	Lawrence W. Clare
James P. Brady	Stephen A. Byrnes	Charles J. Clark
John Brady	Albert Caccia	Hugh J. Clark
Peter P. Brady	Edward F. Cahill	John A. Clark
Thomas J. Brady	John A. Cahill	Joseph T. Cleary
Joseph T. Braham	Frank J. Cahill	Frank J. Coffey
Joseph C. Brambora	Edwin J. Callahan	Abraham Cohen
Constantine Brandt	Hubert J. Callahan	James P. Collins
Abe Braver	John J. Callahan	Edward J. Condon
Augustus Brazel	Timothy Callahan	James J. Conley, Jr.
John J. Brennan—No. 1	John D. Campbell	Joseph J. Conlin
John J. Brennan—No. 2	James B. Cannon	Bernard Conlon
William A. R. Brennen	Thomas E. Cannon	James V. Conlon
Francis S. Brierton	John J. Capper	James M. Connick
Edward L. Briglio	William R. H. Capps	Patrick J. Connolly
Anthony J. Brizzolari	James F. Carberry	William J. Connolly
John J. Broderick	Francis X. J. Carey	Eugene J. Connors
Richard J. Broderick	William J. Carey	Frank R. Consalvo
William A. Broderick	Paul F. Carl	Cyrus D. Convery
Godfrey E. Brojer	Leonard F. Carlson	James I. Cook
James J. Brooks	John T. A. Carney	Martin F. Coogan
Richard E. Brooks	Matthew S. Carney	Richard Cook
John J. Brophy	James F. Carr	William F. Cooke
Charles H. Brosen	James J. A. Carr	Edward J. Cooney
Robert R. Brown	Thomas A. Carroll	John Copeland
Walter C. Brummerhop	Walter J. Carroll	John L. Corio
Frederick H. Brunks	William C. Carroll	Sebastian J. Corrao
William V. Bryson	John W. Carter	Edward J. Corrigan
William E. Buckholz	Charles F. Carvin	Terence A. Corrigan
Jeremiah P. Buckley	James J. Casey	John P. Costello
John H. P. Buckley	John A. Casey	John J. Cotter
Henry J. Buletti	Robert F. Cashel	Edward M. Coughlin
August J. Burger	Edward Cassidy	James F. Cox
Thomas J. Burke	Edward J. Cassidy	John Crawford
William J. Burke	Joseph A. Cassidy	Philip G. Creamer
Edwin J. Burns	Jeremiah J. Cavanagh	Nicholas F. Crean
Eugene J. Burns	Michael P. Cavanagh	Louis Creash
John E. Burns	Pasquale Celano	Lawrence T. Croke
Joseph W. Burns—No. 1	Frederick T. Cessna	George A. Croly
Joseph W. Burns—No. 2	Christopher J. Cheney	John J. Cronin
Martin E. Burns	Antonio Chiurazzo	Joseph F. Crowley
Peter J. Burns	Frank Chladnick	Walter J. Crowley

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Patrolmen

John J. Cryan	Harold E. Dolan	Paul L. Evers
Harold Culberly	James E. Donahoe, Jr.	John J. Fagan
Dennis J. Cullen	Wilfred J. Donlon	Peter M. Fagan
James J. Cullen	Frederick T. Donnelly	Henry Faitz, Jr.
Harold B. Cunniff	Joseph M. Donnelly	John J. Fallon
James J. Cunningham	Charles C. Donoghue	Joseph F. Fancy
James L. Curran	Eugene G. Donohue	Thomas M. Fanning
Aurelio L. Curreri	John G. Donovan	William Farley
John M. Curry	Joseph F. Donovan	Charles L. Farrell
James J. Curtin	Matthew T. Doran	Harry J. Farrell
Raymond T. Curtis	Jacob W. Dorer	Thomas A. Fassig
Stephen A. Cybolski	Timothy Dorsey	Charles F. Faust
Frank A. Cyenszak	James J. Dowd	Timothy J. Feeley
James M. Daffy	John T. Dowgialowicz	Edward F. Feeney
Laurence W. Dagger	Mortimer J. Downing	John P. Feeney
Thomas J. Dagger	Timothy J. Downing	Michael J. Feeney
Joseph H. Daily	Vincent S. Doyle	John Feerick
Thomas M. Daily	Louis A. Drago	Ernest F. R. Feist
Edward L. Daley	Gustave J. Draheim, Jr.	Charles R. Fengler
Oliver G. Dalphy	John P. Drake	Walter Ferchland
Ferdinand J. Dauria	John J. Duane	John J. Fergus
Ernest J. Davis	Charles L. Ducker	George Ferguson
Morrell E. Davis	Walter A. Duester	John F. Ferrer
Jason D. Decker	James H. Duffy	William A. Ferri
Louis Decker	John E. Duffy	Cornelius Ferry
Antonio DeFranco	Leonard G. Duffy	Frederick Feuerhahn
John Delgado	Thomas J. Dukes	Arthur J. Fidgeon
Anthony Del Guidice	George V. Dumont	Charles E. Fields
Harold J. Dennehy	John E. Dunn	Louis Finder
Michael Dennehy	Joseph D. Dunn	George J. Finley
Matthew J. Dercole	John C. Dunne	Harry J. Finn
Patsy D. DeSessa	Steven S. Duper	John M. Finnegan
James J. Desmond	William J. Dwyer	Harry J. Firehock
Robert L. Dettmar	Michael F. Eagan	John F. Fischer
George E. Devine	Richard J. Early	Chester A. Fisher
Wilbert J. Dey	Thomas W. Early	John J. Fitzgerald
Francis P. Diamond	Arthur G. Eckstadt	James F. Fitzpatrick
Nicholas T. Dichiaro	William P. E. Edelman	John F. Fitzpatrick
Abe Dicker	Edward F. Eder	Harry J. Fitzpatrick
John R. Dillon	Frederick W. Egen	Matthew T. Fitzpatrick
Paul F. Dillon	Walter E. Ehmann	Joseph V. Fitzsimmons
William V. Dillon	George Eiler	Matthew T. Fitzpatrick
Walter E. Diuan	Alfred Elgass	James A. Flanagan
William F. Diskin	John J. Engler	John R. Flanagan
Cloutierre J. Divver	Frank L. Essex	David F. Flavin, Jr.
Thomas Dockery	Dionysius A. Eturaspe	Edward B. Flavin
John J. Doherty	Louis Euler	Leo Fleischer
Patrick J. Doherty	Walter H. Evans	Joseph F. Flinter
Bernard A. Dolan	John F. Evelich	Peter A. Flood

ANNUAL REPORT OF

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Patrolmen

George Foerster	Oscar H. Gneiser	John J. Hart
James J. Foley	Garret W. Golden	Thomas F. Hart
William P. Foley	Philip Gold	James N. Hartigan
Ralph C. Foltz	Abraham Goldberg	William Hartmann
John P. Foran	Jacob Goldman	John J. Hartnett
William J. A. Ford	Samuel Goldman	Joseph Hauer, Jr.
George W. Forsyth	Thomas E. Gorey	Charles Havlick
George W. Forsyth, Jr.	James P. Gormally	John A. Hayes
Joseph W. Forsythe	Thomas J. Gorman	Martin F. Hayes, Jr.
Edward S. Frawley	William F. Gorman	Clarence H. Haynes
Chester B. Fream	William J. Gorman	Walter H. Headwell
Harry P. Fredericks	Leon W. Gould	Patrick J. Healy
Edward F. Freeman	Thomas L. Grace	Jerome F. Heaney
William T. Frey	Andrew Grady	John Heaney
Robert Friedenthal	Harry L. Graeve	Vincent A. Hedberg
William Friedman	Michael Gramlich	James F. Heffernan
Harry W. Frisch	Joseph A. Green	John J. Heilig
Henry W. Fritsch	Joseph Greene	Theodore J. Heisig, Jr.
Edgar X. Frost	William R. Griffiths	Rubin Helfant
Ernest M. Fuhr	Michael J. Grimes	James W. Hennessy
Joseph P. Furlong	Frederick W. Grubert	Alvin W. Henry
Alexander Gabriel	John A. Guanor	Edwin J. Henry
Peter Gabriel	Francis P. Guidera	Paul A. Henry
Albert L. Gadry	Charles L. Guilfoyle	Walter F. Henry
Henry Gallagher	Frank Gulemmo	Raymond F. Henshaw
Edward A. Galvin	Howard Gunderman	Joseph P. Herlihy
Thomas J. Galvin	Theodore J. Gundlach	Leo Herman
Thomas A. Gashun	Robert Gurtler	Karl Hermann
Hugh J. Gavigan	August M. Haas	Thomas J. Herrick
Joseph A. Gavin	Vincent P. Haddock	William F. Herrick
William F. Gaynor	James J. Hafford	Edward Herrlich
George F. Gehr	Leonard B. Hafner	George B. Herrlitz
Alfred Geidel	Frank F. Hahn	Walter C. Herzer
George Gerhard	Robert F. Haig	Robert C. F. Herlicher
Joseph C. Gerhard	John C. Hall, Jr.	Herman W. Heuck
William G. Gibson	John W. Halloran	Edward Hildenbrand
William W. Giese	James Hamilton	Harold M. Hill
William Gill	Charles T. J. Hanihan	Walter J. Hill
James L. Gillece	John J. Hanley	Harry J. Hodgins
John J. P. Gillen	Edward D. Hanrette	Oscar A. Hoegberg
John E. Gilligan	William K. Happell	Jacob A. Hoenighausen
John P. Gilmore	Anthony Haran	William J. Hoerman
Richard V. Gilry	Theodore J. Hardkopf	Charles J. Hoert
Frederick A. Gipp	Thos. J. Hargesheimer, Jr.	John C. Hoey
John J. Glasheen	John J. Harkins	William L. Hofaker
Thomas P. Glennon, Jr.	Maurice F. Harlow	Louis M. Hoffman
Morris Glickhouse	Patrick W. Harnedy	William Hoffman
Joseph Glovin	John J. Harrington, Jr.	William R. Hofrath
Stanley F. Glowchesky	William L. Harris	Michael J. Hogarty

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Patrolmen

Thomas Holahan	Michael Karwasky	Paul Kruska
Horace A. Holden	Jacob Katz	John J. Kubis
Stephen C. Holdos	Ralph E. Kaufmann	Walter H. Kuck
Edward J. Hollingsworth	Christian J. Kautz	Walter H. Kuntzman
Elmer E. Holmes	Bryan T. Keane	Christian Kunze
Robert J. Holmes	James T. Keane	Francis J. G. Kurz
John C. Holtmeyer	Thomas F. Kearns	Elwood F. LaFarge
William L. Honan	Ralph E. Keating	W. T. Ambrose LaForte
Edward J. Hopke	Joseph Keebler	Walter G. Lagarenne
Arthur M. Horey	John F. Kehoe	Joseph E. Lambertson
John F. Houston	William Keiper	Theodore R. Laine
Joseph L. Howard	Francis J. Keliher	Frederick P. Landau
Benjamin J. Hoyt	Daniel J. Kelleher	Angelo C. Landi
George Hudson	Charles D. Kelly	James J. Larkin
Willie A. Hudson	Daniel J. Kelly	Joseph LaRosa
Lee Huff	Edmond F. A. Kelly	Salvatore J. Larstanno
James R. Hughes	Frank J. Kelly	Martin H. Lasche
Matthew J. Hughes	Raymond J. Kelly	Oscar Laubbacher
Wesley S. Hulst	Frank V. Kelty	William J. Leahy
George Hummel, Jr.	John J. Kenneally	James B. Leggett
Henry P. Hunt	Cornelius P. Kennedy	John Lehmann
James B. Hunter	Frank L. Kenny	Harry K. Leibrock
James F. Hurley	Raymond C. Kenny	George E. Lenihan
Lester W. Hutchinson	Thomas F. Kenny	Samuel M. Lennox
Frank J. Huttie	Joseph P. Keough	Joseph V. Leonard
William A. Hyde	John T. Kerrigan	Thomas J. Lerhinan
Joseph C. Iannone	Bernard P. Kiernan, Jr.	Nathan M. Lescander
Patrick Improte	William F. Kingston	Samuel Levy
Thaddeus B. Ismay	Simon J. Kinsella	William B. Leyes
John E. Jaeger	Edward V. Kirwan	Raymond F. Liekefet
Lawrence J. Janosek	Joseph Kissenberth	Albert S. Lindquist
Ingwer G. Jappen, Jr.	Lawrence Klicpera	Herbert Lindstrom
Edward J. Jennings	William Klinck	Charles E. Lloyd
Joseph T. Jockel	William F. Kluckas	Oscar Lofmark
Alfred J. A. Johnson	Joseph Knakel	Frank Logan
Charles D. Johnson	Jacob J. Knoebel	Adolf A. Loss
Joseph Johnson	Charles Koehler	Frederick V. Luder
Joseph J. Johnson	Charles A. Koehn	Charles A. Lundquist
Martin R. Johnson	Frederick W. Koelsch	William H. V. Lunny
James B. Johnston	Charles A. Korb	Sylvester Lyle
James T. Jones	Wilky R. Kosinsky	Edmund G. Lynch
John A. Joseph	Joseph F. Koubek	James F. Lynch
Marion N. Jozwiak	Charles B. Kraatz	John J. Lynch
Joseph A. Jungerman	Charles E. Kraemer	Matthew L. J. Lynch
Frederick Kahrig	Arthur Kratzman	Arthur C. Lyon
Albert L. Kammester	Harry R. Kraus	Charles Lyons
Henry E. Kamping	Harry Kreidel	Robert J. Lyons
Reuben Kaplan	Frank T. Kruger	William A. Lyons
Joseph E. Karl	Leo Krumholz	John A. McAleese

ANNUAL REPORT OF

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Patrolmen

John T. McAlevy	Valentine A. McGuire	William F. May
Orval E. McAlister	Francis J. McKay	Michael Mealie
Joseph F. McAllister	Edward F. McKeever	John F. Meehan
Robert E. McAtcer	William P. McKeever	John T. Mehlman
John J. McAvey	James F. McMahon	George Meigel
Francis H. McCabe	Edward J. McManus	Donato McNella
James P. McCabe	Myles W. McManus	Cornelius J. Mennis
Michael J. McCaffrey	John J. McMonagle	Charles R. Meyers
Christopher J. McCann, Jr.	Thomas F. McNamara, Jr.	Henry W. Michel
Harry P. McCann	Stephen H. McPhillips	Henry A. Miller
John T. McCann	Joseph J. McShane	William Miller
Chester P. W. McCarthy	Edward P. McSherry	Irving W. Millins
Denis McCarthy	Edward J. Maatz	Charles F. Minetti
Edmond W. McCarthy	David MacFarlane	Salvatore Mirabello
Edward J. McCarthy	William J. Madden	Charles C. Misfeldt
John P. McCarthy	John J. MacDonald	Thomas J. Moffett
Michael McCarthy	Patrick E. Magner	Peter J. Moffitt
William B. McCarthy	Jeremiah F. Maher	Emil G. Moldenshardt
Wesley M. McClelland	John E. Maher	Alphonse F. Moller
Joseph F. McCool	John T. Maher	Frank Molloy
Robert F. McCormack	Patrick J. Maher	William M. Molloy
James C. McCormick	Richard J. Maher	Eugene A. Monahan
John F. McCormick, Jr.	Arthur Mahon	John T. Monahan
John J. McCoy	Charles W. Mahoney	Paul J. Montgomery
George McCrossen	Daniel C. Mahoney	John F. Moore
John P. McDermott	Daniel F. D. Mahoney	William A. Moore
Charles L. McDonald	John J. Mahoney	William R. Moore
Joseph W. McDonnell	Patrick F. Mahoney	Lawrence E. Moorehead
Andrew G. McElligott	Richard R. Mahoney	Charles T. Moran
James T. McElrath	Stephen Mahoney	John E. Moran
Francis A. McEnaney	George Maiberger	John R. Moran
James F. McEncaney	Charles F. Maidhof	Patrick J. Moran
Lester McFadzen	Joseph Malina	Abbott A. Morgan
James J. McGarry	Martin J. Malloy	John F. Moroney
John McGec	Daniel J. Maloney	Martin E. Morrissey
John D. McGeehan	Francis X. Maloney	Michael J. Morrissey
James P. McGoldrick	James F. Maloney	George R. Mortimer
Robert P. McGonigal, Jr.	Patrick J. Mangan	Andrew H. Mosher
Joseph G. McGovern	Barney Mangler	Theodore Mostberger
Thomas J. McGovern	George J. Mansfield	Michael V. Mullane
John McGowan	William C. Mara	Herbert J. Muller
Edward C. McGrath	Joseph P. Marrah	John J. Mulligan
Joseph A. McGrath	George E. Marsh	Elmer H. Mullin
Justin F. McGrath	James J. Martin	William J. Mullin
William E. McKeon	John F. Martin	William C. Mulry
John J. McGuigan	Raymond C. Martin	John L. Mulvihill
Edward S. McGuire	William T. Mason	Allen Murphy
Peter T. McGuire	Frank X. Masterson	Daniel Murphy
Thomas McGuire	Joseph L. Matthews	Frank J. Murphy

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Patrolmen

John A. Murphy	Patrick O'Neill	Peter H. Quinn
Patrick A. Murphy	Walter F. O'Neill	William J. Quinn
Leo E. Murray	Bernard O'Rourke	Fred W. Rauch
Robert Murray	Michael J. O'Rourke	Daniel J. Read
John J. Murtagh	Patrick J. O'Rourke	George B. Read
George A. Neary	James O'Shaughnessy	John J. Reddy, Jr.
Peter J. Neary	Michael O'Shea	William E. Reed
Charles O. Nelson, Jr.	William J. Ochlerking	Nicholas S. Rega
Hildor Newman	Ernest M. Olphin	Patrick Regan
Thomas C. Newman	Henry J. Olson	George A. Reicherter
Harry Nicholls	Anthony Orhelein	Edward J. Reilly
John H. Nielsen	Samuel J. Orr	John P. Reilly
Hoolan C. Nielson	Walter L. Osberg	Myles Reilly
Walter L. Nixon	Frederick A. Ott	George W. Reinhardt
Eugene J. Nonnon	Joseph Paine	Leo D. Rendich
James J. Norris	Julian G. Palas	Alonzo A. Renton
Tony F. Notaro	Benedetto A. Paoloni	Walter J. Renneman
James M. Nugent	Odus L. Parmenter	Salvatore Retrosi
John F. Nutt	William Parsons	William P. L. Rettig
John A. F. Nystrom	Frank W. Parziale	John H. Revelle
Frank H. O'Brien	Edward G. Paynter	Thomas G. Reynolds
Harry F. O'Brien	Harold W. Peace	Alfred J. Rich
James F. O'Brien	William J. J. Pendergast	Thomas J. Riggo
John H. O'Brien	Louis V. Pensa	William I. J. Riley
John J. O'Brien	Charles A. Perkins	Nicholas J. Rivelle
Peter M. O'Brien	John C. Petersen	Charles E. Robbins
Thomas A. O'Brien	Michael J. Petrezio	Edward F. Robinson
Thomas F. O'Brien	Prospero A. Petrosino	Edward J. Robinson
William J. O'Brien	Arthur Pfohlmann	William J. Robinson
James A. O'Connor	Frank J. Pipolo	John J. Rolston
Joseph H. M. O'Connor	Robert E. Pirro	Stephen F. Rooney
Thomas E. O'Connor	Joseph A. Plant	Edward J. Roscigno
Thomas P. O'Dea	Harold F. J. Plate	John F. Ross
Edward A. O'Donnell	Albert L. Plumacher	Anthony T. Roth
Edward J. O'Donnell	Gustave O. Poillon	Fred G. Roth
John J. O'Flaherty	Henry J. Pointer	Martin J. Rouse
Timothy J. O'Grady	John A. Porter	Cornelius V. Russell
Joseph A. O'Hare	Robert M. Porter	Robert C. Rutter
John J. O'Kane	John A. Powell	Daniel Ryan
Thomas J. O'Kane	Edward V. Powers	E. Vincent Ryan
Charles C. O'Keefe	Fabian A. Powers	James B. Ryan
Clarence J. O'Leary	William F. Pray	Charles Ryder
Charles M. O'Malley	George E. T. Prendergast	Gaspare Sanicola
Edward J. O'Neill	Edwin Pressfreund	Paul Sarlo
Jeremiah J. O'Neill	Eugene E. Price	George W. Sasse
John O'Neill	John J. Quigley	Paul Scaglotti
John F. O'Neill	Daniel Quinn	Patrick Scanlon
John J. O'Neill (No. 1)	John F. Quinn	Thomas F. Scanlon
John J. O'Neill (No. 2)	John J. Quinn	Franklin E. Scheid

ANNUAL REPORT OF

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Patrolmen

Arthur L. B. Scherbaum	Edward K. Shumway	James M. Swayne
Harry Schiff	Herman S. Siekman	Anthony J. Sweetney
Henry G. Schimmel	Walter F. Siemers	Henry J. Sweetman
William Schmelter	Louis Siff	George J. Swoboda
William G. Schnabel	Eugene J. Silverman	William H. Sythes, Jr.
Herbert C. Schneider	John J. Simko	Francis Tague
Edward A. L. Schoen	Walter C. Sipp	William A. Tappen
Walter A. Schumacher	Louis Sisserson	Frank R. Taylor
Frederick K. Schreiber	Ralph H. Sittig	William Tenety
Henry G. Schriever	John J. Slattery	Thomas J. Terry
Martin J. Schuchman	John J. Slevin	Russell J. Terwilliger
Julius F. Schupp	James M. Sloan	William J. Thompson
Arthur W. Schurig	David H. Smith	Carl H. Thorstensen
Henry A. Schweckendick, Jr.	James B. Smith	Jacob Thurman
David Schwartz	John P. Smith	John D. Timmons
Albert A. Schweizer	Joseph P. Smith	William J. Tobin
John V. Scully	Melvin G. Smith	Louis Tobkes
John H. Seaman	Paul H. Smith	John J. Tonry
George A. Seaquist	William E. Smith	Einar Torgersen
William S. Secor	Henry Smolka	John Tormey
John A. Seebach	Joseph R. Snell	John P. Tormey
Joseph F. Seibert	Lawrence R. Solan	Herman W. Torrance
Rudolph P. Seibert	Robert A. Solitto	Edward J. Townsend
Frank J. Seitz	Rocco Sollicito	John F. Tracy
Philip L. Sell	James N. Spaine	William A. Treacy
Harvey B. Semmig	William F. Spahr	Frederick Trumpf, Jr.
Walter H. Senk	Frank J. Spasato	Joseph W. Tubridy
Erastus J. Severance	Frank A. Spiegel	Joseph F. Tuite
Richard B. Seward	Frederick C. Spuhler	John T. J. Tunney
George Seyfert	James F. Stapleton	James L. Tuohey
Frank P. Shannon	William G. Stapleton	James W. Tuttle
Ambrose F. Shalvoy	John J. Stanton	George Twohie
Joseph W. Shaughnessy	John C. Steinmetz	Emanuel Uhlfelder
John J. Shea	George F. Stewart	Walter J. Ulsamer
Joseph P. Shea	Robert J. Stewart	George F. Underhill
Thomas F. Shea	Frank J. Stefan	Charles F. Unverricht
William R. Shea	Andrew P. Stirnweiss	Henry Van Cleaf
John J. Shearer	Eugene J. Stokes	Thomas T. Van Etten
John J. Sheehan	Daniel J. Sullivan	John B. Van Houten
Henry V. Sheehan	Francis X. Sullivan	John M. Varcoe
Dennis P. Sheehan	James C. F. Sullivan	Joseph M. Varhola
Patrick J. Sheehan	Joseph A. Sullivan	Michael J. Vaughan
Thomas J. Sheehan	Matthew P. V. Sullivan	William F. Vaughan
James E. Sheehy	William J. Sullivan	John C. Verlin
Edward J. E. Sheil	James A. Sundstrom	Joseph H. Vicinto
Frank Sheridan	William P. Surlis	Frank J. R. Vogel
Edward J. Shields	William P. Surlis	Bernard Vogt
James A. Sheppard	William P. Surlis	John J. Vogt
Frank J. Shortman	Anton Svoboda	Henry J. Von Hassel
	Adolph A. Swartz	

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Patrolmen

Botho J. Von Preysing
William T. Vordenbaumen
George E. Vreeland
Leon G. Wagner
Thomas F. Wagner
Arnold A. Wagstaff
Joseph H. Walker
William L. Wallace
Benjamin Wallach
George W. Walsh
James A. Walsh
John J. Walsh
John P. Walsh
William F. Walsh
George S. V. Wandling
Peter J. Ward
Albert E. Waterhouse
Kenneth E. Waters
Horace B. Watson

Gerard J. Watts
Thomas R. Weeks
George W. Weidig
George J. Weiler
Arthiur Weingarten
Arthur Weiss
Edward F. Welch
John H. Welch
Henry C. Wendell
Frank Whalen
James G. Wheeler
David E. White
Edwin F. White
Hugh J. White
Joseph A. White
Richard J. White
Robert L. Whitlock
Henry Wieland
Edmund J. Williams

Jesse G. Winship
Robert G. Winters
Theodore J. Woitaszek
Andrew McL. Wood
Clifford C. Wren
Lawrence M. Wrenn
Richard Wright
Claudie Wyatt
Martin J. Wynne
Joseph Yaccarino
Gustus F. Young
John A. Young
Robert J. Young
William J. Young
Joseph Zaremski
William J. Zimmerlund
William S. Zimmerman
Arthur L. Zuck
Charles J. Zumba

Patrolwomen

Helen C. Brady
Margaret Henry
Anna R. Jacobs

Elizabeth F. Michel
Louise M. Motz
Marion Mullin
Martha Wissman

Louise M. O'Neill
Anna H. Reilly
Frances Simon

Policewomen

Sarah L. Bahr
Theresa R. Bourque
Catherine P. Brennan
Sarah Cassidy
Margaret J. V. Clarke
Anna G. Fitzgerald
Mary A. Flynn
Mary Foley
Julia R. Hart
Lilian Harrison

Anna T. Hines
Katharyn L. B. Kalish
Veronica Kennedy
Winifred Lenihan
Mamie McAllister
Ann V. Mullins
Ellen Newman
Mary E. O'Connell
Theresa O'Connor
Barbara C. Popken

Elizabeth A. Ray
Katherine V. Relyea
Jane Russell
Margaret B. Solan
Mary Sullivan
Mary E. F. Sullivan
Mary I. Vaughan
Gertrude Wehner
Carrie F. Whalen

Veterinarian

James J. Moloney

RE-APPOINTMENTS

Patrolmen

Louis Euler
John J. P. Gillen
John A. Hayes

Patrick Improte
James B. Johnston
Joseph V. Leonard

Frank J. Murphy
Charles E. Robbius

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SUMMARY OF APPOINTMENTS AND RE-APPOINTMENTS

Appointments

Surgeons	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Veterinarian	Total
4	1,157	29	10	1	1,201

Re-Appointments

-	8	-	-	-	1,209
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REINSTATEMENTS

Sergeant

Hugh Gallagher

Patrolmen

Alexander T. Ausberg
Joseph E. Brady
John Browne
Joseph P. Calcaterra
Barnet B. Cohen
Thomas Dent
John A. Dolan
Edward J. Donnelly
John Ehre
Arthur J. Farley
Ernest H. Fimpei
Charles L. Finch

George F. Frey
William L. Gill
Michael L. Hennessy
Charles R. Herting
Thomas F. Jenkins
William J. Justy
Edward A. Kearney
James F. McAuliffe
Patrick J. McGerald
Patrick McHugh
John McMullen
Thomas P. Madigan
Mack D. Williams

Frank J. Magrino
Frank P. Mallon
James W. Moog
Thomas J. Murphy
John P. Murtha
John A. O'Leary
Walter F. Raleigh
Michael F. Reardon
Herman W. Scheib
James J. Sheehy
Jacob Storch
Frank E. Treanor

Reinstatements after resignation.....	16
Reinstated on rehearing after dismissal.....	1
Reinstated under Chapter 783, Laws 1923.....	21
Total	38

DIED

Inspectors

Joseph A. Conboy

Patrick J. Cray

Captain

Peter I. Tighe

Lieutenants

Samuel G. Beatty
William H. Dunn
Joseph P. Fanev
Thomas J. Gleason

Daniel J. Hogan
Michael L. Kear
John J. McCarthy
Eugene C. Moger
John J. Ward

John Pepper
Lawrence Powers
Malcolm T. Ray
William Sullivan

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DIED—Continued

Sergeants

Patrick Curtin
Patrick Kelleher

John J. McCabe
William P. McGann

Bernard Maguire
John E. Vesey

Patrolmen

Mortimer Ahearn
Francis P. Baker
James R. Baker
Joseph G. Beatty
Robert J. Benfield
Frederick A. Benkler
Frank J. Carlson
James T. Carroll
Clement A. Christensen
John J. Cullen
James M. J. Daly
James J. Daniels
John T. Donohue
James J. Doyle
John E. Egan
John F. Egan
Philip H. Endress
Charles G. Flaherty
Michael J. Flanagan
William B. Gill
Matthew J. Gilligan
George J. Gillman
John F. Goldpaugh
John C. Hanson
John M. Hayes

William T. Hemmerick
Henry G. Hoffman
James A. Kelly
Frank V. Kelty
Joseph F. Kirvin
Conrad G. Krause
Edward E. Laudien
Andrew Lennox
James A. Leonard
Thomas J. Leonard
Edward Lorch
Thomas F. Lynch
Jeremiah J. McCarthy
Andrew V. McDonald
Robert McGinnis
John F. McGinty
Leonard Matthews
Michael C. Moroney
Patrick S. Mullen
James P. Murphy
Lester W. Murphy
Michael Murphy
Alois Nespor
Daniel H. Neylon
John J. O'Connor

Patrick J. O'Donnell
Thomas Paynter
William W. Phillips
Cornelius Platt
George Powell
Michael J. Quinn
Michael J. Regan
Joseph P. Reilly
Charles J. Reynolds, Jr.
Frank E. Romanella
Alexander H. Russell
George S. Schreiber
Harry F. Sharp
Timothy Sheehan
Joseph W. Sheffield
Hugh F. Sherry
Patrick Slevin
Ale Swider
Joseph A. Twyford
Alfred A. Van Cleaf
Dietrich Vehrenkamp
Ezra L. Waterhouse
George Wetzel
William H. Wiist
John Woods

Policewomen

Mary A. Sullivan

Margaret Whitehurst

RETIRED

Inspector

Thomas V. Underhill

Surgeons

Frank R. Oastler

Philip F. O'Hanlon

Deputy Inspector

Frank J. Conboy

Captains

Jacob Brown
William J. Colyer
Patrick Corcoran
Rufus J. Deyo

Patrick F. Gargan
Abraham C. Hulse
Thomas McGuire
Jeremiah W. Mahoney
William F. Peabody

Patrick Randles
William Sullivan
Edward J. Toole
James Walsh

ANNUAL REPORT OF

RETIRED—Continued

Lieutenants

Charles Antony
George Cullum
Daniel H. Driscoll
James Fitzgerald
Solomon C. Hauptman
Edgar J. Hearle
Michael Hickey

John C. Holahan
Thaddeus M. Jones
Charles Kensler
Michael W. Maguire
Daniel Moriarty
John W. O'Keefe
Frederick Schlottman

James B. Sennett
William Shanahan
Abraham Skidmore
Cornelius J. Sullivan
Murray J. Werzansky
James M. Wheelwright

Sergeants

William R. Coots
Edward L. DuBois
John Foster
William Hardick
John T. Horan

Peter H. Mahland
W. Arthur Morris
John A. Murphy
John J. Newlands
Edward J. O'Brien
Michael F. O'Neil

Joseph F. Reichert
Edward Reilly
John G. Schofield
Albert E. Stanley
Clinton W. Wood

Patrolmen

Denis H. Anderson
Philip J. Austin
Edward Baldauf
John D. Barrett
John C. Boerner
George A. Bogart
Francis J. Brennan
Michael J. Brennan
Frank Brewer
James A. Brown
George Bruckner
Thomas A. Burke
Harrison Burnett
Edwin M. Burns
Michael Cannon
Anthony Capone
Michael Carroll
Charles E. Chaffer
John Clancy
Irving S. Coulter
Michael J. Cox
Joseph P. Craft
Louis DeTour
Henry A. Doring
John W. Dunn
Joseph Ebbers
Walter F. Ehre
Christopher J. Ellsworth
Charles F. Field

John F. Fitzpatrick
Robert J. Fleming
James S. Flood
Frank J. Fuchs
Emile Geisler
Bernard Goldman
John Halloran
Thomas J. Harrington
John H. Hauser
John C. Hickey
John A. Hyer
Walter W. Jones
Henry Kaufmann
John C. Kearney
John J. Keenan
John J. Kerns
Martin Kilpatrick
Joseph H. King
Adam Krebs
George E. Krtschman
George W. Krowl
Henry Kuhler
Julius J. L. Leck
Edward J. Loughran
Edwin V. Luman
Denis Lyons
Patrick J. McArevcy
Andrew McCormack
William McCracken

Andrew McEntee
James A. McGaughin
Nicholas McGee
James H. McGuire
Richard M. McKenna
William Macdonald
Joseph E. Maher
Leon G. Mathiez
John J. Miller
Thomas F. Moen
Patrick S. Murray
Thomas L. O'Rourke
Henry Otto
Albert H. Owens
Milan J. Pratt
John J. Reardon
Patrick J. Reid
Daniel J. Reynolds
Walter Stephens
Henry Storay
James Tormey
James Trainor
John T. Turner
Albert VanWinkle
John Walsh
Thomas F. Walsh
Walter Walsh
Leonard J. Woodle
William C. Zeun

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

RETIRED—Continued

Policewomen

Rachel V. Barnes
Amelia Boyle
Mary K. Browne
Catherine Fitzpatrick

Annie Green
Josephine E. Hogan
Henrietta A. Millwood
Marcella L. Pennea

Ellen Reynolds
Mary A. Sheridan
Mary E. West
Anna M. Wheeler

RESIGNED

Sergeants

Edward Rosenfeld

Martin A. Clair

Patrolmen

Harry B. Adams
Theodore F. Albach
John Allenberg
Oresto Altieri
Harold J. Asaph
Walter G. Barry
Henry C. Beck
John Beckroege, Jr.
James P. Brady
George W. Brown
William J. Calhoun
Edward J. Cassidy
Harry N. Charland
Charles L. J. Chomas
Barnet B. Cohen
Andrew E. Conroy
Daniel J. Coyle
Jeremiah J. Cronin
John L. Corio
Claud Daugherty
John T. Dawson
Michael DeLuca
Edward L. Dermody
Frederick Doering
Jeremiah S. Drew
John Ehre
Louis Euler
Matthew T. Fitzpatrick
Philip Fitzpatrick
William P. Foley
Walter C. Foure
Eugene S. Franklin
Alexander Gabriel
Francis J. Gallagher
Thomas Galligan
John J. Garrity, Jr.

Jeremiah R. Gibson
Albert L. Giffhorn
Frank C. Giordano
Stanley F. Gorman
Alonzo H. Greer
Lewis L. Gross
George L. Hamill
John A. Hayes
Patrick J. Healy
*Michael R. Hennessey
Charles R. Herting
George F. Hughes
Patrick Improte
Bryan T. Keane
John J. Kearns
Timothy J. Keyes
James A. Killen
Henry Klein
James A. Knapp
Harry Lichtblau
Oscar Lofmark
Alfred F. Long
Matthew L. J. Lynch
James C. McCormick
John McMullen
Oscar M. Magnussen
Joseph P. Marrah
John F. Martin
Irving W. Millins
Joseph A. Miller
John E. C. Moeller
Martin E. Morrissey
Miner A. Muff
Christian Muller
William J. Neary
Charles H. Neustiehl

Harry F. O'Brien
John A. O'Leary
Axel T. Peterson
Albert L. Plumacher
Albert V. Pitt
Peter H. Quinn
John J. Reilly
Charles E. Robbins
George Roethel, Jr.
George R. Ruck
William S. Rush
Harry Salls
Harvey R. Sanders
John C. Schoenstein
Walter A. Schumacher
George Schuppel
William C. Schwarz
Joseph F. Seibert
Frank Sheehan
Max Solowitz
Frank A. Spiegel
Samuel Stark
Henry J. Sweetman
Francis Tague
Michael Tauber
Louis Tobkes
Alvin B. Touchette
Frank E. Treanor
Charles J. Vorbach
George W. Walsh
William J. Wiegand
Henry Wolf
George A. Young
Irvin L. Young
John J. Ziegelbauer

Anna G. Fitzgerald

Policewomen

*Twice.

Anna T. Hines

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISMISSED

Patrolmen

George M. Bocckle
Francis J. Brown
Joseph E. Brown
Thomas E. Cahill
Daniel J. Carroll
Patrick J. Casey
Thomas E. Clune
Max W. Cohen
Thomas J. Coyne
Edward M. Downey
Eugene F. Finnegan
Francis X. Garvey
John F. Geisweller
Walter J. Harrington
Raymond G. Hathaway

David M. Healy
Albert E. Helmerson
Walter A. James
Thomas F. Lane
Joseph T. McAndrews
William F. McCormack
Thomas J. McCutcheon
James M. McFadden, Jr.
George W. McGrath
Hugh H. McKeegan
James J. Mahoney
Frank V. Mullaney
Daniel J. Mullen
Bernard Murphy

John F. J. Newmeyer
John J. Noone
David A. Owens
Patrick S. Quinn
Charles H. Rall
Conrad W. Rauss
Everett D. Reed
Archibald B. Robertson
Francis W. Rogers
Joseph R. Schweinler
Dunbar D. Smith
Daniel J. Sullivan
Adolph A. Schwartz
Joseph M. Thomas
James J. Wynne

DROPPED FROM ROLLS

Sergeant

Hugh Gallagher

Patrolmen

Artemus W. Bossard
Herman H. Boyman
John Brady
Joseph E. Brady
Thomas J. Brady
Joseph P. Calcaterra
Thomas Dent
John A. Dolan
Edward J. Donnelly
Timothy Dorsey
Arthur J. Farley
Ernest H. Fimpel, Jr.
Charles L. Finch
John J. Fitzgerald
George A. Fortune
George F. Frey
Edward P. Gallagher
Thomas P. Gannon
John J. P. Gillen
Andrew Grady
William M. Herrmann

Herman W. Heuck
James B. Johnston
Thomas M. Kennedy
Frank J. Lasak
Joseph V. Leonard
James F. McAuliffe
Edmond W. McCarthy
Patrick J. McGerald
Patrick McHugh
John J. McKenna
Herod McLeod
Thomas P. Madigan
Frank J. Magrino
James E. Maher
Stephen Mahoney
Frank P. Mallon
Floyd R. Manges
George J. Mansfield
Emil W. Melms
Herbert M. Meyer
Frank J. Murphy

John P. Murtha
John H. Nielsen
David O'Connell
Thomas E. O'Connor
John J. O'Neill
Philip A. Policke
John A. Powell
Eugene E. Price
Walter F. Raleigh
Michael F. Reardon
Herman W. Scheib
Frederick K. Schreiber
James J. Sheehy
Jacob Storch
Michael J. Sullivan
Robert J. Sullivan
Jacob Thurman
John D. Timmons
William A. Treacy
Theodore R. Unger.

RECAPITULATION

	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Surgeons	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Total
Retired	-	1	2	13	20	16	57	12	152
Died -	-	2	-	1	13	6	75	2	99
Resigned	-	-	-	-	-	2	108	2	112
Dismissed	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	44
Dropped from Rolls	-	-	-	-	-	1	62	-	63
Total -	3	1	2	14	33	25	376	16	470

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAFFIC DIVISION

UNITS OF COMMAND

The Traffic Division comprises the office of the Special Deputy Commissioner; the offices of the 14th and 15th Inspection Districts; five Traffic Precincts, viz., A, B, C, D and E; two Bridge Precincts, viz., 3d and 27th; two Park Precincts, viz., 33d and 77th, and the Motorcycle Division.

FORCE OF TRAFFIC DIVISION

DECEMBER 31, 1923

Command	Inspectors			Lieutenants		Sergeants				Patrolmen					Total
	Inspector	Deputy Inspector	Captains	Foot	Mounted	Foot	Mounted	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Foot	Mounted	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Patrolwomen	
14th District	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	11
15th " "	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	11
Traffic Precinct A	—	—	1	4	2	11	4	—	3	509	52	—	—	—	586
" " B	—	—	1	5	—	12	1	—	2	442	13	—	—	—	476
" " C	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	95
" " D	—	—	1	3	—	4	3	—	—	167	21	—	—	—	199
" " E	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	63	—	—	—	—	71
3d Precinct	—	—	1	3	—	7	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	93
27th " "	—	—	1	3	—	6	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	95
33d " "	—	—	1	3	—	7	2	—	—	104	12	—	7	2	138
77th " "	—	—	1	3	—	5	1	1	—	93	6	10	7	—	127
Motorcycle Division	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	4	3	—	—	148	—	159
Total	2	1	10	39	2	57	11	1	14	1646	104	10	162	2	2061

The Captain assigned to the 15th Inspection District is designated as Acting Deputy Inspector; the Foot Sergeant assigned to the Motorcycle Division is designated as Acting Lieutenant

The force of the Traffic Division was increased during the year by the addition of 2 captains, 12 sergeants, 288 patrolmen and 2 patrolwomen.

TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENTS

Seventy-seven additional traffic foot posts were established, viz.: 48 in the Borough of Manhattan, 6 in the Borough of The Bronx, 10 in the Borough of Brooklyn and 13 in the Borough of Queens. Seven additional mounted posts were established, viz.: 2 in the Borough of Manhattan and 5 in the Borough of Brooklyn. The designation of 14 traffic foot posts in

**Increase
and Changes
In Posts**

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the Borough of Manhattan was changed from straight day posts to split-tour posts. Eight new foot posts were established in the 27th Precinct, 2 adjacent to the Queensboro Bridge and 6 on the Williamsburg Bridge.

Eighty-two One-Way streets were designated, viz.: 26 in the Borough of Manhattan, 8 in the Borough of The Bronx, 38 in the Borough of Brooklyn and 10 in the Borough of Queens.

One-way traffic regulations were abolished on two thoroughfares in the Borough of Manhattan, conditions that warranted their establishment having been eliminated. Changes in the direction of one-way traffic regulations were also made on two thoroughfares in the Borough of Manhattan.

Safety Zones

Forty-four "Car Stop Safety Zones" were established, viz.: 15 in the Borough of Manhattan, 12 in the Borough of The Bronx, 16 in the Borough of Brooklyn and 1 in the Borough of Richmond.

Warning signs indicating dangerous crossings, necessity for keeping to the right, detouring, etc., were installed at 106 locations throughout the city, as follows: 6 in the Borough of Manhattan, 15 in the Borough of The Bronx, 32 in the Borough of Brooklyn, 43 in the Borough of Queens and 10 in the Borough of Richmond.

Parking Spaces

Thirteen public parking spaces were established, viz.: 9 in the Borough of Manhattan and 4 in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Semaphore "Stop" and "Go" stanchions were installed at 9 locations, viz.: 8 in the Borough of Manhattan and 1 in the Borough of The Bronx.

Nine thoroughfares were restricted for the movement of passenger and private vehicles, viz.: 3 in the Borough of Manhattan and 6 in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The seven permanent traffic signal towers on Fifth Avenue between 14th and 57th Streets, Borough of Manhattan, were placed in operation. The five old towers were removed from Fifth Avenue and relocated on Park Avenue between 34th and 57th Streets, and on Broadway between 44th and 72d Streets. Six traffic towers were also erected on the Concourse, Borough of The Bronx, between McClellan Street and Fordham Road.

School Streets and Playground Streets

Ten thoroughfares in Manhattan and The Bronx were designated "School Streets" and closed to vehicular traffic during the hours when children are en route to and from school.

Thirty-eight streets were designated "Playground Streets" in congested sections in Manhattan and The Bronx and are closed to traffic

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

during certain hours of the day, so as to provide suitable space wherein children are enabled to play in comparative safety.

Two congested streets were designated in the Borough of Manhattan, restricting the speed of vehicles to a maximum of 8 miles per hour.

Special traffic regulations eliminating the left-hand turn by vehicles were made effective at nine locations in the Borough of Manhattan.

Improved signal lamps, electrically lighted and automatically operated, were installed at 20 locations throughout the city, viz.: 1 in the Borough of Manhattan and 7 in Central Park, 1 in the Borough of Brooklyn and 7 in Prospect Park and 4 in the Borough of Richmond.

Stanchions with signs marked "No Parking" were installed at 7 locations in the Borough of Manhattan; zones where parking is prohibited were painted in 9 locations in the Borough of Brooklyn and at 14 locations in the Borough of Queens.

MISCELLANEOUS

Painted zones and lines denoting safety zones, parking spaces, points to cross, points to stop, subway ventilators, spaces for traffic equipment, etc., were marked on roadways at 97 locations, viz.: 86 in the Borough of Brooklyn, 7 in the Borough of Queens and 4 in the Borough of Richmond.

Due to increased congestion on Fourth Avenue in the Borough of Manhattan, the parking of automobiles between 14th and 34th Streets, was prohibited.

Special regulations were established to facilitate the movement of freight on West Street, between Christopher and Fulton Streets, under which shipping lines are established, pick-up lines for vehicles receiving freight from piers, parking of vehicles prohibited on Marginal Street, and vehicles receiving freight from cars are required to stand parallel to cars, all of which have been found practical and efficient in serving the desired purpose.

**Parking
Eliminated**

WORK PERFORMED

OFFICE

One thousand nine hundred and seventeen communications were handled at the office of the Special Deputy Commissioner in Charge of Traffic, in addition to routine matter and reports required under departmental regulations; 432 Physicians' Identifications Cards and Automobile Plates were issued and 18,309 notifications of violations of traffic regulations were for-

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warded to the owners of motor vehicles observed in offenses committed under circumstances where a summary arrest or the service of a summons was not possible.

TRAFFIC WARNING CARD BUREAU

The following is a summary of the work of the Traffic Warning Card Bureau during the year 1923:

Duplicate cards received from precincts and filed.....	18,470
Violation cards forwarded to Chief City Magistrate.....	8,756
Cards returned by Courts and Magistrates and filed.....	88

The following is a comparative list of classified violations reported during the years 1923 and 1922:

VIOLATIONS	1923			1922		
	Motor Drawn	Horse Drawn	Total	Motor Drawn	Horse Drawn	Total
Slow moving vehicles	679	60	739	803	166	969
Stopping	161	6	167	186	65	251
Standing at curb	312	18	330	203	64	267
Lights	5351	294	5645	4124	485	4609
Obstruction of traffic	791	59	850	700	113	813
Mufflers	71	—	71	102	—	102
Ocean Parkway restrictions	20	1	21	3	—	3
Grand Concourse restrictions	151	3	154	88	3	91
Overloading teams	—	5	5	—	12	12
Care of horses	—	540	540	—	335	335
Ice wagons, projections	—	3	3	—	1	1
Sleigh bells	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marking of vehicles	34	196	230	—	238	238
Grand Total	7570	1186	8756	6209	1482	7691

DIVISION OF STANCHION REPAIRS

Stanchions

Traffic street equipment, such as stanchions, warning signs, direction signs, closed streets, special traffic regulations, etc., is constructed and kept in repair by this division, the work being performed by members of the department. The material used is largely departmental property that has been discarded; it is practically indestructible, which insures the maintenance and operation of this division at a very small cost.

The following is a summary of the work performed by this division during the year 1923:

Old style arrow signs replaced with new style signs.....	397
New style arrows painted and replaced.....	860
New style arrows hung to street signs	424
Signs and stanchions repaired, painted and placed	2,843
Old iron bases replaced by new style concrete.....	324
Piping repaired, painted and placed on stanchions (feet)	5,096

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The matter of bringing about the following improvements was taken up during the year with the city departments and other authorities concerned:

1. The removal of park plot in center of Lafayette Street north of Kenmare Street, and the paving of the space thus occupied, to further facilitate the movement of traffic from lower Manhattan.

2. The rearrangement of the raised concrete island dividing Canal Street and Canal Street Extension at the Bowery and the relocation of the "L" stairways at that point, to provide additional roadway space at the approach of the Manhattan Bridge Plaza.

3. The abolishing of the public push cart market on Hester Street, between the Bowery and Centre Street, so as to provide additional roadway space in the vicinity of Manhattan Bridge terminal and facilitate the movement of traffic to and from the bridge.

4. The removal of the street railways switch on Seventh Avenue, between 33d and 34th Streets, the operation of which seriously interferes with the general movement of traffic in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania Station.

5. The passage of an amendment to the Code of Ordinances prohibiting cruising by empty taxicabs on Fifth Avenue, between 23d and 59th Streets, during the hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to relieve traffic congestion.

6. The construction of a roadway through the park property connecting Moshoulu Parkway and Jerome Avenue, to afford a direct route free from dangerous turns for north and southbound traffic.

7. The removal of cross over switch located on Westchester Avenue, west of Southern Boulevard, a distance of 75 feet, for the better protection of pedestrians compelled to use the roadway at that location.

8. The widening and paving of Doughty Street, between 157th and 161st Streets, to provide an adequate thoroughfare in the vicinity of the Yankee Stadium to accommodate the enormous volume of vehicular traffic frequenting that vicinity during the holding of various events in the Stadium.

9. The amending of the Code of Ordinance section governing vehicles having the right of way so as to afford the same to the vehicle approaching from the right, instead of to north and south traffic as contained in the State Highway Law. This enactment was adopted by the Board of Alderman and put into effect during the year.

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10. The amending of the article of the Regulations for Street Traffic governing signals given by drivers so as to provide definite methods of signals to indicate the different movements of a vehicle, as follows:

Making Right Turn: Arm extended from side of car and pointed upward.

Making Left Turn: Arm extended from side of car and held horizontally (straight out.)

Stopping or Slowing Up: Arm extended from side of car and pointed downward.

11. The amending of the article of the Regulations for Street Traffic governing hand signals to be given by traffic policemen so as to provide a definite method of signalling, as follows:

To Stop Traffic: Stand with shoulders parallel to moving traffic. Raise arm 45 degrees above the shoulder toward moving traffic, hand extended, fingers joined, palm toward traffic to be stopped. Repeat movement with other hand to stop traffic in opposite direction.

To Move Traffic: Face so that the shoulders are parallel to line of traffic to be moved. Extend right arm and hand full length, height of shoulder, toward said traffic, fingers extended and joined, palm downward; bring hand smartly across body indicating direction in which traffic is to proceed. Face about and repeat movement to move traffic proceeding from opposite direction.

12. The amending of the article of the Regulations for Street Traffic governing whistle signals, so as to simplify the signals thus given, as follows:

One blast—Moving Traffic shall stop.

Two blasts—Traffic in opposite direction shall move.

Three or more blasts—The approach of fire apparatus or other emergency, when all shall immediately stop.

13. The amending of the article of the Regulations for Street Traffic for vehicles turning to the left so as to definitely prescribe the manner in which such turn shall be made, as follows:

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

A vehicle turning into a street to the left, shall pass around the point of intersection of the two streets, except: Where an officer is on duty, such vehicle will form line in center of roadway, back of cross-walk, await signal, then pass in front of, instead of around the officer.

14. The installation of suitable and adequate spot or flood lights over intersections to which traffic policemen are assigned in the night time so as to render the officer clearly distinguishable and his signals discernible to drivers and operators of vehicles, thus affording protection to the officer and minimizing the danger of accident or collision due to a misunderstanding of signals. As a preliminary measure along this line foot traffic policemen have been equipped with white gloves on all tours during all seasons of the year.

15. The placing of signal lights on the Sixth Avenue elevated structure at street intersections from 42d to 57th Streets, to be synchronized with the lighting control system from the signal towers on Fifth Avenue in order to bring about the uniform and systematic control of the movement of vehicular traffic in the most congested section of the city, and for which the consent of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company officials has been obtained.

16. The installation of a tower signal system or other appropriate and efficient method of lighting control of the movement of vehicular traffic on Bedford Avenue, Ocean Parkway and Bushwick Parkway in the Borough of Brooklyn, to be operated in conjunction with signal lights to be suspended from the elevated structure of the Myrtle Avenue, Lexington Avenue and Fulton Street lines at points where they cross Bedford Avenue (which has been taken up with the Department of Plant and Structures and with the officials of the Consolidated Railroad Company) and with lights to be displayed from standards on either side of the Slocum Monument.

PLAYGROUND STREETS

During the year 1923 many petitions for additional playground streets at specific localities were submitted from time to time by citizens to the Mayor's Committee on Recreation and Playgrounds, of which committee Third Deputy Commissioner Joseph A. Faurot is a member. All petitions of this nature are referred by the Mayor's Committee to the Police Department for consideration, and where conditions are found to justify the request, the desired streets are restricted to vehicular traffic and designated by police stanchions as playgrounds. All such petitions are referred for investigation to the Commanding Officer of the Inspection District in which the location

Playground
Streets

ANNUAL REPORT OF

exists, and also to the Commanding Officer of the Traffic Division, who report their findings and recommendations on each of the matters submitted. A great number of the suggestions receive favorable endorsement and desired streets are designated as playgrounds. Others, owing to the objections made by residents of the neighborhood affected or to the particularly congested condition of traffic in the vicinity, are recommended for disapproval, and where the need exists, more appropriate streets are substituted.

Coöperating with the Mayor's Committee on Recreation and Playgrounds for the purpose of establishing out-door play space for children, 76 additional streets were closed during the year, to vehicular traffic during certain hours of the day. Twenty-eight of them were designated in the Borough of Manhattan, 31 in the Borough of Brooklyn, 11 in The Bronx, 5 in Queens, and one in Richmond.

SUMMARY

Review of Traffic Conditions

Traffic conditions in the City of New York, due to the enormous annual increase in population and number of vehicles, both commercial and pleasure, inadequate and antiquated street conditions, augmented by surface car lines, "L" pillars, continuous roadway repairs, and limited parking facilities, have arrived at a stage requiring drastic corrective measures.

Numerous plans and ideas have been considered from many sources, but along lines that, at best, provided for only temporary relief. After a short time they would be outgrown even if adopted. Consequently, it has been considered inadvisable to use any of them involving extensive changes or expense.

What measures have been undertaken, as outlined in this report, are aimed at insuring an orderly control of the situation rather than to provide a definite plan of improvement that would meet conditions in the future. In other words, such improvements as have been made up to the present time, were imperative in order to keep pace with the rapid and stupendous daily growth of traffic in the City of New York.

The widening of streets, and otherwise improving street conditions in the various Boroughs throughout the City, have been helpful, and tend to improve conditions in the immediate locality, but the fact remains that such measures prove inadequate and only temporary in value.

The annual growth of the city, with regard to population, and business enterprise, is practically uniform, and measures taken to improve conditions demand a plan that will meet the requirement of the entire city. Special attention to one section frequently causes congestion in another by merely

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

diverting a condition. Therefore, any expenditure of public funds in effecting minor changes and improvements, or makeshift regulations, is apt to be wasted and usually results only in delaying the formation of an efficient, comprehensive general scheme.

Our trouble is pronounced vehicular congestion and its cause the acute shortage of main traffic arteries, or thoroughfares, exceedingly narrow transverse highways and failure to provide, during many years, for the rapid increase in population and number of vehicles.

The apparent remedy, therefore, lies in undertaking improvements of considerable magnitude, not alone to relieve congestion, but to reduce accidents and fatalities. It is imperative that spacious "express" streets and highways, and adequate parking facilities be provided at the earliest possible moment. With a system of adequate boulevards north and south, east and west, "express" highways and efficiently located viaducts, ample parking places, uniform rules and regulations, and standard signals and equipment, it is certain that congestion would be eliminated and a better observance of the traffic regulations would result.

Remedies

The great importance of "express" streets and highways, first, to save life, and prevent accidents; and, second, to permit of greater speed without danger; and, third, the utilization of such highways by thousands of more cars that would not, at present, be permitted to speed on an ordinary street without violating the law, cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Serious consideration must also be given the subject of additional facilities for interboro vehicular traffic, especially between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The present structures connecting these Boroughs are taxed to capacity and increased facilities, either bridges or vehicular tunnels, must be provided in the near future.

Satisfactory control of the parking situation is another serious question. Some suggestion has been made that parking be entirely prohibited, or restricted to a short definitely prescribed period of time, and while it has been necessary to establish some regulation along this line, in certain limited areas of the city, such regulation on an extended scale would result in much inconvenience and serious interference with business. Under a system of "express" streets and highways throughout the city, the question would be efficiently solved for all time and in a manner that would be eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

Plans are under way for traffic improvements that will be of great benefit to the entire city of New York, particularly the Boroughs of Manhattan, The

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Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, which are expected to assume definite proportions early in 1924.

Serious consideration must also be given the regulation and control of pedestrian traffic. During rush hours it has become necessary to withdraw, from patrol duty, a number of precinct patrolmen to assist the traffic force in controlling pedestrians at important street intersections.

The subjoined letter from one of the leading civic organizations contains items of such importance in connection with current traffic problems that it is published, entire.

THE FIFTH AVENUE ASSOCIATION

February 4, 1924.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT,
Municipal Building,
New York.

Gentlemen:

Views of Fifth Avenue Association

The Fifth Avenue Association is fully cognizant of the problem facing the administrative officials of this City in providing for the relief of street traffic conditions was planned at a time when the present terrific burden and the growth of the city in commerce and population could not possibly have been foreseen. The problem has developed over a period of years, and until recently there has been little or no realization of the rapid approach of the time when traffic will so congest our streets as to render regulation impossible and paralyze the business and endanger the health of the community.

At the present time the traffic congestion in many of our streets is rapidly getting beyond the power of reasonable police regulation. The number of automobiles is increasing year by year and doubling approximately every three or four years. If this growth continues, even in a reduced ratio, it is manifest, as the Police Commissioner has stated, that there can be only one solution—and that is—more street space and roadways for traffic, regardless of cost.

Our Association is not unmindful of the courage with which the present administration has dealt with the problem, and is keenly aware that most of the difficulty is the outgrowth of combined circumstances beyond the control of any public body, and that probably the main contributing cause is the extraordinary growth of automobile traffic. We appreciate also that the full purport of this problem could not fairly have been foreseen, or if foreseen, could not have been dealt with in time to avert the crisis which is now upon us.

We wish to express our realization of the deep interest which the city administration has taken in traffic matters and our admiration of the splendid program for traffic relief which has been initiated by Borough President Miller of Manhattan, and the prompt and efficient manner in which a large part of the plan has already been executed by him. We also feel that the problem facing us at the present time would

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD



MOUNTED
SQUAD

TYPICAL
MOUNT



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

have been greatly intensified were it not for the excellent regulatory measures put into effect by Police Commissioner Enright and so ably carried out by the Police Department.

The present situation, however, is not a police problem. The duty of the Police Department begins and ends with the best possible regulation of traffic commensurate with business and public needs, and within the limitation of such facilities as are placed at their command.

Visualizing this condition, our Association has taken an active part in support of worthy efforts to secure relief. In its desire to obtain the greatest possible use of the existing facilities, it has erected and presented to the City of New York seven handsome bronze traffic towers which now direct traffic movements on Fifth Avenue and which have greatly increased the physical capacity of the city's main thoroughfare and speeded up the movement of traffic. Our association has taken a leading and active part in support of Borough President Miller's comprehensive traffic plan, with the result that improvements, such as the widening of Madison Avenue, the widening of 57th Street, and many similar projects, have been successfully accomplished.

We believe that the active participation of this Association has greatly influenced the present success of the Borough President's plans for the opening of the Easterly Roadway around Grand Central, the widening of Park Avenue, the removal of the 42d Street Elevated Spur, the project for the removal of the Elevated Railroad in Sixth Avenue, the opening of a new entrance to Central Park at the north end of Sixth Avenue and other plans, all with the single thought in view of expediting traffic movements and increasing the capacity of the city's streets.

All these projects will most certainly have a beneficial effect in relieving the congestion of traffic and promoting the free and expeditious conduct of business. The widening of streets alone has added during the past year to the street surface of Manhattan Island, 164,509 square feet of additional traffic room, of which 148,777 square feet have been added to the roadways of the Fifth Avenue Section. For this relief we are duly grateful and we feel that if it were not for such measures of improvement the present situation would be intolerable.

We believe, however, that in the immediate future steps must be taken to solve the traffic problem from a still broader point of view. We are mindful that certain problems within the city must be considered as such, and of themselves, but in the solution of the whole problem the entire greater city and outlying districts must be co-ordinated to properly solve the problem within the city limits. We believe that such a study and such relief can come only from the appointment of a permanent Mayor's Traffic Committee which will be clothed with full power to employ the most capable engineers to prepare and execute a comprehensive plan for taking care of the traffic growth in Greater New York for many years to come. We believe that this committee should be provided with a sufficient appropriation to make a detailed study and complete recommendations upon the problem as a whole.

We suggest the moving of proper legislative enactment so that the Governor of this State may appoint a similar committee or committees, representing the Long Island and Westchester territory outside of the corporate limits of the City of New York, to coördinate its action with the committee to be appointed by the Mayor of this city.

With that end in view, and supplementing our similar suggestion to his Honor the Mayor in January, 1923, we desire to submit to your Honorable Board the following

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resolutions adopted by our Executive Committee February 1, 1924, after a close association with, and exhaustive study of, the traffic problem of this city:

RESOLVED, That The Fifth Avenue Association, upon the recommendation of its Traffic Commission Committee, recommends to the Mayor that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or the Board of Alderman or such other body of the City having the necessary authority, enact legislation which will create a Mayor's Permanent Traffic Committee to hear and study all plans and suggestions relating to traffic in Greater New York, said Committee to be clothed with full power to employ the most capable engineers to prepare and execute a comprehensive plan for taking care of the traffic growth in Greater New York for many years to come, and be it further

RESOLVED, That The Fifth Avenue Association recommends that not less than the sum of \$250,000 be appropriated by the City of New York for the use of the proposed Mayor's Permanent Traffic Committee, for the purpose of effecting a working organization including the employment of a secretary, engineers and such other help as may be necessary for carrying out its purposes.

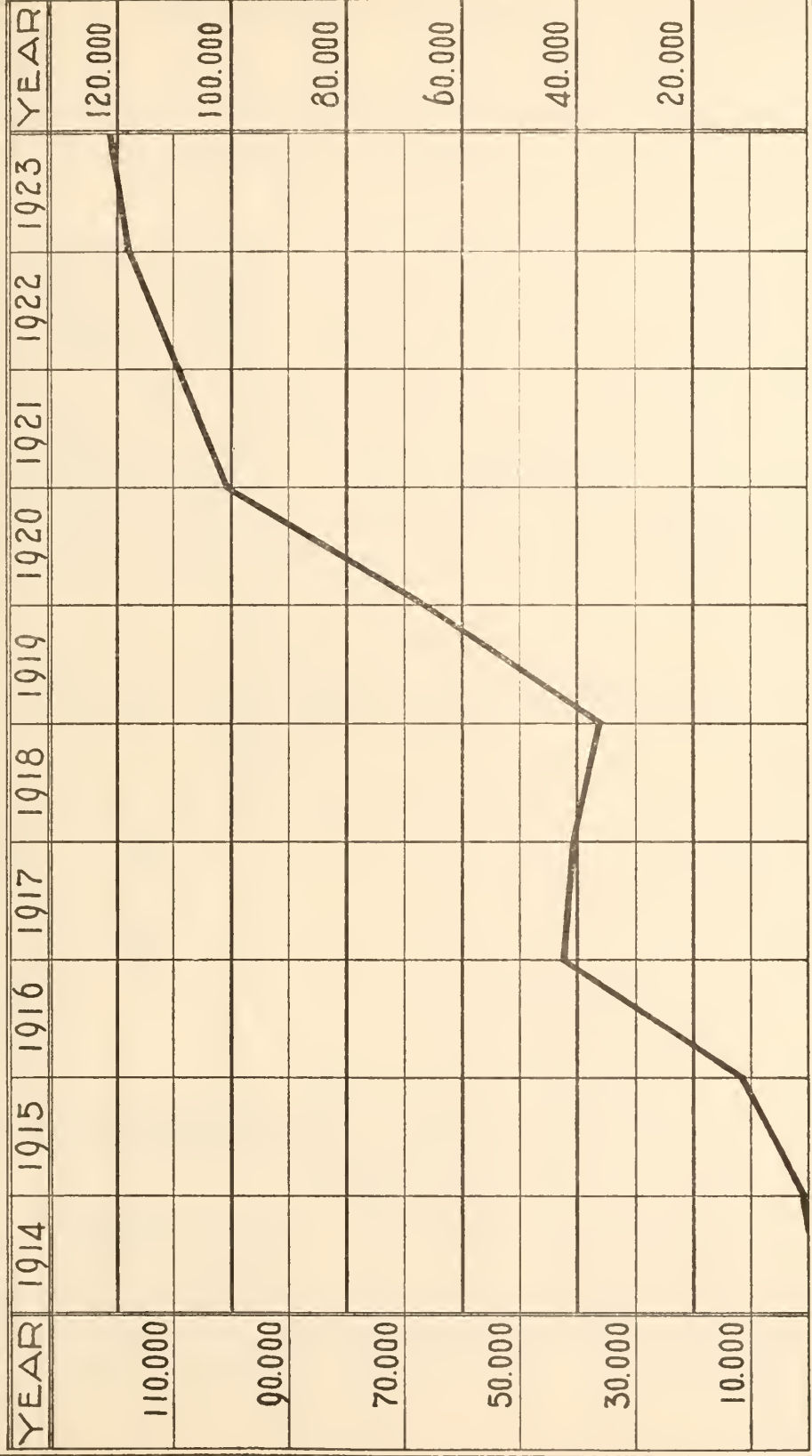
We make these recommendations to you after more than a year of intensive study by a committee of our Association, consisting of Mr. Gage E. Tarbell, Chairman; Messrs. J. Howes Burton, Eliot Cross, J. Clydesdale Cushman, John A. Harriss, Robert H. Koehler, Franklin Simon, John Slater and Samuel W. Taylor. We commend the Officials of the City Administration for the improvements that have been brought about and are contemplated, but it is our belief that the traffic problem in the City of New York can be effectively solved only by such comprehensive action as is recommended herein, and we earnestly hope that your Honorable Board will take such action as will bring about the appointment of a permanent Traffic Committee or such an increase in the personnel of the present Mayor's Traffic Committee as will accomplish the aims herein above set forth.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WM. J. PEDRICK,
General Manager.

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VIOLATION OF

MOTOR VEHICLE LAW AND TRAFFIC ORDINANCES



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SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED IN NEW YORK CITY AS A RESULT OF HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1923

ACCIDENTS:	KILLED			INJURED		
	Under 16	16 and Over	Total	Under 16	16 and Over	Total
Vehicular	453	620	1073	10600	21212	31812
Non-Vehicular	4	22	26	855	2754	3609
Total	457	642	1099	11455	23966	35421

VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS

	KILLED			INJURED		
	Under 16	16 and Over	Total	Under 16	16 and Over	Total
Motor Vehicles	424	510	934	9371	17198	26569
Other Vehicles	29	110	139	1229	4014	5243
Total	453	620	1073	10600	21212	31812

MOTORCYCLE DIVISION

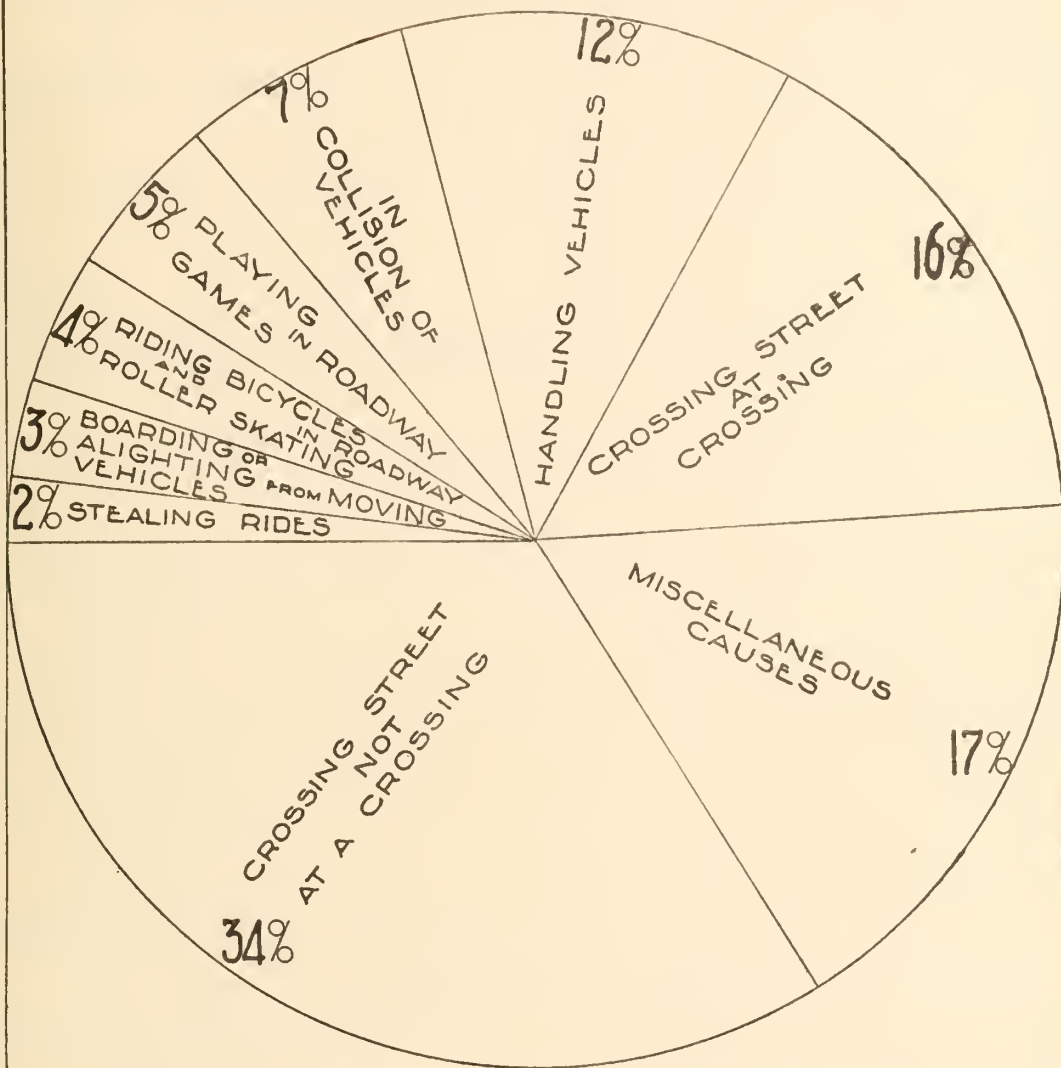
The following table shows the activity of the Motorcycle Division for the year 1923, together with comparative reports for the years 1922, 1921 and 1920:

COST OF OPERATION

Salaries of members of Motorcycle Division	-	-	-	-	\$340,779.36
Gasoline, Oils, Repairs, etc.	-	-	-	-	20,000.00
New Motorcycles (25)	-	-	-	-	6,750.00
Total	-	-	-	-	\$367,529.36
Amount of Fines Imposed	-	-	-	-	\$805,046.00
Total Expenditures	-	-	-	-	367,529.36
Showing a balance over all expenses	-	-	-	-	\$437,516.64

The following figures indicate the automobile registration within Greater New York during the year 1923, also proportionate activity of the Motorcycle Division in the various classes of vehicles:

Motor Vehicles	Registered	Summonses Served	Percentage
Pleasure and Dealers	266,862	32,215	12.07
Commercial and Trailers	80,104	23,302	29.09
Taxicabs and Omnibuses	19,786	10,732	54.24
Motorcycles	8,246	628	7.62



PERSONS ALL AGES KILLED

SHOWING PERCENTAGE
IN
CAUSES

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COMPARATIVE ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS REPORT

VIOLATIONS	ENTIRE YEAR 1923					ENTIRE YEAR 1922							
	Sum- mons- es	Con- victed	Dis- charged	Pend- ing	Suspended Sentence	Days	Fines	Sum- mons- es	Con- victed	Dis- charged	Suspended Sentence	Days	Fines
Speeding	27058	26964	94	-	2610	1954	\$637922	29934	29803	131	2736	1729	\$681148
Owner permit speeding	41	37	4	-	2	1	750	99	88	11	6	-	2055
Speeding around corners	307	304	3	-	27	34	7200	340	335	5	26	11	7890
Reckless driving	546	504	42	-	43	114	10753	338	312	26	19	112	6315
Eight-foot ordinance	1803	1779	24	-	81	231	40683	931	906	25	44	30	20663
Left of car	1016	1010	6	-	37	10	5400	1094	1092	2	40	2	6518
Fail to keep to right	7093	7075	18	-	258	18	21153	6240	6219	21	285	12	20362
One-Way street	1916	1915	1	-	82	-	3398	1954	1949	5	74	-	3199
Restricted street	270	270	-	-	-	-	582	704	701	3	6	-	1317
Left of stanchions	531	527	4	-	13	-	1825	453	452	1	33	10	1674
Improper turning	4659	4653	6	-	95	12	14784	3505	3502	3	218	1	11030
Failing to signal	3140	3123	17	-	95	4	8564	2937	2918	19	146	1	8008
Signal light	534	533	1	-	4	-	1431	110	108	2	3	-	390
Smoke	577	576	1	-	27	-	1884	1171	1170	1	59	-	4008
Lights	3733	3729	4	-	126	10	8242	5871	5863	8	286	2	14157
Registration plates	4394	4379	15	-	342	81	9361	2536	2519	17	261	-	6667
No mirrors	2788	2786	2	-	248	-	6057	-	-	-	-	-	-
No name on vehicle	29	29	-	-	-	-	78	135	133	2	5	-	348
No weight on vehicle	7	7	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minors operating	2	2	-	-	-	-	20	5	5	-	-	-	43
Operator's license	2484	1766	718	-	482	194	10498	3211	2379	832	685	24	7785
Chauffeur's license	1635	991	644	-	243	203	5232	1978	1489	489	466	79	4917
Chauffeur's badge	911	890	21	-	83	12	1712	1108	1076	32	215	-	2037
Hack ordinance	473	414	59	-	26	264	2120	296	285	11	13	43	1487
Park ordinance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	32
Unnecessary noise	130	130	-	-	6	5	490	273	272	1	26	3	839
Obstructing traffic	1429	1422	7	-	79	-	3311	975	972	3	26	2	2501
Vehicle unattended	40	40	-	-	1	-	84	185	184	1	6	-	449
Defective brakes	37	37	-	-	3	-	380	3	3	-	-	-	22
No red flag, extend, material	46	46	-	-	2	-	159	27	27	-	4	-	80
Left scene of accident	4	1	3	-	-	-	25	2	-	2	-	-	-
Stealing ride	32	26	6	-	15	-	15	202	147	55	119	-	28
Peddlers license	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	3
Sabbath law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	53
Littering streets	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	19	19	-	1	-	1382
Intoxication	35	19	16	-	8	100	474	30	14	16	2	24	405
Disorderly conduct	121	96	25	-	29	5	413	98	87	11	21	1	2555
Homicide	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Felonious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	7	2	-	-
Grand larceny	12	1	7	4	-	730	-	18	-	18	-	-	-
Volstead Act	12	-	11	1	-	186	-	7	1	6	1	-	-
Dangerous weapons	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Assault	14	3	11	-	-	33	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bribery	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petit larceny	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1095	-
Unmuzzled dog	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Juvenile delinquency	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	2	-	-
Total	67875	66089	1781	5	5067	4201	\$805046	66829	65054	1775	5837	5736	\$818012

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMPARATIVE ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS REPORT

VIOLATIONS	-ENTIRE YEAR 1921					-ENTIRE YEAR 1920						
	Sum- mousses	Convicted	Dis- charged	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines	Sum- mousses	Convicted	Dis- charged	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines
Speeding	-	25540	116	1533	2194	\$664525	24360	24190	170	1488	2025	\$613161
Owner permit speeding	-	111	19	12	-	2555	230	197	33	23	2	4455
Speeding around corners	-	267	4	9	20	5960	346	341	5	11	60	8175
Reckless driving	-	188	19	20	49	3748	334	307	27	16	55	6447
Eight-foot ordinance	-	585	572	13	25	47	12880	816	802	14	34	18700
Left of car	-	1538	1534	4	32	19	9196	1365	1351	14	70	14 8025
Fail to keep to right	-	5694	5672	22	233	45	22-81	5440	5400	40	290	22596
One-Way street	-	973	969	4	71	-	1287	824	822	2	41	1 1277
Restricted street	-	227	227	-	8	-	607	157	156	1	10	264
Left of stanchions	-	247	241	6	15	-	1017	196	189	7	42	487
Improper turning	-	3561	3539	22	128	1	12957	3328	3309	19	148	9 11363
Failed to signal	-	2773	2756	17	122	1	8274	2673	2653	20	131	6 7583
Signal light	-	158	155	3	8	-	446	37	37	-	2	238
Smoke	-	1770	1767	3	35	1	7297	1606	1604	2	61	5956
Lights	-	8683	8670	13	354	-	22444	8965	8941	24	451	18 23925
Registration plates	-	2666	2650	16	233	1	7695	4239	4217	22	3-8	5 11638
Minors operating	-	20	17	3	-	-	304	19	19	2	6	175
Operator's license	-	2846	2103	743	707	11	7588	2891	2764	127	556	1 9958
Chaufeur's license	-	1050	769	281	247	8	2880	824	797	27	138	1 3017
Chaufeur's badge	-	1118	1096	22	167	-	2438	1120	1113	7	110	2 2720
Hack ordinance	-	131	125	6	8	3	785	40	33	7	3	140
Park ordinance	-	19	19	-	13	-	9	59	59	-	5	125
No name on vehicle	-	66	65	1	3	-	137	88	87	1	3	202
Unnecessary noise	-	1488	1485	3	36	-	4485	913	905	8	20	2788
Obstructing traffic	-	708	702	6	35	-	1547	264	260	4	16	788
Cruelty to animals	-	3	3	-	-	-	20	8	8	-	3	14
No red flag, extending material	-	22	22	-	2	-	108	30	30	-	1	128
Vehicle unattended	-	138	138	-	21	-	344	500	500	-	32	1224
Defective brakes	-	3	3	-	-	-	22	6	6	-	-	20
Littering streets	-	5	5	-	-	-	17	8	8	-	-	45
Volstead Act	-	10	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Petit larceny	-	1	1	-	30	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Intoxication	-	20	18	5	240	603	26	21	5	6	212	1954
Disorderly conduct	-	98	85	13	40	90	82	73	9	25	90	325
Homicide	-	1	1	-	1460	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Felonious assault	-	6	1	5	-	10	6	1	5	-	-	50
Left scene of accident	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Grand larceny	-	21	4	4	-	-	24	6	18	5	90	-
Dangerous weapons	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary	-	6	6	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	1581	-
Unmuzzled dog	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smoking in subway	-	1	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing ride	-	114	103	11	34	1	100	-	-	-	-	-
State seal	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peddlers license	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desertion	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Towing two vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	6
Sabbath Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Indecent Exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Morals of Minor	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	790	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total	63042	61628	1414	4161	4221	\$805403	61853	61218	635	4117	5063	\$767960

(To U. S. Authorities)

ANNUAL REPORT OF

VEHICULAR ACTIVITY REPORT

VIOLATIONS	ENTIRE YEAR 1923												ENTIRE YEAR 1922											
	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Sixth Ave. Bus	U. S. Mail	Horse-Drawn	Street Car	Miscellaneous	Total	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Sixth Ave. Bus	U. S. Mail	Horse-Drawn	Street Car	Miscellaneous	Total		
Speeding	17315	4807	4298	523	22	85	8	-	-	-	27058	20719	4506	3794	717	64	97	37	-	-	-	29934		
Owner permit speed	37	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	87	6	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	99		
Speed around corners	155	90	57	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	307	220	100	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340		
Reckless driving	311	136	67	12	3	3	-	12	-	2	546	184	108	28	9	1	3	4	1	-	-	338		
Eight-foot Ordinance	782	479	506	5	-	1	2	28	-	-	1803	435	277	196	3	-	1	4	12	-	-	931		
Left of car	423	332	250	3	1	1	-	6	-	-	1016	494	460	118	3	-	2	1	18	-	-	1094		
Fail to keep to right	1908	404	955	10	3	36	-	86	-	1	7093	2339	2931	765	24	6	20	2	153	-	-	6240		
One-Way street	488	782	286	5	-	14	341	-	-	-	1916	692	751	237	4	-	-	4	266	-	-	1954		
Restricted street	5	251	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	270	24	627	15	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	704		
Left of stanchions	295	147	78	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	531	309	101	30	3	-	-	2	8	-	-	453		
Improper turning	2024	1462	1058	7	-	1	107	-	-	-	4659	1723	1164	513	6	-	1	1	97	-	-	3505		
Failed to signal	1199	1190	706	5	-	-	40	-	-	-	3140	1248	1218	416	4	4	9	-	38	-	-	2937		
Signal light	256	82	182	1	5	-	5	-	-	3	534	65	14	28	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	110		
Smoke	319	164	83	3	1	6	1	-	-	-	577	636	377	130	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	1171		
Lights	1410	1763	461	13	4	26	9	46	-	1	3733	2439	2459	723	37	3	57	8	145	-	-	5871		
Registration plates	1717	2354	296	19	1	7	-	-	-	-	4394	766	1633	97	33	1	6	-	-	-	-	2536		
No mirrors	-	2786	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2788	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	131	-	-	135		
No name on vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No weight on vehicle	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5		
Minors operating	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Operator's license	2175	302	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2484	2832	370	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3211		
Chauffeur's license	532	905	177	1	1	18	-	-	-	1	1635	699	1078	183	-	-	16	2	-	-	-	1978		
Chauffeur's badge	290	423	192	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	911	444	513	144	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	1108		
Hack ordinance	66	7	186	1	-	213	-	-	-	-	473	8	2	66	-	-	220	-	-	-	-	296		
Park ordinance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	16		
Unnecessary noise	60	55	2	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	130	77	139	9	45	2	1	-	-	-	-	273		
Obstructing traffic	323	591	381	-	2	2	130	-	-	-	1429	204	451	167	-	-	-	-	153	-	-	975		
Vehicle unattended	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	181	-	-	185		
Defective brakes	11	24	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	37	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3		
No red flag	5	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	2	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27		
Left scene of accident	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Stealing ride	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	-	202		
Peddler's license	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
Littering streets	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	16	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19		
Intoxication	25	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	16	2	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	30		
Disorderly conduct	56	19	22	1	-	-	23	-	-	-	121	55	19	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	98		
Homicide	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Grand larceny	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18		
Volstead Act	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7		
Dangerous weapon	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Felonious assault	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9		
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Bribery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Unmuzzled dog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Sabbath law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Juvenile delinquency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Total	32215	23302	10266	628	43	423	20	916	32	30	67875	36771	19371	7719	900	84	440	66	1252	202	24	66829		

VEHICULAR ACTIVITY REPORT

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

VIOLATIONS	ENTIRE YEAR 1921										ENTIRE YEAR 1920										
	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Omni-bus and Sightseeing	U. S. Mail	Horse Drawn	Street car	Miscellaneous	Total	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Municipal Bus	Omni-bus and Sightseeing	U. S. Mail	Horse Drawn	Total
Speeding	19332	2563	2829	746	-	120	56	-	-	-	25656	18344	2562	2232	999	45	24	49	105	-	24360
Owner permit speeding	125	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	224	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	230
Speed around corners	177	60	25	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	271	246	55	35	4	2	-	2	2	-	346
Reckless driving	130	43	19	7	-	2	2	4	-	-	207	197	97	16	8	-	3	2	1	10	334
Eight-foot Ordinance	321	145	112	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	585	415	235	127	3	-	-	14	2	20	816
Left of car	322	1144	66	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	1538	651	541	151	7	1	-	1	3	10	1365
Fail to keep to right	2647	2349	457	15	19	58	5	142	-	2	5694	2472	2251	422	12	17	4	10	8	244	5440
One-Way street	587	195	109	3	-	-	-	79	-	-	973	324	248	80	12	-	-	-	-	160	824
Restricted street	13	204	2	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	227	43	69	5	-	-	-	-	-	40	157
Left of stanchions	185	40	13	1	-	2	-	6	-	-	247	108	53	17	1	-	-	-	-	17	196
Improper turning	1842	1341	315	6	1	1	2	53	-	-	3561	1718	1149	283	10	4	-	1	1	162	3328
Failed to signal	1054	1252	432	8	2	7	2	16	-	-	2773	1188	1056	346	4	2	-	1	5	71	2673
Failed to stop on signal	90	15	47	-	2	-	-	3	-	1	158	24	8	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	37
Smoke	672	947	140	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	1770	771	644	172	8	1	3	-	7	-	1606
Lights	4235	3012	1174	31	8	98	19	106	-	2	8683	3821	3766	1049	77	15	3	25	48	161	8965
Registration plates	646	1857	136	16	1	10	-	-	-	-	2666	1023	2943	220	45	1	4	3	-	7	4239
Minors operating	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	20	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Operator's license	2531	292	20	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2846	2439	428	14	8	-	1	1	-	-	2891
Chauffeur's license	445	517	74	-	6	6	2	-	-	-	1050	347	444	28	-	1	1	1	2	-	824
Chauffeur's badge	544	427	118	-	4	24	1	-	-	-	1118	496	522	77	-	2	2	19	2	-	1120
Hack ordinance	21	11	70	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	131	2	5	27	-	-	-	6	-	-	40
Park ordinance	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19	1	51	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	59
No name on vehicle	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	66	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Unnecessary noise	195	1220	22	42	9	-	-	-	-	-	1488	178	517	151	62	4	-	1	-	-	913
Obstructing traffic	166	346	127	-	3	2	-	63	-	1	708	70	100	25	1	4	-	-	-	64	264
Cruelty to animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
No red flag	3	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	4	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	30
Vehicle unattended	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	134	-	-	138	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	500
Defective brakes	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Littering streets	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Volstead Act	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Intoxication	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	20	17	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	26
Disorderly conduct	51	14	11	1	-	1	-	1	-	19	98	44	11	8	-	-	2	-	17	82	82
Homicide	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Felonius assault	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Left scene of accident	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grand Larceny	18	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24
Dangerous weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Unmuzzled dogs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smoking in subway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing rides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peddlers license	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tow two vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Sabbath Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Indecent exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morals of minor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	36389	18055	6323	893	62	381	91	689	114	45	63042	35229	17810	5500	1262	99	48	138	186	1581	61855

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE REPORT, 1923 AND 1922

MONTH	Summonses		Convicted		Discharged		Suspended Sentence		Days Jail		Fines	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
Jan. -	3917	4825	3865	4707	52	118	253	333	77	161	\$23,134	\$40,871
Feb. -	3175	5120	3122	5013	54	107	135	456	290	101	36,968	56,569
March -	5122	7078	4995	6897	127	181	283	623	256	124	60,530	70,354
April -	6460	5483	6341	5291	119	192	413	479	229	149	75,536	70,139
May -	6480	6211	6309	6015	171	196	554	553	321	192	77,693	78,570
June -	6153	5965	6022	5797	131	168	465	431	298	172	74,992	75,480
July -	6501	6341	6242	6163	259	178	451	400	438	283	76,616	67,722
August	6565	5689	6365	5557	200	132	536	630	364	147	86,861	82,753
Sept. -	5712	5472	5561	5340	151	132	403	418	291	189	75,151	71,818
Oct. -	6100	5665	5901	5543	199	122	533	482	250	1342	86,560	85,363
Nov. -	6210	5477	6037	5343	173	134	617	617	283	147	73,950	81,739
Dec. -	5479	3503	5229	3388	145*	115	424	435	1104	2729	57,055	36,634
Total -	67875	66829	66089	65054	1781*	1775	5067	5837	4201	5736	\$805,046	\$818,012

*Five cases pending for year 1923.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ARRESTS, SUMMONSES, AND DISPOSITIONS FOR 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918 AND 1917

	Summonses	Convicted	Discharged	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines
1923 -	67875	66089	1781*	5067	4201	\$805,046
1922 -	66829	65054	1775	5837	5736	818,012
1921 -	63042	61628	1414	4161	4221	805,403
1920 -	61853	61218	635	4117	5063	767,960
1919 -	37127	36649	478	6206	5577	448,612
1918 -	21849	21566	283	3662	1776	263,832
1917 -	16154	15948	206	2831	956	213,666

*Five cases pending for year 1923.

INCREASE OR DECREASE FOR THE YEAR 1923, OVER PRECEDING YEARS

	Summonses	Convicted	Discharged	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines
1922 -	1046	1035	6	770*	1535*	\$ 12,966*
1921 -	4833	4461	367	906	20*	357*
1920 -	6022	4871	1146	950	862*	37,086
1919 -	30748	29440	1303	1139*	1376*	356,434
1918 -	46026	44523	1498	1405	2425	541,214
1917 -	51721	50141	1575	2236	3245	591,380

*Decrease.

WARNING ACTIVITY REPORT

FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1923, INCLUSIVE

VIOLATIONS	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Mail	Horse Drawn	Total
Slow Moving Vehicles . . .	19	96	16	-	2	133
Ocean Parkway Restrictions .	3	16	-	-	-	19
Grand Concourse Restrictions .	-	4	1	-	1	6
Lights	345	712	167	3	21	1248
Mufflers	4	11	1	-	-	16
Traffic Obstructions	10	30	15	-	3	58
Marking of Vehicles	-	-	-	-	1	1
Horses Care of (unattended) .	-	-	-	-	6	-
Total	381	869	200	3	34	1487

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD No. 1

MOTORCYCLE POSTS

POST

MANHATTAN

- 1 All streets and roadways within the 5th and 13th Precincts.
- 2 All streets and roadways within the 15th Precinct.
- 3 First Avenue, from 14th to 59th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 4 First Avenue, from 59th to 96th Streets, and Avenue A, from 59th to 94th Streets, and East End Avenue, from 79th to 89th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 5 First Avenue, from 96th to 125th Streets, and Pleasant Avenue, from 107th to 124th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 6 Second Avenue, from 14th to 72d Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 7 Second Avenue, from 72d to 125th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 8 Third Avenue, from 14th to 72d Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 9 Third Avenue, from 72d to 125th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 10 Lexington Avenue, from 23d to 86th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 11 Lexington Avenue, from 86th to 129th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 12 Fourth Avenue, from 14th to 34th Streets, to Park Avenue, to 45th Street, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 13 Park Avenue, from 45th to 86th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 14 Park Avenue, from 86th to 125th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 15 Madison Avenue, from 23d to 59th Streets, and Fifth Avenue, from Washington Square (4th Street) to 59th Street, and 59th Street from Fifth to Madison Avenues, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 16 Madison Avenue, from 59th to 110th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 17 Fifth Avenue, from 59th to 110th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 18 Fifth Avenue, from 110th to 138th Streets, and Madison Avenue from 110th to 138th Streets, and East 120th Street from Mount Morris Park West to Madison Avenue, and East 124th Street from Mount Morris Park West to Madison Avenue, and 138th Street from Fifth to Madison Avenues.
- 19 Sixth Avenue, from 4th to 59th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

POST MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 1—MOTORCYCLE POSTS—*Continued*

- 20 Lenox Avenue, from 110th to 145th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east, also, 110th Street, from Fifth to Eighth Avenues.
- 21 Varick Street, from West Broadway to Seventh Avenue to 23d Street.
- 22 Seventh Avenue, from 23d to 59th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 23 Seventh Avenue, from 110th to 153d Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east, and McCombs Dam Road to Central Bridge.
- 24 Hudson Street, from Chambers to 14th Streets, and Eighth Avenue from Hudson to 23d Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east and west.
- 25 Eighth Avenue, from 23d Street to Columbus Circle, and all intervening streets, one block east and west.
- 26 Central Park West, from Columbus Circle to 86th Street, and Columbus Avenue from 66th to 86th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block west.
- 27 Central Park West, from 86th to 110th Streets, and Columbus Avenue from 86th to 110th Streets, and Cathedral Parkway from Amsterdam Avenue to Central Park West, and all intervening streets, one block west.
- 28 Eighth Avenue, from 110th to 155th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east and west.
- 29 Broadway, from Whitehall to 42d Streets.
- 30 Broadway, from 42d to 86th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block west.
- 31 Broadway, from 86th to 125th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block west.
- 32 Broadway, from 125th to 165th Streets, and Fort Washington Avenue from 159th Street to Broadway.
- 33 Broadway, from 165th to 230th Streets.
- 34 Tenth Avenue, from 14th to 59th Streets, to Amsterdam Avenue, to 70th Street, and all intervening streets, one block east and west.
- 35 Amsterdam Avenue, from 72d to 125th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east and west.
- 36 Amsterdam Avenue, from 135th to 162d Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east and west, also Hamilton Place from Broadway to Amsterdam Avenue.
- 37 West 72d Street, from Central Park West to Riverside Drive, to 96th Street, and West End Avenue from 59th to 106th Street, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 38 Riverside Drive, from 96th to 158th Streets.
- 39 Riverside Drive, from 158th to Dyckman Streets.
- 40 125th Street, from Harlem River to 12th Avenue.
- 41 Harlem River Driveway, from 155th to Dyckman Streets, to Tenth Avenue.
- 42 St. Nicholas Avenue, from 110th to 135th Streets.
- 43 St. Nicholas Avenue, from 135th to 155th Streets.
- 44 St. Nicholas Avenue, from 155th to 193d Streets.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

POST MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 1—MOTORCYCLE POSTS—*Continued*

- 45 Bradhurst Avenue, from 141st to 155th Streets, and Edgecomb Avenue, from 136th to 155th Streets.
- 46 Central Park, all drives and branch drives south of 86th Street Transverse Road.
- 47 Central Park, all drives and branch drives north of 86th Street Transverse Road.

BRONX

- 48 All streets and roadways within the confines of 45th Precinct.
- 49 " " " " " 46th "
- 50 " " " " " 47th "
- 51 " " " " " 49th "
- 52 " " " " " 50th "
- 53 " " " " " 51st and 54th Precincts.
- 54 " " " " " 53d Precinct.
- 55 " " " " " 56th "
- 56 " " " " " 57th "

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 1—*Post Activity Report*

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX

From January 1, to December 31, 1923, Inclusive

Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total	Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total
1	254	1,460	1,714	29	87	108	195
2	365	680	1,045	30	200	440	640
3	317	250	567	31	785	430	1,215
4	495	1,530	2,025	32	675	370	1,045
5	323	1,350	1,673	33	457	340	797
6	172	95	267	34	523	1,817	2,340
7	120	85	205	35	225	650	875
8	130	80	210	36	165	150	315
9	83	100	183	37	457	530	987
10	174	350	524	38	380	170	550
11	28	50	78	39	70	70	140
12	412	490	902	40	179	70	249
13	443	260	703	41	126	50	176
14	110	120	230	42	466	390	856
15	205	1,540	1,745	43	508	360	868
16	77	420	497	44	207	200	407
17	601	380	981	45	145	30	175
18	218	250	468	46	153	70	223
19	51	110	161	47	104	82	186
20	221	290	511	48	261	140	401
21	315	730	1,045	49	307	380	687
22	172	590	762	50	306	290	596
23	558	580	1,138	51	230	300	530
24	54	420	474	52	374	140	514
25	144	930	1,074	53	216	240	456
26	538	360	898	54	306	290	596
27	73	160	233	55	225	220	445
28	35	20	55	56	17	200	217
Total	-	-	-	-	14,842	22,207	37,049

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD No. 2

MOTORCYCLE POSTS

POST

BROOKLYN

- 1 Fourth Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to 39th Street.
- 2 Fourth Avenue, from 39th Street to Fifth Avenue.
- 3 Ocean Parkway, from Park Circle to Avenue N.
- 4 Ocean Parkway, from Avenue N to Surf Avenue, and Surf Avenue to Sea Gate.
- 5 Prospect Park East, from Flatbush Avenue to Parkside Avenue, and Ocean Avenue to Kings Highway.
- 6 Flatbush Avenue, from Prospect Park Plaza to Kings Highway.
- 7 Coney Island Avenue, from Park Circle to Avenue U.
- 8 Flatbush Avenue, from Prospect Park Plaza to Fulton Street, and Flatbush Avenue Extension, from Fulton Street to Manhattan Bridge.
- 9 Williamsburg Bridge Plaza, Roebling Street to Taylor Street, to Bedford Avenue, and Bedford Avenue, from Taylor Street to Myrtle Avenue.
- 10 Bedford Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue to Empire Boulevard, and Empire Boulevard, from Bedford Avenue to Flatbush Avenue.
- 11 Bedford Avenue, from Empire Boulevard to Foster Avenue, and Foster Avenue, from Bedford Avenue to Ocean Parkway.
- 12 All roadways, within the enclosure of Prospect Park.
- 13 Prospect Park Plaza, Plaza Street and Prospect Park West, and Southwest, including Prospect Park Circle, and Parkside Avenue, to Bedford Avenue.
- 14 Bushwick Avenue, from Grand Street to Jamaica Avenue and Highland Boulevard, to Jamaica Avenue.
- 15 Jamaica Avenue, from Broadway to Eldert Lane, and Aetna Street, and Ridgewood Avenue, from Jamaica Avenue to Eldert Lane.
- 16 Washington Avenue, from Flushing Avenue to Flatbush Avenue.
- 17 Manhattan Bridge, from Manhattan Bridge Plaza to Brooklyn end of Bridge.
- 18 Lafayette Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to Broadway.
- 19 Williamsburg Bridge, South Roadway, from runaway gate to Manhattan end of Bridge.
- 20 Williamsburg Bridge, North Roadway, from runaway gate to Brooklyn end of Bridge.
- 21 Atlantic Avenue, from East River to Eastern Parkway.
- 22 Pitkin Avenue, from Eastern Parkway to Snediker Avenue, and Glenmore Avenue, from Rockaway Avenue to Eldert Lane.
- 23 Berry Street, from Rush Street to Lorimer Street, north on Lorimer Street to Calyer Street, east on Calyer Street to Manhattan Avenue, north on Manhattan Avenue to Vernon Avenue Bridge.
- 24 Leonard Street, from Broadway to Greenpoint Avenue, east on Greenpoint Avenue to Oakland Street, north on Oakland Street to Ash Street, west on Ash Street to Manhattan Avenue.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

POST MOTORCYCLE SQUAD No. 2—MOTORCYCLE POSTS—*Continued*

- 25 Broadway, from Williamsburg Bridge Plaza to Jamaica Avenue.
- 26 Eastern Parkway, from Park Plaza to Bushwick Avenue and Stone Avenue, from Eastern Parkway to Broadway.
- 27 Nostrand Avenue, and Rogers Avenue, from Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Avenue, and Clarkson Street, from Bedford Avenue to New York Avenue.
- 28 Fulton Street, from Flatbush Avenue to Broadway.
- 29 Eighty-sixth Street, from 4th Avenue to 18th Avenue, to Cropsey Avenue, to Harway Avenue to Surf Avenue.
- 30 Fort Hamilton Parkway, from Ocean Parkway to Shore Road, north on Shore Road to Bay Ridge Parkway, to Fort Hamilton Avenue.
- 31 Forty-fourth Street, from 4th Avenue to New Utrecht Avenue, and New Utrecht Avenue, from 39th Street to 79th Street.

QUEENS

- 32 Queens Borough Bridge, from Manhattan end to Queens approach.
- 33 Jackson Avenue, from Borden Avenue to Broadway, Flushing, and Broadway to City line.
- 34 Queens Borough Bridge Plaza, and Queens Boulevard, from Jackson Avenue to Fulton Street, Jamaica.
- 35 Hillside Avenue, from Richmond Hill Railroad crossing to Rocky Hill Road, to Jericho Turnpike, and Hempstead Turnpike to City Line, and Fulton Street, Borough of Queens.
- 36 Merrick Road, from Smith Street to City line, and Rockaway Road, from Ridgewood to Locust Avenues, to Merrick Road, and Locust Avenue, from Merrick Road to Central Avenue, and Springfield Avenue, from Hempstead Turnpike to Rockaway Road.
- 37 Rockaway Boulevard, from Far Rockaway (City line) to Neponsit.

RICHMOND

- 38 All roadways, within the boundaries of the 60th and 65th Precincts.
- 39 " " " " 63d and 66th Precincts.

BROOKLYN

- 40 St. Nicholas Avenue, from Flushing to Myrtle Avenues, and Jefferson Street from Wilson to St. Nicholas Avenue.

FOOT POSTS

BROOKLYN

- 1 Court Street, from Fulton Street to Hamilton Avenue.
- 2 Third Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to 65th Street.
- 3 Fourth Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to 23d Street.
- 4 Fourth Avenue, from 23d to 65th Streets.
- 5 Fifth Avenue, from Atlantic Avenue to 65th Street.
- 6 Seventh Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to 20th Street.
- 7 Prospect Park West, from Union Street to 15th Street, and Prospect Park Southwest to Park Circle.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

POST

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 2—FOOT POSTS—*Continued*

- 8 Flatbush Avenue Extension, from Nassau to Fulton Streets, and Flatbush Avenue, from Fulton Street to Prospect Park Plaza.
- 9 Atlantic Avenue, from East River to Bedford Avenue.
- 10 Fulton Street, from Clinton Street to Nostrand Avenue.
- 11 Fulton Street, from Nostrand Avenue to Broadway.
- 12 Bergen Street, from Court Street to Bedford Avenue.
- 13 Myrtle Avenue, from Fulton Street to Broadway.
- 14 DeKalb Avenue, from Fulton Street to Broadway.
- 15 Greene Avenue, from Fulton Street to Franklin Avenue to Gates Avenue to Broadway.
- 16 Putnam Avenue, from Fulton Street to Nostrand Avenue to Halsey Street to Broadway.
- 17 Flushing Avenue, from Navy Street to Broadway.
- 18 Williamsburg Bridge Plaza, Roebling Street to Taylor Street to Bedford Avenue to Flushing Avenue.
- 19 Bedford Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue to Fulton Street.
- 20 Bedford Avenue, from Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue.
- 21 Flatbush Avenue, from Prospect Park Plaza to Nostrand Avenue.
- 22 Broadway, from Bridge Plaza to Myrtle Avenue.
- 23 Broadway, from Myrtle Avenue to Fulton Street.
- 24 Bushwick Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue to Grand Street.
- 25 Bushwick Avenue, from Myrtle to Jamaica Avenues.
- 26 Lafayette Avenue, from Flatbush to Bedford Avenues.
- 27 Graham Avenue, from Broadway to Metropolitan Avenue.
- 28 Manhattan Bridge Roadway, from Manhattan Plaza to Brooklyn end of Bridge.
- 29 Williamsburg Bridge, South Roadway, from runaway gate to Manhattan end of Bridge.
- 30 Williamsburg Bridge, North Roadway, from runaway gate to Brooklyn end of Bridge.
- 31 Jamaica Avenue, from Broadway to Eldert Lane.

QUEENS

- 32 Queens Borough Bridge Roadway, from Manhattan end to Queens approach.
- 33 Jackson Avenue, from Borden Avenue to Broadway, Flushing, to Bell Avenue.
- 34 Queens Borough Bridge Plaza and Queens Boulevard, to Hillside Avenue.
- 35 Hillside Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue to Rocky Hill Road.
- 36 Smith Street, from Hillside Avenue to Merrick Road to City line.
- 37 Jamaica Avenue, from Eldert Lane to Hempstead Turnpike.

RICHMOND

- 38 All roadways, within the boundaries of the 60th and 65th Precincts.
- 39 " " " " 63d and 66th Precincts.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD No. 2 — *Post Activity Report*

BOROUGHs OF BROOKLYN, QUEENS AND RICHMOND

From January 1, to December 31, 1923, Inclusive

Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total	Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total
1	859	1,678	2,537	21	736	831	1,567
2	543	1,470	2,013	22	199	510	709
3	580	775	1,355	23	164	311	475
4	345	326	671	24	59	109	168
5	117	153	270	25	174	1,166	1,340
6	177	230	407	26	219	203	422
7	215	341	556	27	100	95	195
8	131	274	405	28	133	479	612
9	267	618	885	29	350	431	781
10	269	580	849	30	83	142	225
11	366	608	974	31	144	307	451
12	-	-	-	32	574	745	1,319
13	295	141	436	33	137	381	518
14	382	445	827	34	85	193	278
15	706	514	1,220	35	208	349	557
16	168	184	352	36	208	149	357
17	951	996	1,947	37	120	190	310
18	155	342	497	38	625	361	986
19	352	542	894	39	543	264	807
20	746	756	1,502	40	78	74	152
Total	-	-	-	-	12,563	18,263	30,826

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MARINE DIVISION

(Second Precinct)

JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of the Second Precinct extends over all the navigable waters within the legal confines of the City of New York. This comprises 579 miles of water front. The city area embraces 18 islands, exclusive of Staten Island, Coney Island and City Island. The estimated population of these 18 islands, together with those residing more or less permanently on various species of craft, is about 10,000, usually doubling the number during the Summer months.

Personnel

The force assigned to this precinct consists of a captain, three lieutenants, twelve sergeants, seventy-seven patrolmen and seven civilians (not members of the Police Force). One sergeant and four patrolmen were added during the year. There are thirteen posts, seven of which, each comprising 82 miles of water front are patrolled by police launches. The other six are land posts patrolled by patrolmen members of this Command.

The floating equipment of the Marine Division (Second Precinct) is now as follows :

- Steamer "Manhattan."
- Scout Launch "Blue Boy."
- Six gasoline propelled launches.
- One floating station house.
- Railway and Repair Shop at Randalls Island

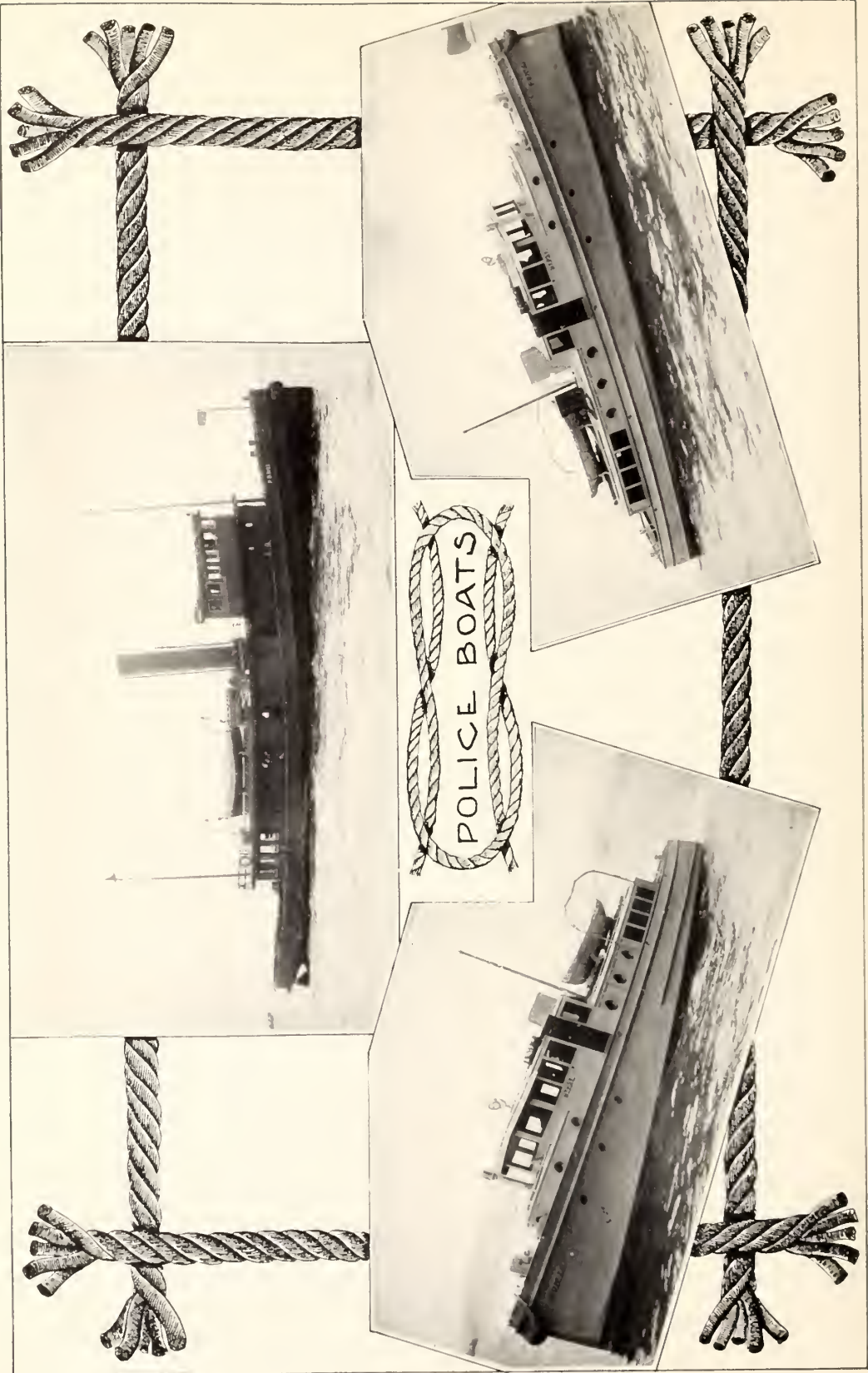
COOPERATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES AND DEPARTMENTS

During the year 1923, the Second Precinct coöperated with the Federal authorities by reporting the name and address of persons operating motor boats without having proper numbers on their bows. There were 47 cases of this kind reported during the year 1923, which were disposed of by the Federal authorities.

This division has coöperated with the Health Department by assigning patrolmen to the Metropolitan Hospital, on Welfare Island, and the Riverside Hospital, on North Brothers Island, for the purpose of guarding drug addicts undergoing treatment there. It also reports to the Department of Health corpses found in the waters, and guards them pending removal to the Morgue.

Boats of this precinct coöperate with the Board of Education by taking school teachers to Barren Island, on Mondays, for school session there, and returning them on Friday afternoons when school week is completed.





THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The steamer "Manhattan" has been used, on various occasions, as escort when the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Distinguished Guests has been receiving the City's honored guests.

ACTIVITY REPORT

		Rescued from Drowning	Found Drowned	Recovered by Grappling	Rescued from Stranded Vessels	Disabled Boats Towed to Safety	Calls for Assistance	Investigations Made	Derelicts Towed from Channel-way	Boats Adrift Returned to Owners	Number of Fires Attended	Value of Property Recovered	Miles of Water Front Patrolled	Miles Steamed by Boat "Manhattan"
1923	- -	6	262	70	40	78	22	142	64	79	28	\$450,000	579	30,000
1922	- -	7	264	63	12	52	9	106	85	119	14	595,000	579	18,000

AIDED AND ARREST CASES FOR THE YEAR 1923

Years	Aided Cases						Arrests			
	Found Drowned	Sick	Found Dead	Rescued	Suicides	Total Aided	Felonies	Misde- meanors	Sum- mons	Total Arrests
1923	- 262	17	31	1	1	312	20	100	370	490
1922	- 264	26	6	7	2	305	51	143	220	414

ANNUAL REPORT OF

BUREAU OF TELEGRAPH

The Bureau of Telegraph comprises five distinct units, one in each Borough headquarters, maintaining uninterrupted communication with one another and the world at large by telephone, radio telegraph and telephone, and old-style Morse equipment.

Personnel

ENTIRE FORCE, FIVE BOROUGHS

Supt. of Telegraph	Asst. Supt. of Telegraph	Acting Capt.	Patrolmen (operators)	Lieutenants	Chauffeur	Line- men	Elec- trician	Cable Splicer	Wire- man	Battery- man	Total force
1	1	9	84	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	104

CIVILIAN FORCE

-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	1	1	9
											113

THE TELEPHONE SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT

There are 170 trunk lines connecting the several Borough Headquarters with the public telephone exchanges, besides 3,639.20 miles of Police Department owned and operated telephone wires. The following table is self-explanatory :

Man.	Man. Auxiliary Lines	B'klyn	B'klyn Auxiliary Lines	Bronx	Queens	Rich.	Rich. Auxiliary Lines	Total	1923	1922	Increase
64	43	20	4	20	14	4	1	170	170	122	48
		Police Dept. Underground	Police Dept. Aerial	Police Dept. Submarine			Police Lines	Total	Increase		
1922	-	-	1,474.11	292.40	12.35		1,843.59	3,622.45	-		
1923	-	-	1,490.86	292.40	12.35		1,843.59	3,639.20	16.75		
								1923	1922	Increase	
Telephone Connections		-	-	-	-	-	14,815,954	14,486,766	329,188		
Recorded Messages		-	-	-	-	-	3,664,009	3,377,643	286,366		
General Alarms Issued		-	-	-	-	-	12,058	10,609	1,449		

RADIO SERVICE

Radio

The radio telegraph service is an important branch of police communication. Police Headquarters is in constant touch with the police boats which patrol the waters adjacent to New York, and most efficient results are thus possible in dealing with the up-to-date rum-running criminal. The installation of radio telephones is projected and there is in operation for experimental purposes the latest approved type transmitter—No. 1-A Western Electric, 500 watts. The value of the radio telephone for police service has been fully demonstrated. It is essential for broadcasting "General Alarms" for missing persons, lost, stolen and recovered property. Such alarms number 12,000 annually. Also for the interception of criminals, and generally in various other police matters.

Police departments, throughout the country, are making arrangements to install the latest radio telephone equipment, and in order to keep abreast of the times, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has been requested to appropriate a sum sufficient to provide the Police Department with the most

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

approved apparatus. No effort is being spared to make the transmission of criminal intelligence, between all police departments, as speedy as possible, and in pursuance of this object, the radio telephone bids fair to become a medium second to none.

MORSE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

The Morse telegraph, which is in operation between Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx, is a valuable auxiliary. Messages to the number of 213,391 were transmitted during the busy hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., which greatly relieved congestion on the telephone trunk lines.

1923.....	213,391
1922.....	203,042
Increase.....	10,349

SIGNAL BOX SERVICE

Police signal boxes are attached to walls of buildings in the more populous portions of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn. In the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond they are attached to telegraph and telephone poles. The boxes are equipped with non-detachable keys, in order that anyone, policeman or citizen, having any necessity to do so, may be able to communicate promptly with the precinct station house.

Police Call Boxes

In addition to making their hourly report, the boxes are used by patrolmen for summoning ambulances, and transmitting notifications and special reports. This relieves them of the necessity of quitting their posts, to perform such duties. The boxes are also equipped with memorandum pads for recording messages, and alarms, transmitted by the desk lieutenants.

There are 1,335 signal boxes in operation in all boroughs, including 205 with flashlight equipment. The signal box system is now in operation in all excepting 10 precincts in Brooklyn and 4 in Queens. The extension of the signal system to the latter is in progress, and will be entirely completed this year. This will equip all precincts in the City of New York with the patrol signal system.

Additions to present equipment call for 164 signal boxes in Brooklyn and 70 in the Borough of Queens.

FLASHLIGHT SIGNAL SYSTEM

Flashlight signal boxes, and lamps, are attached to the electric light poles in several Manhattan and Brooklyn precincts; they are equipped in the same manner as signal boxes.

This is a method of signaling to the patrolman on any given post that he is wanted, without the waste of time that would be attendant on sending a messenger from the precinct station house. It is installed principally in sections in which there is likelihood of emergency calls for the services of the patrolmen on specific posts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

When the occasion arises, the Desk Officer, in the station house, may, by means of a switch at his hand, cause any particular signal lamp of the system in his precinct to flash, at intervals of four seconds, automatically. It is part of the duty of patrolmen, in precincts possessing this apparatus, to keep a watch for the flashes, to which they respond from the police signal box by telephone.

A concentration of reserves in case of an emergency is readily available through this signaling system. It may also be used by citizens when there is no patrolman present. Continuous pressure of a button marked "Citizen's Call Button," attached to the signal box, lights the lamp. The citizen's call shows a steady light, while the station house call is an intermittent flash. All the lights are green.

PATROL TELEPHONE BOOTHS

Police Booths Protection— Suburban

The object of these booths is to supply adequate police protection to localities which are sparsely built up, or, in other words, in which there are large areas of unimproved or untenanted land. The numerical strength of the police force and motives of economy do not permit the continuous patrolling of such sections of the city. At these police patrol booths, however, one or more patrolmen are constantly on duty, ready to respond immediately to any call by bicycle, motorcycle, police automobile or, if necessary, commandeered transportation. The excellence of this arrangement has demonstrated itself time and again, and it is far superior to every other method ever tried of policing scantily populated suburban districts.

The booths are practically police sub-stations. They are made as conspicuous as possible, being painted bright green, with a large sign, prominently displaying the public telephone call number, on top.

There are 170 booths in operation in all boroughs. During the year nine additional patrol booths were installed, as follows:

Brooklyn, 4—

Thirty-fifth Street and Neptune Avenue.
Seventy-ninth Street, New Utrecht and 17th Avenues.
Twenty-second Avenue and 67th Street.
N. W. corner 16th Street and Sheepshead Bay Road.

Bronx, 1—

281 City Island Avenue.

Queens, 3—

East side Creed Avenue, 100 feet south Jericho Turnpike.
Clinton and Glenn Avenues.
Hillside Avenue and Hollis Park Boulevard.

Richmond, 1—

N. W. corner Arthur Kills Road and Richmond Avenue.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS

The regular medical staff of the Police Department consists of a Chief Surgeon, and a Surgeon permanently assigned to each surgical district. The total force now comprises a chief surgeon and 20 district surgeons.

The Honorary Medical Staff consists of 18 members, including Neurologists, Orthopedics, Urologists, Optometrists and Podiatrists. These men are specialists and although they receive no compensation, they have devoted much of their time and talent to treating many members of the Force.

A detailed review of the medical attention given the entire Police Force, for the year 1923 as compared with 1922, follows :

I

SICK REPORT

	1923	1922
Total number of members of the Force admitted to sick report - -	7723	7696
Total number of admissions, all causes (re-admissions classed as admissions) - - - - -	20517	19729
Total number of members of the Force on sick report by reason of injuries	1866	1838
Aggregate number of days absent on sick report of members of the Force - - - - -	150507	149050
Aggregate number of visits made to members of the Force on sick report - - - - -	62746	57258

II

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations preliminary to appointment as Probationary Surgeons, Patrolmen, Patrolwomen and Policewomen - - - - -	1106	1197
Examinations of Probationary Surgeons, Patrolmen, Patrolwomen and Policewomen before final appointment as regular members of the Force - - - - -	877	963

III

RETIREMENTS

Examinations of members of the Force with a view to retirement on physical disability:

BY RANK

Surgeons - - - - -	1	-
Captains - - - - -	1	1
Lieutenants - - - - -	1	2
Sergeants - - - - -	3	3
Patrolmen - - - - -	67	89
Policewomen - - - - -	2	2

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Members of the force retired on Police Surgeons' certificates on physical disability:

BY RANK										1923	1922
Surgeons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Captains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Patrolmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	44
Policewomen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1

IV

MORTALITY

BY RANK											
Inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Deputy Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Captains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10
Patrolmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	70
Policewomen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Total number of deaths										99	91

The following is a summary of the work performed by the Honorary Police Surgeons:

		Number of Cases						
		Consultations	Operations Performed	Treated	Extractions	Improved	Unimproved	
Honorary Surgeon	Dr. Charles Gordon Heyd	-	-	2	1	1	1	-
"	"	Dr. John J. Moorehead	-	-	3	7	21	-
"	"	Dr. Robert Forest Barber	-	-	-	1	4	-
"	"	Dr. George Stuart Willis	-	-	-	10	3	-
"	"	Dr. Richard A. Rendich, X-Rays	492	-	492	-	-	-
"	"	Dr. Jacob Gutman	-	-	6	-	6	-
"	"	Dr. Walter B. Brouner	-	-	7	-	6	1
"	"	Dr. Edward J. Doulin	-	-	10	-	10	-
"	"	Dr. Morris J. Klein	-	-	2	-	2	-
"	"	Dr. Charles E. Nammack	-	-	60	-	60	2
"	"	Dr. Seymour Oppenheimer	-	-	3	2	6	3
"	"	Dr. J. Clarence Sharp	-	-	21	5	21	-
"	"	Dr. Bennett G. Gerzog	-	-	1	-	1	-
"	"	Dentist Dr. Edward Appel	-	-	54	-	54	32
"	"	" Dr. Canute Hansen	-	-	50	-	50	36
"	"	" Dr. William L. Bollens	-	-	12	-	12	4
"	"	" Dr. N. Henry Larsen	-	-	14	-	14	9
"	"	" Dr. John G. Stack	-	-	3	-	3	2
"	"	" Dr. Leo F. Gieberich	-	-	26	-	26	8
"	Optometrist Dr. Harry A. Cohen	-	-	1780	-	501	-	115
"	Podiatrist Dr. Aage H. Hansen	-	-	36	-	36	-	36

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL DUTY DIVISION

Supervision of:

- a. The Women's Precinct;
- b. Crimes relating to White Slave traffic;
- c. Crimes and offences affecting women and girls;
- d. Protection of juveniles;
- e. Social welfare.

During the year the force of the Special Duty Division was increased **Personnel** by the addition of thirty-three policewomen, and now consists of sixty-seven women and fifty-six men. While under the direct supervision of the commanding officer of the Special Duty Division, it has been found most practical to assign the men to precincts rather than have them operate from the Headquarters of the Division, at the Women's Precinct, 424 West 37th Street.

The individual member thus has better opportunities for acquainting himself with local conditions within the specific territory of his precinct. Also, those seeking the services of the welfare officers are saved time and the necessity of traveling to Headquarters, a serious consideration for persons living in distant parts of the city.

Welfare work, as conducted by the Special Duty Division, embraces a field hitherto untouched by any governmental agency. The police officer on post in quarters of the city, inhabited by the extremely poor and indigent, is continuously called upon for many varieties of aid, not excluding financial. Spontaneously, therefore, police officers have always to some extent done welfare work, without its having an organization and distinct individuality. This service—if it may be termed that—has, under the present police administration, been organized and the efforts of those designated to prosecute it, concentrated and focused in this Division. **Police Welfare Work**

Every facility for the successful prosecution of the work of salvaging the worthy among the victims of misfortune has been provided. In order that there may be no waste of effort, and that possible attempts at imposition may be forestalled, a system, of subsequently checking those coming within the purview of the Division, has been devised. Besides that, the Division has office accommodations, separated from those of other branches of police activity; maintains close coöperation with private bodies concerned in welfare work, and, generally, endeavors to perform a phase of it beyond the field of, or unreached by, any of the recognized, municipal societies dedicated to eleemosynary effort.

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Each year, the volume of work has greatly increased. Although there is no aggressive policy in the conduct of the Division, new fields for service develop daily, and this is particularly true of those covered exclusively by the policewomen.

The work done by the male members of the Division has been arbitrarily curtailed, during the past year, by the heavy demands for their services for routine police work, or that of an extra-police character. Among the latter may be mentioned the execution of warrants, for the Board of Education, directed to parents who refuse to compel the attendance of their children at school; and the investigation of more than 1,100 applicants for appointment as probationary patrolmen, the stage preliminary to becoming a full-fledged member of the police force.

The mounting demand for the ministrations of the police welfare-worker is especially remarkable, when it is remembered that neither their preliminary work, nor the fruit of it, receives but a minimum of publicity, if any. The policy of the Special Duty Division is to perform a maximum of welfare duty at a minimum of publicity. The maintenance of privacy, and guarding the unfortunate from aimless and humiliating publicity and exposure to brutal curiosity are of paramount importance. Even the most dispassionate observer cannot deny that the press is ruthless in the exploitation of indiscretion and misfortune, particularly should the latter have anything of the sensational about it. Whether this course of journalistic conduct redounds to the public good, even in the cases of hardened criminals and violent crimes, is a subject that is open to prolonged and exhaustive discussion. There is no question, however, but what it is a blight—inexcusable because totally unnecessary—of the worst species when the object of it is a young, tender and impressionable girl, or a boy, in the formative period that should be the precursor of young manhood or womanhood and good citizenship.

Creating Confidence

The reputation for discretion, and the certainty of securing an aegis against pyrotechnical publicity, already earned by the Special Duty Division, encourages those in acute distress to apply for aid, who might otherwise hesitate to do so. The existence of horrible conditions, potential crime-breeders and abuses, have thus often been disclosed which might have festered and seethed indefinitely in obscurity. The value, in fact, of this innovation in police work promises to develop into an auxiliary of incalculable value.

Of course, close coöperation exists between members of the Special Duty Division, and the patrol force of all precincts. The latter have exceptional opportunities to discover need for the services of the police welfare workers, and they promptly report them.

Avoiding Arrests

It is one of the chief aims of the Division to forestall arrests, and especially of young people for petty offences. Decisiveness, moral suasion and

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

coöperation with the parents, teachers and spiritual advisers of the subject are employed before arrest is considered. Efficiency of the Division is judged by the number of delinquents corrected and kept from arraignment in court, not by the number of arrests made. There are instances, however, in which it becomes necessary to have the delinquent taken into custody, but such action is only sanctioned in extraordinary cases, and after all other methods have been tried without result. Instances in which this extreme action is necessary constitute a very small percentage of the total. Citizens uninformed of the work of the Special Duty Division, often seek the arrest of a juvenile. When the gravity of such a demand and the possibilities of the reaction of it on the child are explained, they usually withdraw their complaint and leave the matter in the hands of the welfare officer for ultimate disposition.

The officer's course is then guided by the exigencies of the case. Usually, he admonishes and advises the delinquent, consults with the parents, and if the circumstances warrant, requests the pastor of the delinquent's church to interest himself in the case. In this way, the latter is saved the stigma of arrest, the officer on patrol the trouble and time of arraigning the subject in court, and the court enabled to consider more weighty matters.

Naturally, the various rendezvous and resorts frequented by young boys, come in for careful scrutiny and supervision by the Special Duty Officers. Small candy stores, especially in the neighborhood of schools, call for constant attention, as they afford the truant boy a place of resort during school hours. Junk shops, pool parlors, cheap motion picture theatres, and similar establishments, are frequently inspected to see that they observe the law, and that those responsible for their management do not permit juveniles to resort in them. Employment is found for people requiring such assistance. By keeping in contact with employers of labor in his precinct, the Special Duty Officer is seldom at loss to place a person anxious to work. There are concerns that fill a large percentage of their labor needs through the Welfare Bureau.

**Boys'
Resorts**

**Securing
Employment**

Cases of destitution, reported to the police, are referred to the Special Duty Division. Despite the fact that the Special Duty Division has no designated fund to draw upon, the officers have been able, with the assistance of business houses, societies and philanthropically inclined residents of the precinct in which the case is situated, to render prompt and substantial assistance. Families have been tided over temporary difficulties, employment found for members of the family and their troubles ameliorated by the aid of the Special Duty Division. Instances can be quoted in which poor families, who lost all their scanty belongings by fire, were furnished with urgently needed articles of attire—clothes, shoes and money. In one such instance, a serious fire, the Special Duty Officer interested several clubs in the neighborhood, with the result that he was able to turn over to each family the sum of

**Practical
Humanity**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

one hundred and eighteen dollars. The men performing duty in the precinct, with the Special Duty Officer, all contributed to this case.

"Safety First"

Many times during the year members of the Special Duty Division addressed school children on the subject of "Safety First." The attention of the children was called to the necessity for care in crossing the streets, and the perils of "hitching on" wagons and cars, and recklessness, generally. In order to give their addresses point and force for their youthful hearers, the officers visualize for them accidents of recent occurrence in the immediate vicinity, some of which they may have witnessed, or become familiar with from neighborhood gossip. Object lessons of this character, taken in conjunction with the tremendous prestige a policeman has in the mind of the average child, have already begun to produce encouraging results. In recent months this work has been taken over by the Bureau of Public Safety, and handled on a much larger scale than was possible with the staff of the Special Duty Division.

The investigating of all applicants for appointment to the grade of patrolman in the Police Department is another very important task performed by the Special Duty Officers. These investigations are very searching, and it is only through a systematic checking up of the character and past history of applicants that men morally and temperamentally unfitted to perform the exacting duties required of a police officer are kept out of the Police Department.

POLICEWOMEN

Activities

Policewomen are an absolute necessity in every modern and progressive police organization, whether they are used to secure evidence, in certain kinds of cases, or assigned to welfare work. In fact, the present force of policewomen is entirely inadequate to give the attention that would be desirable to public resorts, such as dance halls, beaches, parks and motion picture shows. They visit these places as frequently as the specific complaints, assigned to them for investigation, demand. Young girls attending these places, temporarily removed from parental supervision, are apt to come in contact with persons or conditions likely to endanger their morals.

When the occasion demands, the policewomen seek the girls out and counsel and caution them in private, pointing out the dangers of the situation. If the policewoman believes that the girl should receive further attention, she notes her name and address, visits her home and has a talk with her parents. A number of girls in this manner have been identified as runaways.

Dancing is extremely popular, at the present time, and while there can hardly be any criticism of it, from a purely ethical standpoint, there is no doubt that opportunities to dance are being peddled to the young and susceptible in a reprehensible fashion. Once an innocent and, to many, fascinating pastime, it has been developed through a species of highly intensive commercialism, into a dangerous vehicle of licentiousness and corruption.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The public dance hall, from being regarded as a place of doubtful propriety—a resort at which the substantial members of the community looked askance—has mushroomed into what amounts to an enterprise of formidable proportions. From a few public, tawdry, semi-respectable resorts, located in obscure corners of the City, avoided by the properly brought-up youth of both sexes, the public dance hall has blossomed into an institution of pretensions. The individuals responsible for the conduct and management of these establishments instead of being demure and retiring to the point of self-effacement as of yore, because of some lingering remnant of old-fashioned self-respect perhaps, have metamorphosed into aggressive, self-assertive members of the business circles of the City.

The modern dance hall is a curious and unpleasant development of latter-day urban life, especially in this City. The pestiferous dance hall of the present is protean—it has many forms and guises. With the steady increase of population, a wholly illogical but very real concentration of it in centers—especially in Manhattan—which were already too congested, forced the construction of high buildings, and made street-level stores and business places of already exorbitant rentals, still more expensive. Necessity is the mother of invention, and the result of all this was to give the first floor above the street level a demand for various classes of business which were formerly confined exclusively to street-level establishments.

Dance Halls

Every sort of pseudo-legitimate business—those, in other words, which were not, on the face of them, of a fraudulent or disreputable character—moved up a story. They not only had less rent to pay, but they were thus automatically, one might say, removed from the immediate supervision of their arch enemy, the police officer on patrol. Dance halls, pool and billiard “academies,” chop suey restaurants, ice cream and “soft” drink refectories, with a nickel-in-the-slot piano or irrepressible phonograph as an extra lure, “speakeasies,” self-styled “Colleges of Music,” conducted by the worst type of parasites and devoted to swindling inexperienced girls and young women out of their money as well as their honor, motion picture “producing” studios, of the same general character as the “Colleges of Music” and run on the same highly educational lines, all rejoiced in their new quarters, and expanded mightily.

**New Forms of
Vicious Resorts**

These resorts-above the street level, constitute a new and extraordinarily difficult problem in policing. It is an obvious physical impossibility to police the thousands of structures housing such questionable enterprises. The Police Department commands, dedicated to the control and suppression of vice, and the very constructive work of anticipating and preventing it—the more important of the two—are of necessity so small that they are becoming more and more inadequate to cope with the manifestations of it, which these places breed and foster. The only effective and expeditious manner by which the Police Department can meet this problem is to invest it with the

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authority to license all establishments which offer refreshments, lodging or entertainment (amusement) to the public.

In the meantime, the policewomen, attached to the Special Duty Division, are exerting a restraining hand on the conditions in dance halls, to prevent indecent dancing, "bottle" or "flask" parties, and to see that the frivolous and idle women and girls, who thoughtlessly associate with the ciccisbeos who frequent the place, come to no physical harm they can prevent.

Peacemaking

The investigation of complaints, concerning incorrigible daughters, is an important duty of the policewoman. It is essential, in a great many instances, to remove all differences existing between the parents and the girl, without recourse to arrest. However, there are certain cases in which no amount of persuasion and advice will bring about a change, and arrest, and occasionally commitment to a correctional institution, is absolutely unavoidable.

Evil Influences

Among other offenders who receive attention from the women police are persons who pretend to tell fortunes, employers who act in an indecent manner towards young girls applying for work, persons practising medicine without a license, and abortionists. Fortune tellers, working among the ignorant poor, are the means of causing a great deal of vexation and suffering to their credulous clients, and some have induced people consulting them to part with large sums of money on absurd pretext. A woman or girl will report an instance of an employer attempting to take liberties with her, but as a general rule, they refuse to run the risk of publicity by appearing in court as complainant. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the policewoman to apply for the position, and take appropriate police action should the employer attempt to take the same liberties with her.

When the great amount of harm that can be done by a person who falsely claims to be a licensed physician, and attempts to minister to the sick is considered, the reasons for vigorous action in dealing with this class of offenders becomes apparent. Another field of service, in which the women have met with signal success, is the suppression of individuals frequenting motion picture shows who attempt to act indecently towards unescorted females sitting beside them.

The Future

This brief resumé of the services rendered by the small force of women of this command gives some idea of their scope and the need for them. An effort has been made also to convey some faint idea of the importance of the services of the Special Duty Division as a whole, but justice cannot be done the subject in the space available. As with the entire Police Department, the recruits available for this work are too few to meet its requirements as they should be met. Much attention is being given to welfare work, crime prevention and the identification and elimination of factors contributing to the creation of criminals, and no effort is being spared to make the work of the Special Duty Division and its subsidiary bureau as efficient as the available force will permit.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICEWOMEN ATTACHED TO THIS BUREAU

ABORTION :	Complaints Received	Insufficient Evidence	Unable to Obtain Evidence	Complaints Unfounded	Arrests	Convictions	Discharged	Welfare Work, no Arrest Necessary	Miscellaneous Complaints Corrected Without Arrests
1923 -	31	-	-	29	2	1	1	-	-
1922 -	43	-	-	39	4	1	3	-	-
INCORRIGIBLE GIRLS :									
1923 -	308	-	-	28	70	55	15	210	-
1922 -	394	-	-	38	78	69	9	278	-
FORTUNE TELLERS :									
1923 -	66	-	-	46	20	15	5	-	-
1922 -	68	-	-	49	19	15	4	-	-
RAPE :									
1923 -	6	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
1922 -	9	7	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
PRACTISING MEDICINE WITHOUT A LICENSE :									
1923 -	43	-	34	-	9	6	3	-	-
1922 -	51	-	42	-	9	5	4	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS :									
1923 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307
1922 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	389

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS AND POLICEWOMEN IN 1923, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1922

	Complaints	Arrests	Convictions	Investigations	Total Investigations	Employment Secured by Office	Employment Secured by Special Duty Officers	Total Employment Secured	*Destitute and Temporary Aid	Truants	Juvenile Delinquents	Applicants for Police Force Investigated	Investigations for Precinct Commanders	Total Investigations
POLICEWOMEN :														
1923 -	791	102	78	23227	24018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1922 -	881	107	92	34543	35424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WELFARE :														
1923 -	-	-	-	-	-	722	661	1383	572	-	-	-	-	-
1922 -	-	-	-	-	-	663	863	1526	631	-	-	-	-	-
SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS :														
1923 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1056	11940	1052	23047	38328
1922 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1243	11382	1148	17824	31603

	1923	1922
* Amount spent for temporary aid	\$15.00	\$26.80

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THE POLICE CHAPLAINS

Chaplains' Field

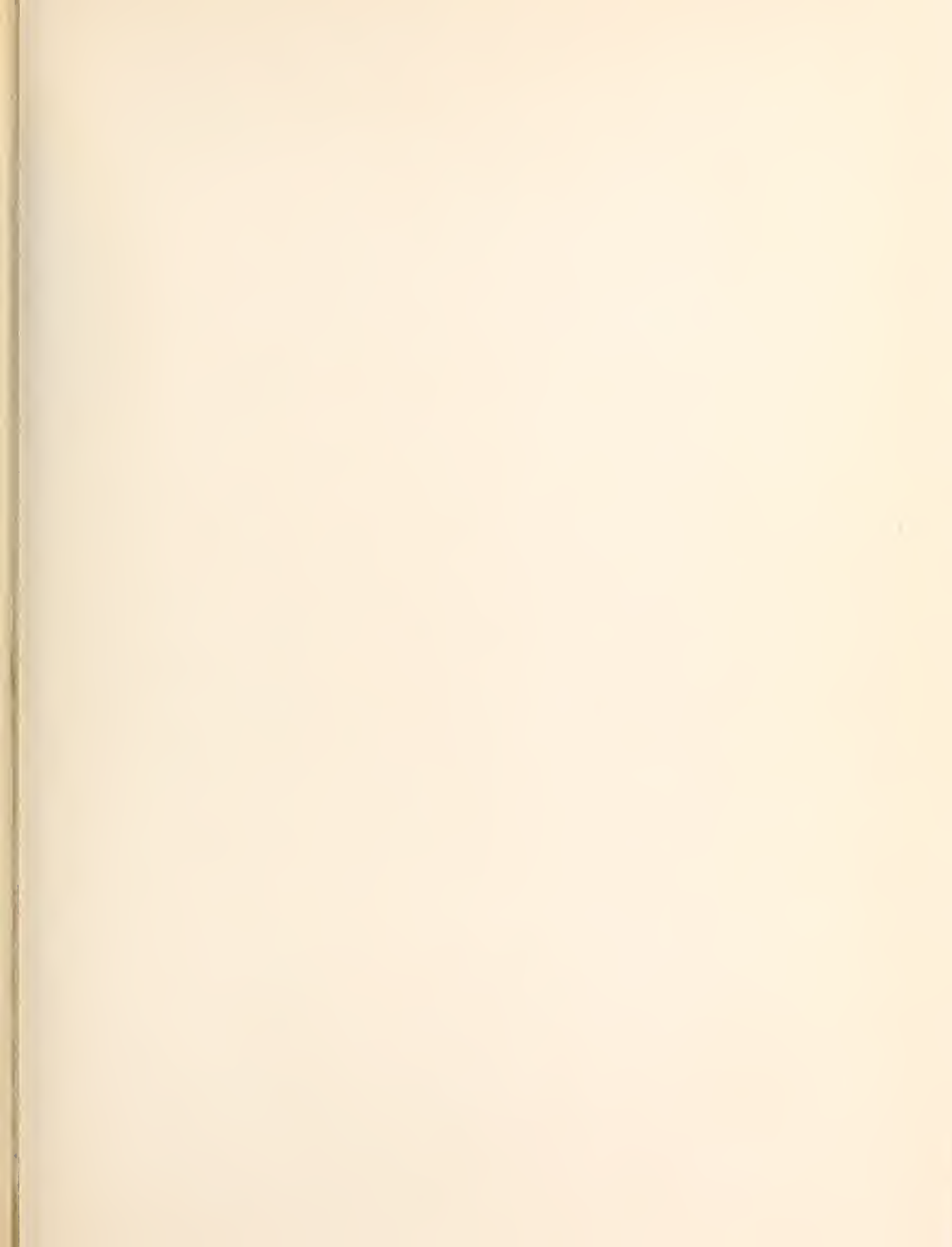
The Chaplains of the Department visit the sick, injured and dying, and minister to the spiritual welfare of the members of the Force. Among other things they counsel and advise in matters relating to domestic and other difficulties, and perform other moral and spiritual work of an intimate nature.

Policemen who manifest a tendency that might lead to transgressions of Department rules are placed under the supervision of a Chaplain, usually for a stated period. They generally give prompt response to this procedure and show an improvement in their work and conduct.

The policeman knows that his Police Chaplain is a staunch friend, upon whose counsel, sympathy and aid he can always depend, and this develops a sentiment and sympathetic understanding, between the Chaplains and policemen, which tends to improve the morale of the force.

In fact, the Chaplains supply a need that could not be met through any other agency. Policemen who show a refractory disposition, and who fail, for the moment, to respond to the demands of their duty with the vim and spirit that is demanded of every member of the Police Force, may be laboring under some domestic difficulty, or other "complex," to employ the current vernacular, which cannot be located, or treated, except with the assistance of a spiritual advisor.

Anyone who has handled large numbers of men recognizes that the existence of psychological knots, or tangles, are often responsible for an otherwise excellent man going "wrong." Domestic, financial and other intimate problems may become so deeply rooted, and of such long standing, that the victim loses his sense of proportion and reaches a mental condition closely resembling panic. He is then ripe for those mis-steps and errors of judgment that may mar or blacken his entire future, and that of his dependents. It requires an experienced and sympathetic eye to detect the presence of this condition; and, above all, it demands an exceptionally fine quality of tact and diplomacy to secure the confidence of the subject, and to get him to disclose his apparently insurmountable troubles to the clear and unprejudiced vision of another. Misbegotten pride and stubborn prejudice have to be met and conquered, before the subject, more often than not, suffering from a common form of mental astigmatism, can be led out of the pit that may have been entirely dug by his own imagination. Only the spiritual advisor, the Chaplain, can plumb these metaphysical depths, and the amount of good, constructive work they do, and the actual harm and damage they forestall and render nugatory cannot be estimated.

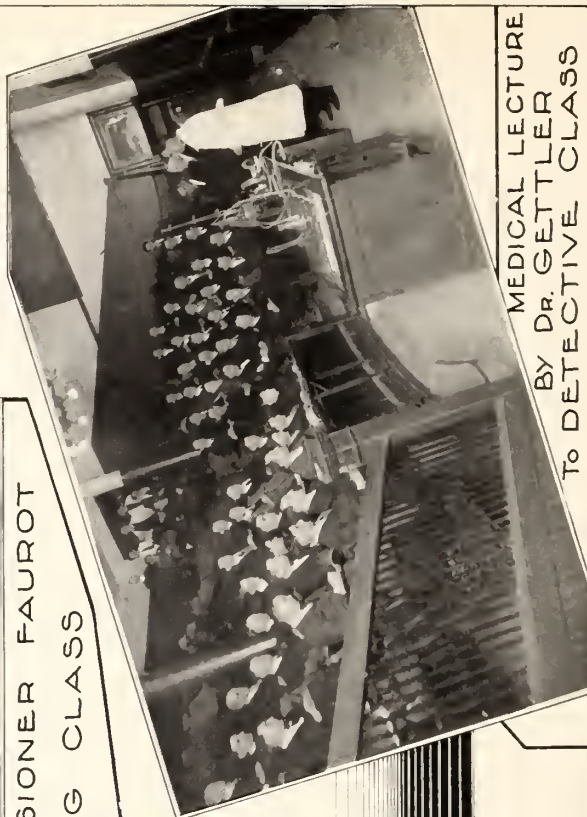




DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FAUROT
ADDRESSING CLASS



MOOT
CRIMINAL
TRIAL



MEDICAL LECTURE
BY DR. GETTLER
TO DETECTIVE CLASS

DETECTIVES' TRAINING SCHOOL

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE DETECTIVE DIVISION

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DETECTIVES

Almost since its creation, the auxiliary arm of the Police Force, the Detective Division, or "Bureau" as it has sometimes been called, has been the principal sensitive point of the service, and a target for and medium of abuse. The duties and authority of members of the Detective Division call for the exercise of exceptional intelligence, experience and training, combined with prudence and circumspection, and heretofore its members have not always been selected with as much scientific regard for their fitness as might have been desirable.

There have been numerous reasons for that. Possibly chief among them has been the dearth of eligibles, and as it is urgently necessary that detective duty be performed, those in authority presumably made the best of the available material.

The general public has curious and sensational ideas about detectives, most of which are highly fantastic and wholly absurd. I dislike extremely to have to shatter many of the cherished ideals, concerning them, conjured up by many of the leading fictionists, but the fact is that the efficient police detective—there are other kinds to be hired from "agencies," not to mention the ambitious but misguided amateur—is not necessarily either handsome, romantic or a potential magician. To him, his work constitutes a highly difficult profession; it is sordid, exacting and brings him in almost continuous contact with the worst side, or sides, of human nature. It is laborious, ungrateful and monotonous in its repulsiveness. It calls for no small amount of strength of character, and poise approximating callousness. Its temptations are myriad; its rewards negligible; while forever lurking in the background is sudden, violent death.

**Mistaken
Notions**

It must be at once apparent that men performing police detective duty should receive a training, commensurate, in some measure, with the physical, mental and moral demands likely to be made on them. Heretofore, no effort has been made to systematically train men destined for the performance of this high branch of police work, or to put the members of the Detective Division in possession of the latest developments in science that might contribute to the successful prosecution of the problems that confront them.

It is my object to eliminate everything of a conjectural character, or that has not a substantial basis in experience or scientific fact, from the general conduct of the Detective Division and the transaction of its routine business.

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Such an object cannot be realized unless those responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the Division, and especially its "field work," have an adequate training. I, therefore, project a school for the training of detectives, and not only will its graduates be equipped with the authentic and reliable information and training that modern criminology, experience, observation and practice have to offer, but, in order that the training provided shall not fall upon fallow ground, men selected for it will have to pass tests which will determine that they are capable of receiving it.

While we may not thus approximate the super-detective of modern hectic fiction, or the somewhat dreary though blood-curdling type made famous—or was it infamous?—in the melodrama of thirty years or so ago, we will have a thoroughly modern, scientifically-trained and efficient man, who may not perform any miracles but who will be able to assemble and co-ordinate the pertinent facts, in a given case, so that criminals will be compelled to operate, when at liberty, in a constantly diminishing circle.

Obliterating the Professional Criminal

The Training School for Detectives constitutes only one link in a chain of local, national and international police measures which, I hope and expect, will eventually efface the professional, or chronic, criminal. The economic loss attributable to the deeds of the confirmed criminal must be stupendous; not only does he work all manner of havoc, personally, but he is continually recruiting for the Grand Army of Crime, unconsciously, by the pernicious example he sets to the weak and shallow and often, consciously, by association and the training he gives to inexperienced and less courageous confederates.

The men assigned to this Training School will be especially instructed along lines that will enable them to deal effectually with such criminals, and the conditions for which they are responsible, and there is no question but what the School will produce detectives whose police work will excel anything now done, outside the miraculous exploits recounted in some of the current preposterous works of fiction.

SPECIAL UNITS

HOMICIDE SQUAD

This Squad investigates all homicides, or cases in which there is a suspicion existing as to the cause of death, or the cause of death is not readily determined. It also coöperates, with other authorities, relative to cases of a similar nature that have occurred outside of New York City.

Details of Procedure

Members of the Squad proceed immediately to the scene of all homicides, that is, murders. They investigate, safeguarding all possible evidence, and take the necessary steps to locate and interview all persons who may be able to provide information, or who may be implicated in the commission of the

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crime in any way. The members of the Squad see that photographs are taken of the body, and the scene of the crime as it is found, and other details. Finger-prints are taken whenever it is considered they will be available as evidence, for the purpose of identification, or where they will serve any police purpose. As a natural consequence of the nature of these duties, members of the Squad are on duty, day and night.

Linguists are attached to this Squad, and they are assigned to investigate cases involving foreigners who either cannot, or will not, speak English.

Each case presents a different problem and much time is required to find the motive, or to develop evidence sufficient to convict, even though the perpetrator was arrested at the scene of the crime. The District Attorney, in order to properly present a case in court, depends wholly upon this Department to furnish material with which to obtain a conviction. The gathering of this material in homicide cases requires painstaking attention to detail, and persistent effort.

Members of this Squad investigated 405 cases during the year.

RADICAL SQUAD

During the past year this unit has been engaged in closely scrutinizing the activities of the various radical organizations, such as The Communist Party, Communist Labor Party, United Communist Party and their affiliations. Among other gestures, these organizations edit, publish and disseminate numerous newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets, containing attacks on the Federal, State and City officials, and aimed at the overthrow of all organized government by force and violence. Members of this squad arrested five of their representative leaders, charged with the crime of Criminal Anarchy, and they are now awaiting trial.

**Seditious
Societies**

The present administration of the Police Department has never labored under any illusions as to the actual character and aims of this element. While of trifling importance, at the present time, being rather dim reflections for the most part of the more spectacular and vicious European and Asiatic radicals, they offer an ever-present menace. Tranquil for the moment because of their realization of the incessant watch being kept on them, and because of the obvious fruitlessness of any other course, they are impatiently awaiting an opportunity to flaunt constituted authority, and commit the sort of outrages that are the only justification for their existence, from their perverted standpoint. They are taught to believe, by their preceptors, that such an opportunity is bound to come, and the mental attitude that must be produced by that sort of a doctrine necessarily gives the Police Department some concern.

In Europe, because of the national character of the police, it is possible to keep something approaching an accurate check on the movements of the

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more dangerous and energetic figures, among these morbid organizations. That cannot be done here, because of the lack of national unity between the American police, and the consequent absence of perfect articulation of methods of procedure and records. It is to be hoped that these defects will be remedied, without undue loss of time.

Hundreds of communications relative to radicals, their assemblages, etc., have been investigated during the year.

	SUMMARY	1923	1922
Investigations		490	490
Arrests		374	339
Bomb explosions.....		1	5
Convictions		22	126
Discharged		72	56
Delivered to other authorities.....		195	103
Pending		85	54
Fines		\$80.00	\$280.00
Property recovered		\$230,441.00	\$118,256.05

PICKPOCKET SQUAD

Duties

This squad is composed of specially trained men who are thoroughly familiar with the methods employed by pickpockets; besides which, they study and memorize the features, demeanor and disguises used by recruits or newcomers among the ranks of professional thieves of all descriptions. They frequent crowded sections of the City, such as the shopping districts, theatre lobbies, the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Terminals, and different transfer points in the City. During the rush hours they cover trolleys, subway and elevated trains, stations, etc.

During the year there were 357 arrests made, with 291 convictions, and property valued at \$4,269 was recovered.

TRUCK SQUAD

Duties

The men assigned to this Squad are familiar with the thieves, and methods used by them, who make a specialty of stealing trucks and wagons laden with merchandise. They are constantly on duty in the mercantile districts, railroad terminals, steamship and railroad piers and adjoining streets.

The following figures show a comparison of the activities of the Squad, between the years 1923 and 1922 :

	SUMMARY	1923	1922
Arrests		138	125
Convicted		44	28
Discharged		66	51
Pending		34	42
For other authorities.....		1	4
Value of property recovered.....		\$258,120.00	\$87,437.00

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INDUSTRIAL SQUAD

Detectives assigned to this Squad specialize in the preservation of law and order and the prevention of crime at labor disputes, or "strikes." The Squad is used for the purpose of preventing violence to persons and property, rather than making arrests. They are thoroughly familiar with the laws governing strikes, and advise employers and employees impartially of their rights, according to law. Members of the Squad knowing the methods usually employed by both sides to attain their ends, go from place to place where strikes are going on, warning both employer and strikers against illegal practices and especially the use of gangsters—an unwarranted auxiliary often employed by both—and taking police action when necessary. They also attend tough dances, and frequent pool and billiard parlors, etc., for the purpose of getting acquainted with professional pickets and gangsters, who sell their services as intimidators and bullies indiscriminately to unions and employers, when there is a strike in progress.

Duties

"Strikes"

There were a number of large strikes, involving a considerable number of concerns and many thousands of workers during the year. Perhaps the most important and certainly the most conspicuous and because of its curious reaction, the most amusing was the strike of the pressmen of the New York daily newspapers. The strike resulted in the complete though temporary demoralization of the press of this City, as they were virtually forced to suspend publication for several days.

WALL STREET SQUAD

Wall Street, if for no other reason than its international reputation as the financial center of the world, requires special police attention. Probably chiefly because of this reputation, Wall Street, and its immediate vicinity, has attracted the attention and perverted ingenuity of many of the most infamous criminals on record. To anticipate and quell the enterprises of the latter, the Wall Street Squad was instituted. There are included in it members of the police force who have had experience of incalculable value in the identification and apprehension of such criminals as make a business of preying on great commercial enterprises, bankers, jewelers, etc.

**Protecting the
Financial
District**

Among other activities, aimed at promoting the efficiency of the Squad, they constantly keep in close touch with the messengers employed by the banks and brokerage houses; and familiarize themselves with the appearance of these employees, as well as the routes generally followed by them in the course of their rounds. Unfortunately, many of these messengers are either young, frivolous boys, or elderly infirm men, both of which types, for obvious reasons, have often fallen easy victims to the well-dressed, plausible "confidence man," or the vigorous, brutal thug.

One member of this Squad is at all times stationed at the Stock Exchange, and another in Maiden Lane. The other five members of it

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constantly patrol, and visit buildings in which jewelry manufacturers and diamond merchants are located. Banks and vaults are visited frequently, and a man is stationed in the vicinity of the Jewelers and Diamond Brokers Safe Deposit Vault each morning and evening, when stock is taken from and returned to it.

To illustrate, to some extent, the character of the territory covered by this Squad, it may be stated that there are approximately 1100 jewelers located in office buildings, 40 with street-level stores, 54 banks, 19 trust companies, and 16 safe-deposit vaults within it.

It is estimated that jewelry and diamonds to the amount of \$50,000,000 are handled daily in the district covered by this squad, and diamonds valued at \$1,500,000 are deposited in the jewelers' vault by the smaller dealers each evening, and removed in the morning.

Particular attention is paid to waiting automobiles, and note made of their descriptions and license numbers.

All suspicious persons found loitering in the financial and jewelry district are kept under surveillance, and, when circumstances warrant, are questioned as to their business in the locality. Men with criminal records have been found on numerous occasions, in this section, and have been warned and ordered out of it.

AUTOMOBILE SQUAD

Collusive Theft

The energies of this squad are devoted entirely to the recovery of "lost" or stolen automobiles. Though necessarily numerically small, it is constantly called upon to solve problems that might readily demand the facilities to be found only in a large and very efficient organization. The systematic theft of automobiles has developed into a highly specialized business, which is fostered by dishonest owners of motor cars who hire professional thieves to "steal" their cars, so that they may claim the insurance; by the careless manner in which the operators of automobiles expose them to the hazard of theft; and by the campaign of misrepresentation and aspersion conducted by the newspapers against the Police Department, the effect of which is to impress the weak and criminal with the notion that they may steal motor cars, or almost anything else, with small chance of being caught.

The recovery of "lost" or stolen automobiles is much complicated by the ease with which new automobile license plates may be obtained. The issuance of the license plates, at the present time, is apparently without check or restrictions, and the existence of any such loose arrangement must, of necessity, put a premium on the theft of automobiles. One of the main objects

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of the licensing system was to authenticate the ownership of the vehicle in point, but of course, unless the applicant for license plates is subjected to an efficient and reliable examination, this aim is automatically defeated, and really reacts to the supreme advantage of the thief. Whenever a stolen car is sold, the thief transfers the license to the purchaser. This squad is now operating a system by which the transfers of all automobile licenses are carefully checked, and the corresponding automobiles located. The investigation then takes a logical course—the vehicle is examined to determine whether it has been disguised, and to see whether it is on the "stolen list;" and the circumstances under which the ostensible owner came into possession of it are inquired into. This policy has proven very effective, but it requires a vast amount of time and effort from this small unit, which has little left of either, when their routine duty is attended to.

A careful survey is constantly being made of all suspected automobile thieves and their associates, garages and any place where stolen automobiles might be stored or kept.

SUMMARY

			Arrests	Convictions	Discharges	Pending	Fugitives for Other Authorities	Investigations for Other Authorities	Autos Recovered	Value
1923	-	-	273	81	89	86	17	261	1286	\$2,159,766
1922	-	-	244	82	61	101	-	172	1044	2,189,563

ACTIVITY REPORT ON STOLEN AUTOMOBILES ENTIRE POLICE DEPARTMENT

			Reported Stolen	Estimated Valuation	Number Recovered	Per cent.	Estimated Valuation
1923	-	-	7959	\$7,657,517	4902	62	\$5,642,202
1922	-	-	7101	8,772,934	3370	51	5,297,256

GANGSTER SQUAD

In every large center of population, there always seems to be a faction composed of chronic loafers. These men, ranging in age from the over-grown boy of sixteen to the muscular roustabout of forty, appear to have no definite, settled means of livelihood, and get along very pleasantly without one. The answer to this seeming paradox is found in the fact that virtually all of them have some female relative, or "friend," using that term in its broadest sense, who assists in their support. These men are all potential thieves, and, while they spurn regular, honorable employment, they are often found in the forefront of questionable or shady enterprises which call for brawn and a low order of intelligence. The ranks of professional criminals are undeniably recruited from among these incurable, dangerous ruffians. It was for the purpose of

Chronic Loafers

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keeping a rein, on this element, that the Gangster Squad was organized. The policy of the squad is necessarily opportunist, but it is always available on occasions when the rough, idle, criminal and semi-criminal element is expected, such, for example, as parades, strikes and public assemblages, generally.

Members of the unit visit places at which questionable characters, such as gangsters and thieves, are known to congregate, at various times of the day and night and on these visits, search is made for concealed weapons, carried in violation of the law. They also go from place to place in automobiles, and the rough element in the city is in constant fear of a visit, which helps materially in breaking up organized gangs throughout the city. The bathing beaches especially, Rockaway Beach, Coney Island and Staten Island, are frequently visited during the summer months, and gangsters and other undesirables kept under surveillance. The moral effect of this policy is to prevent crime, preserve order and to protect the law-abiding and peaceable, everywhere, but especially at outdoor amusement resorts.

This squad has often made arrests of men wanted for various crimes while visiting poolrooms, dance halls, etc., and assists other squads and precinct detectives as the occasion demands.

SAFE AND LOFT SQUAD

Like several other squads, the members of this one are highly skilled and thoroughly experienced in the identification and apprehension of thieves who make specialties of robbing safes and lofts. Much attention is given by the newspapers to such robberies not only because of the large sums of money, sometimes involved, but also because of the large amounts of insurance carried, and the spectacular and exaggerated claims made by the victims. This work calls for an exceptional quality of detective ability, coupled with ready perception sharpened by practical experience along these lines. There is considerable doubt as to the bona fides of some of these alleged robberies, as there have been instances in which it has been subsequently shown that the complainant robbed himself, or arranged to have it done and shared in the proceeds of the robbery, besides collecting all the insurance. Again, the thieves "plant" an accomplice within the building, sometimes, who admits them, and points out the more valuable booty. These "inside" complications make the work of the Squad doubly hard. Nevertheless, during the incumbency of the present police administration, such crimes have been reduced to one-quarter what they were, as shown by the subjoined figures.

—Loft Burglaries—		Average Reduced	Stolen Property
		Yearly, 1918 to 1923,	Recovered
1923	1917	Compared to 1917	1923
153	569	50%—	\$41,396

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BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The Bureau of Criminal Identification is divided into three divisions, viz : Photograph Gallery ; Fingerprints ; Criminal Records. There is also a branch photograph gallery located in Brooklyn Police Headquarters. The Bureau of Criminal Identification is never closed and there is a photographer, and a fingerprint specialist, on duty at all times. Prisoners summarily arrested, for serious crimes, are fingerprinted at the Photograph Gallery, where a special double fingerprint table has been installed.

The Photograph Gallery is equipped with the most approved apparatus and is prepared to furnish any required reproduction of evidence, photographs and fingerprints. It has the latest paraphernalia for studio, and group photographs ; rooms have been provided for developing, drying, printing, washing and plate changing. The more recent equipment includes photo-print dryer, dry mounting machine, ferrotyper, Cooper Hewitt lighting effects ; and a detention pen for prisoners. Cameras for copying, enlarging, photo-stat, graphlex, bird's eye (for homicides and scenes of crime), and fingerprint contact work, are included in the equipment. Scenes of crimes are visited and photographed, for use as court exhibits. Premises and places at which burglaries have been committed, likewise all articles found thereabouts, are carefully examined for fingerprints.

**Photograph
Gallery**

Perpetrators of crime are daily identified at this Bureau by means of the Modus Operandi System. It is a system of classifying criminals by the characteristics of the methods and means employed by them in the commission of crime, and has proven to be a wonderful asset in criminal identification. Photographs are filed and grouped, according to the criminal specialty of the subjects, manner of operation, and finally by their height. New groups are constantly being formed to meet the crime conditions peculiar to this city.

In addition to the regular fingerprint file, a National Clearing House of fingerprints was established January 1, and is maintained as a separate file at the Bureau of Criminal Identification. This file is conducted under the auspices of the International Police Conference. All Police Departments are requested to subscribe to these files by sending duplicate fingerprints ; acknowledgements and reports are made. During the year 10,992 such fingerprints were received, resulting in 549 criminal identifications. In addition, there were identifications made of " wanted persons " the subjects being fugitives from other authorities. This file consists wholly of out of town fingerprint slips.

**Fingerprint
Files**

At the conclusion of the International Police Conference, in May, fingerprint experts from various parts of the United States and Canada were invited to Police Headquarters, for instruction in the Distant Identification

**Distant Identifi-
cation System**

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System. The inventor, Hon. Haakon Jorgensen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, assisted by the Commanding Officer of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, conducted the class of instruction for a period of one week, which included numerous lecture demonstrations. Later, representatives of other Police Departments were similarly instructed. Representatives from Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Washington, D. C., Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Montreal, Toronto, Providence, Baltimore, Newark, Richmond, Asbury Park, Springfield, Charleston, Norfolk, Paterson, Elizabeth and New York City, have now been instructed in this system.

The Distant Identification System analyzes a fingerprint, and designates the patterns, ridges and technical characteristics by numbers. Approximately 50 such numbers comprise a complete formula, positively descriptive of the given specimen, which can be telegraphed, telephoned, cabled, or radioed, resulting in a speedy, certain identification, which is ultimately supplemented by a photographic reproduction of the original fingerprint.

Daily newspapers are scanned, and all matters concerning arrests, criminal information and procedure, and all forms of police activities are clipped, indexed and filed for future reference as part of the permanent records.

All the penal institutions of the States of New York and New Jersey contribute items respecting criminal identification to the files of this Bureau. In addition, various Police Departments throughout the world forward fingerprints for comparison and identification, which are indexed and filed with the permanent records.

This Bureau is practically a clearing and storage house for criminal intelligence and general identification data, and it coöperates with, and may be referred to by, all recognized Police Departments. There are more than 500,000 fingerprints in the criminal files, constituting the largest collection in the United States, if not in the world.

The Police Commissioner, after having made a careful personal study of this species of police work in several capitals of Europe, amplified it. As a result, the Bureau now occupies the basement and first floor of the entire south end of Police Headquarters. New metal cases were installed for the filing of fingerprints, and criminal records. The old method of filing fingerprints flat, on divided shelves, has been abandoned in favor of vertical filing, by means of the expansion pocket-folder system.

New Filing Equipment

Coöperative and Preventive Work

The Bureau of Criminal Identification coöperates to the fullest with courts and law-enforcement officers. If required, the criminal records of prisoners are furnished to the Magistrates' Courts, to each of the District

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Attorneys of the five counties comprising New York, or in cases in which the Daily Court Calendar bears the name of a person possessing a record in this Bureau. Fingerprint records have been of invaluable service, in securing the indictments of criminals as second offenders who would, otherwise, be treated as first offenders. In connection with this, and similar work, members of the Bureau are daily subpoenaed to appear with such data before the Grand Jury, and Courts of Record.

The Department of Licenses requires all applicants for operators' licenses for licensed vehicles to be fingerprinted. These fingerprints are checked with the criminal files. During the past three years, 20,000 such applications have been examined, resulting in the identification of 1,500 undesirables.

The Post Office Department at New York, and Brooklyn, caused all of their employees, and applicants for employment, to be fingerprinted and checked with the criminal files. During the past eighteen months, over 34,000 such fingerprints were compared, resulting in over 900 criminal identifications.

All applicants for pistol permits are treated in the same way, and, as a consequence, many are rejected.

CRIMINAL RECORDS

PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION

	Negatives.	Copies.
Studio criminal photographs.....	3,602	14,408
Criminal group photographs.....	89	245
Photos, fingerprints and articles reproduced.....	1,841	7,205
Photos and fingerprint copies (Narcotic Bureau).....	850	5,196
Photo-stat copies	-	1,458
Fugitive photos and miscellaneous (reprinted).....	-	7,118
Homicides and important cases (scene of crime)	288	1,048
Morgue photographs (unidentified dead).....	144	598
Automobile photos (for evidence).....	161	483
Miscellaneous photographs, field days, parades, conventions, pass photos, police activity, groups and fingerprint cases.....	1,621	8,310
Grand total.....	8,596	46,069

Fingerprint investigations at scenes of crime, 248.

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FINGERPRINT DIVISION

	Received.	Identifications.
New York City arrests.....	17,375	6,785
General and Special Sessions Courts.....	8,346	4,851
Outside Police Departments (mail).....	5,755	1,502
Various penal institutions.....	2,018	703
Correction Department (Central Bureau).....	303	201
Narcotic Division (out-of-town addicts).....	3,621	606
Probation officers (female arrests).....	1,560	520
Adjoining cities (by messenger).....	2,252	165
Total	41,230	15,333

INVESTIGATIONS (Not Added to Files)

Post Office Department (employees).....	21,494	424
Department of Licenses (taxi applicants).....	12,219	1,016
Probation officers (investigations).....	780	118
Police Reserve applicants.....	603	7
Pistol permit applicants.....	13,031	226
Unidentified dead.....	227	46
Total	48,354	1,837

SEPARATE FINGERPRINT FILES MAINTAINED

National Clearing House.....	10,992	549
Magistrates' Courts.....	11,050	*6,987
Total	22,042	7,536
Grand total of fingerprints received, classified and searched.....	111,626	24,506

*Duplicates.

FIGURES OF PREVIOUS YEAR (1922) SUMMARIZED

Comparison, with the figures of the previous year, shows that the work of the Photograph Gallery has increased, as indicated by 1923 statistics, to the extent of 2,000 negatives and 8,615 copies. There were 65,551 separate criminal negatives made.

During the year 1922 there were 66,559 fingerprints added to the files; and 24,142 extra fingerprint slips were received from other departments, and divisions, for comparative search, such as Post Office employees, applicants for licenses, probation and parole investigations and unidentified dead, a total of 90,701 sets of fingerprints, resulting in 25,704 identifications. The figures of 1923 show an increase of 20,925 fingerprint slips.

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BUREAU OF CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS

In this Bureau are compiled statistics of the work performed by the entire Detective Division. A complete record is kept of all cases handled by the Detective Division; they are classified for the purpose of obtaining all manner of pertinent statistics readily. They are also entered in Detective District books, and complete card index files kept concerning them. **Duties**

The following comparative figures give a general idea of the enormous amount of work handled by this Bureau during the years 1923 and 1922:

	1923	1922
Reports received - - - - -	84,383	80,723
Supplementary Reports - - - - -	126,924	121,084
Communications from other authorities - - - - -	33,297	32,120
Pool parlor applications - - - - -	2,145	2,200
Miscellaneous - - - - -	3,327	3,180

In addition to the foregoing, all necessary correspondence relative to cases assigned to detectives, is compared and sent from this Bureau; and all correspondence received is classified, recorded and answered.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

This Bureau is open day and night, Sundays and holidays included. It maintains records of calamities, disasters, unusual occurrences and information of general public interest, which is supplied to citizens on application. All inquiries over the telephone about persons missing, arrested, injured, sick, or absent from home for a short period, are referred to this Bureau. Communications in foreign languages are translated by the staff. **Scope**

Summonses issued by members of the Department for violations of traffic regulations, motor vehicle law and highway law, are telephoned to this Bureau for the record, and to obtain information of previous convictions, for presentation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

During 1923, this Bureau verified summonses in 79,626 cases of violations of the Motor Vehicle Law, as compared with 72,200 in 1922. There were records of 301,206 arrests during the current year, as compared with 303,451 for 1922. Verification of lists of automobile owners, chauffeurs, or operators, are referred to this Bureau, and in this way assistance is rendered in locating owners of automobiles found abandoned, in possession of thieves, or otherwise recovered. A complete record of the names and addresses of owners of automobiles, their license numbers, make, type of car, etc., is maintained in numerical order, and covers the entire State of New York. This data is **Vehicular Violations**

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received from the Automobile Bureau of the State Tax Department, and includes pleasure vehicles, commercial, omnibus, taxicab, trailers, dealers and motorcycles.

The Bureau furnishes the Municipal Civil Service Commission with records of previous arrests, etc., of applicants seeking positions under the Civil Service. During 1923, such service was rendered in 3,138 cases.

Similar coöperation is had with the Bureau of Licenses on applications for auctioneers', dance hall, pool table licenses, etc., and during 1923, 14,098 cases were handled.

A report is submitted, weekly, to the Tenement House Department, Manhattan and Brooklyn, showing arrests by name and disposition, for violations of the Tenement House Act. This report embraces location of premises wherein arrest occurred, floor occupied, etc.

BUREAU OF MISSING PERSONS

Activities

Attention is invited to the following tabulated report showing an increase, in the number of cases handled during the year 1923, as compared with the previous year. There is an abnormal increase difficult to account for, except on the theory that formerly failure to report to the police many cases, through fear of publicity or ignorance as to how or to whom to make such report, kept the total below normal. This hesitancy, on the part of the public, to seek police aid in such matters seems to be vanishing, the result, probably, of the campaign of instruction carried on by the Police Department educating the general public as to its functions. The Commanding Officer of the Missing Persons Bureau, in furtherance of this aim, has frequently addressed social, civic, and church clubs and societies on the work done by the police in connection with reported missing persons.

Regardless of the large increase in the number of these cases, equally good results were obtained during the year 1923, although the numerical strength of the personnel of the Bureau was not increased.

The increases specifically are as follows: 989 cases of local missing, 1,205 cases of local investigations, 372 cases not local missing, 118 cases of not local investigations, and 76 cases of unidentified dead.

The follow-up system in connection with runaway minors, adopted by the Bureau early in this administration, has brought splendid results. It has prevented many possibly recurrent cases, thereby obviating the necessity of a second, or third, search through convincing these juveniles of the error of their ways.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COÖPERATIVE AGENCIES

Many of the accomplishments of the Police Department, in this and other directions, have been made possible through the hearty coöperation accorded by many of the public, and private, social service and welfare organizations located in this city, and elsewhere. Prominent among them are the following:

Girls' Service League of America
 Florence Crittenton League
 Travelers' Aid Society
 Department of Public Welfare
 Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children
 Young Women's Christian Association
 Children's Aid Society
 Big Sisters and Big Brothers' organizations
 Catholic Charities Organization
 Charities Organization Society
 Social Service Exchange
 Church Mission of Help
 Seamen's Church Institute

During the year upward of ten thousand letters, and communications have been prepared, and sent through the mails in connection with the work of the Bureau.

MISSING PERSONS REPORTED FROM NEW YORK CITY

1923					1922				
	Reported	Located or Returned Home	Closed Otherwise	Pending	Reported	Located or Returned Home	Closed Otherwise	Pending	
Male	5164	3967	1149	48	4553	3447	1067	39	
Female	2824	1999	762	63	2446	1843	547	56	
Total	7988	5966	1911	111	6999	5290	1614	95	

CASES REPORTED PREVIOUS YEARS AND DISPOSED OF IN 1923

1918		1921		1922	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-	1	1	-	20	23
Investigations:		Reported	Closed	Pending	
1923	-	5996	5952	44	
1922	-	4791	4757	34	

CASES REPORTED PREVIOUS YEARS AND DISPOSED OF IN 1923

1922 - - - - 30

MISSING PERSONS REPORTED FROM OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY

1923					1922				
	Reported	Located or Returned Home	Closed Otherwise	Pending	Reported	Located or Returned Home	Closed Otherwise	Pending	
Male	908	717	150	41	678	520	99	59	
Female	558	444	84	30	416	327	69	20	
Total	1466	1161	234	71	1094	847	168	79	

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CASES REPORTED PREVIOUS YEARS AND DISPOSED OF IN 1923

1921—Male - - - - 1

Investigations:			Reported	Closed
1923	-	-	1575	1575
1922	-	-	1457	1457

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD

1923				1922		
	Reported	Identified	Pending	Reported	Identified	Pending
Male	- 606	491	115	546	458	88
Female	- 90	80	10	74	66	8
Total	- 696	571	125	620	524	96

CASES REPORTED PREVIOUS YEARS AND IDENTIFIED 1923

1922—Male - - 1 Female - - 1

PERCENTAGE OF REPORTED CASES DISPOSED OF

			LOCAL	OTHER CITIES		
		Missing Persons	Investigations	Unidentified Dead	Missing Persons	Investigations
1923	-	99%—	99%+	82%+	95%+	100%
1922	-	99%—	99%+	85%—	93%—	100%

SUMMARY BY PERCENTAGES

Percentage of Increase or Decrease of Cases Reported for 1923, as Against the Year 1922:

			LOCAL		OTHER CITIES	
			Increase Over 1922	Decrease Over 1922	Increase Over 1922	Decrease Over 1922
Missing Persons	-	14%+	-	-	33%+	-
Investigations	-	25%+	-	-	8%+	-
Unidentified Dead	-	12%+	-	-	-	-

MISCELLANEOUS FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS

					Sentenced		Years		Months	
					1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
Miscellaneous Felonies	-	-	-	-	8	1	20	10	-	-
“ Misdemeanors	-	-	-	-	17	11	23	9	7	6

TOTAL ARRESTS, FELONIES, MISDEMEANORS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

				Arrested		Convicted		Discharged		Pending	
				1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
Miscellaneous Felonies	-	-	-	29	23	8	2	16	16	5	5
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors	-	-	-	26	16	19	13	2	3	5	-
Juvenile Delinquency	-	-	-	29	29	14	13	10	11	5	5
Totals	-	-	-	84	68	41	28	28	30	15	10

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

INVESTIGATIONS

						Reported		Closed		Pending	
						1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
Local	-	-	-	-	-	5996	4791	5952	4757	44	34
Other Authorities	-	-	-	-	-	1575	1457	1575	1457	-	-
Unidentified Dead	-	-	-	-	-	696	620	571	524	125	96
Total						8267	6868	8098	6738	169	130

SOLUTION OF STRANGE CASES

On March 17th, a high school youth disappeared from his home. All clues indicated that he had gone to Canada. An intensive search was instituted by a detective. Descriptive circulars of the young man were sent to the police of all important points along the Canadian border and principal lines of travel; much publicity was given the case by the press of this and other cities, but without result. Several months later the father of the boy, in conversation with the Commanding Officer of the Missing Persons Bureau, mentioned that his son had been very fond of reading a certain adventure magazine. This magazine carries a page devoted to personal notices. The father was advised to insert a personal to his son to the effect that his parents would not interfere with his following any reputable calling, and that he had nothing to fear from communicating with them. In October a letter from the boy, mailed at Buenos Aires, Argentine, was received by his parents, advising them that he had purchased there a copy of his favorite magazine, and had read their appeal. He explained that, a few days after leaving home, he had secured a job on a sailing vessel for the purpose of taking a voyage from Boston to Buenos Aires and return, and that his ship was due to arrive at Boston in December. He arrived home a few days before Christmas.

**Located in
Buenos Aires**

On July 23d, a request was made of the Missing Persons Bureau to make an effort to locate a certain licensed marine engineer, whose whereabouts had been unknown to his relatives since May of the previous year. His aged mother was prostrated through grief and worry over her son's unexplained absence and his failure to communicate with her. Fears were entertained for her life. A detective was able to trace the engineer's movements in this city for some time prior to May, 1922, thereafter all trace of the man being lost. However, through persistent and diligent inquiry among marine engineers and others who had formerly associated with him, a man was found who had recently received a letter from the missing engineer, in which he stated that he was in the employ of a certain steamship line. From this steamship company it was learned on August 13th, three weeks after the case had been brought to the attention of the police, that he was employed as third assistant engineer on a vessel plying between San Francisco and Hawaiian ports, which was due to arrive at the former port on a certain subsequent date. The relatives of the missing man were advised accordingly, and on his arrival he was met by one of them.

Find Sailor

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THE NARCOTIC DIVISION

The situation in regard to the regulation of narcotic drugs remains in a highly unsatisfactory state. As the Police Administration has consistently pointed out for the last seven years, it is an offense against civilization and posterity—to which we owe a responsibility that cannot be made equivocal or evaded—to negligently allow the surreptitious and diffused sale of narcotics, on the scale which it exists at present.

Unsupported Efforts to Eliminate Drug Traffic

The efforts of the New York Police Department to control this ghastly blight are feeble and inconclusive, because of the lack of virile legislation, dedicated to the cause of extinguishing the illicit source of supply of the drugs which rob human beings of their power to reason, their normal endowment of honor, gratitude, decency and their sense of responsibility towards their fellows, and transform them into savage, or slinking, beasts of prey.

The awful, inexcusable, menace of the prevalence of the use of narcotic drugs has been mercilessly exposed and exploited in this Report, in each successive issue, during the incumbency of the present police administration. Regardless of the sensibilities of anyone, it must be frankly stated that, from the police standpoint of regulation, control and ultimate object of complete obliteration, the situation is, virtually, as unsatisfactory as it ever was. Without the vigorous support that might be had, if there existed adequate and intelligent legislation dealing with the subject, the Narcotic Squad of the Police Department is placed in the position of attempting to negotiate a problem of national, and international scope, with purely local, municipal, authority.

Under such circumstances, no epochal achievements can be logically expected, but the zeal and efficiency of the Narcotic Squad, however, are only limited by this lack of statutory support, and it is writing a page of law-enforcement that is bound to reflect great credit on the Police Department in the future.

Character of Problem

There is much agitation, pro and con, as to whether or not narcotic addiction is a police problem, many contending that it is a medical one. Those holding the latter view claim the arrests of the Police Department represent but 10 per cent. of the total number of narcotic addicts in this State and that the vast majority of addicts are being treated by physicians, as private patients. The police have always taken the opposite position, and controverted the criticism directed at them on account of this attitude.

In an endeavor to settle the question definitely, a careful survey was made, of the State of New York, to determine how many narcotic cases were treated during the year 1922. The result should be really interesting not only to the medical profession, generally, but to all police authorities, and

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others, who may be interested in the question of narcotic drug addiction from a national and international standpoint.

A summary of the survey follows:

Number of Physicians in Active Practice Questioned 14,715	Number of answers Received—51.37 Per Cent. 7,559	Number of Narcotic Cases Reported 775	
Physicians	Addicts Treated	Addicts Total	State Addict Survey
256	1	256	
69	2	138	
30	3	90	
14	4	56	
4	5	20	
3	6	18	
2	7	14	
2	8	16	
3	10	30	
2	12	24	
1	16	16	
1	22	22	
1	25	25	
1	50	50	
<hr/>			
Grand Total - 389		775	

NOTE - 7170 Physicians did not treat any addicts.

The survey shows that these answers represent 51.37 per cent. of the physicians of the entire State of New York, who have treated only 775 medical addicts in the course of a whole year. There seems to prevail an idea that there exists a much larger number of addicts with whom the police do not come in contact, the so-called better class of addicts, treated privately and not reported by physicians. There are drug addicts among the wealthy, in society, on the stage, and in the professional ranks, but their number has also been greatly over-estimated. The police have identified and arrested a number of them. The source of the supply of drugs for consumption by this class is the same—the smuggler and street vendor.

**Curse Confined
to No Especial
Class**

Most of the addicts included in the 775 treated might strictly be termed or classified as "medical" addicts—that is, their addiction was traceable, in its acquirement, to some ailment, or diseased condition that required narcotics. Some of the cases reported were of those under treatment for cancer, or other painful disease, or were very old persons. No question was asked as to the ages of addicts, but some physicians furnished this information:

1	Physician treated	7	addicts.....	All old people.
1	"	8	"	—All over 60 years.
1	"	8	"	—Ages 63 to 76.
1	"	11	"	—All over 50, most past 70; one 87.
1	"	16	"	—All suffering from some chronic disease— 1 under 40, 3 under 50, others 50 and 70.

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These replies plainly indicate that the majority of addiction cases, treated by the physicians of this State, are purely medical cases; that these patients require narcotics and are, therefore, exempt under the Harrison Drug Act, being treated by the physicians in good faith for their cure, and not as addicts being supplied to satiate their craving.

At the foregoing ratio, 1,509 medical addicts were treated during the year 1922 by the entire medical profession of this State, with a population of 10,384,144. Applying it to the entire population of the United States, 105,683,108, there should be only 15,358 medical addicts treated in one year by the physicians of this country.

Thus, it is quite definitely shown that the medical narcotic addict, as previously defined is far in the minority when comparison is made with the number of those whose activity is a police problem. The medical addict is one obviously to be handled by the physicians, and every barrier should be removed, so as not to embarrass the physician or prevent his patient obtaining relief.

The Police Problem

An analysis of results of the medical state survey and Police Department statistics prove that the far greater number of narcotic addicts are underworld types, whose addiction in its inception, and in its continuance, is due to vice, vicious environments and criminal associations. Therefore, this class is absolutely a police problem. The mis-styled medical addict, who will not place himself under the care of a physician, but instead purchases his narcotics from street vendors and thus supports the illicit traffic in drugs is a law-breaker, and places himself in the same class with the criminal addict.

In about ten thousand arrests, and hospital commitments for cure, by the Narcotic Division of the New York Police Department during the past three years, 98 per cent. frankly admitted that their addiction was due to bad associations; that there never was any medical reason for their using narcotics. The remaining 2 per cent. gave various excuses, in regard to their initial indulgence in drugs, generally blaming some surgical operation or illness. At the time of their arrest there was, in this minute percentage, almost invariably no reason for their continuing to use drugs, surely not for using heroin and cocaine. Every addict who buys his drugs on the street knows that no reputable physician will prescribe for him. Less than 1 per cent. were probably incurable, or really suffering from any diseased condition that required medical or surgical attention, or who should have been under physician's care instead of supporting the illicit street trafficker and the smuggler.

The Criminal and Cocaine

The medical addict usually confines himself to morphine; the criminal addict usually uses heroin and cocaine, separately or combined. Ninety-five per cent. of those arrested by the police in New York City are heroin

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and cocaine users. Out of 876 opium smokers arrested, not one may claim medical reasons as a cause for their addiction.

When we look for estimates as to the number of narcotic users in the entire country, or any section of it, we are given the choice of a wide variety from many official sources. For the United States the estimates run from 100,000 to 4,000,000; for New York City, from 10,000 to 250,000.

Ignoring speculations, and considering only such facts on the subject possible to gather, a fair conclusion as to the extent of narcotism, particularly in our own city, is arrived at that may be considered reasonably authentic.

The arrests for narcotic violations during the year 1923 were as follows:

Sellers	206
Possession	1,316
Habitual users	577
Opium violations	287
Possession of hypodermic needles	84
	<hr/> 2,470

In addition to the above, the members of the Narcotic Division arrested 193 individuals for various other crimes, of whom 111 were narcotic addicts. These were sent to hospitals for treatment and cure of their narcotic addiction:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Metropolitan Hospital	101	47	148
Kings County Hospital	310	39	349
			<hr/> 497

A tabulation of the consolidated figures for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 gives the following totals:

Sellers	770
Possession	4,388
Habitual users	2,037
Opium violations	876
Possessions of hypodermic needles	309
	<hr/> 8,380

Other cases handled by the Narcotic Division during the same three-year period:

Miscellaneous (users)	383
" (crimes)	135
	<hr/> 518

Users (not arrested) sent to hospitals for cure:

Metropolitan Hospital	676
Kings County Hospital	959
	<hr/> 1,635
Total	<hr/> 10,533

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"Sellers"—
"Users"—
"Possessors"

Some of the "sellers" are also users. On the charge of "possession," both the seller and the user are arrested, but in the foregoing table all under "Possession" are users. There is no specific law against using narcotics. An addict may be arrested only when he is illegally in possession of narcotics. Unless a direct purchase is made from a seller, he can be charged only with "possession," but, for statistical purposes, they are classified as sellers. Under miscellaneous, are included sellers and users arrested for various narcotic violations, as smuggling, carrying contraband narcotics into penal institutions, forgery of narcotic prescriptions, sending narcotics through the mails, violation of parole, etc., and a few for other crimes, such as violation of the Sullivan (fire-arm) Law. Possession of narcotics is only a misdemeanor under the Sanitary Code, while possession of a concealed weapon is a felony, if previously convicted of a crime. Therefore, the culprit is charged with the greater crime.

These 10,533 arrests and commitments to hospitals for cure do not correspond to a similar number of individuals, as a large number of these persons were arrested more than once during 1923. In several instances, the same individual was repeatedly rearrested, or recommitted for cure.

Previous Arrests

The following table illustrates recurrent arrests of addicts and sellers for various other crimes:

				Previous Arrests for Various Crimes. Total.	
1	Individual's record showed			25	25
1	"	"	"	24	24
1	"	"	"	23	23
1	"	"	"	19	19
1	"	"	"	18	18
1	"	"	"	17	17
3	"	"	"	16	48
4	"	"	"	15	60
5	"	"	"	14	70
4	"	"	"	13	52
8	"	"	"	12	96
12	"	"	"	11	132
44	"	"	"	10	440
48	"	"	"	9	432
73	"	"	"	8	584
105	"	"	"	7	735
136	"	"	"	6	816
293	"	"	"	5	1,465
<hr/> 741				<hr/> 5,056	

Chronic
Criminals

This group of 741 individuals arrested in 1923 had been previously arrested by the police during their criminal career 5,056 times, their crim-

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inality being, obviously, a great burden to the community. Emphasis is laid on the fact that each one of the addicts has an average, based on these figures, of practically seven arrests to his discredit. This demonstrates, beyond cavil, that narcotic criminals are persistent violators of the law, and a continual menace to society.

All the arrests and commitments of narcotic users for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 are represented by 8,174 individuals. The records further show that these individuals, on an average, have been arrested four times during the past fifteen years. They were actually, in the toils in all sections of the country, for every crime on the calendar.

These statistics are absolutely reliable and are extremely illuminating on the great drug problem confronting the police, and permit of certain definite conclusions: Some
Conclusions

First—That the number of narcotic drug addicts in the City of New York, estimated up to 250,000, has been grossly exaggerated.

Second—That narcotism, due to police activity, has decidedly decreased in the City of New York during the past three years.

Third—That attempts to eradicate the narcotic habit by sending addicts to hospitals for short-term cures, and those with a criminal history to jail for short terms, have proved futile. Subjects of both classes should be given indefinite terms.

Fourth—That in addition to the economic wastage represented by the loss to industry of the useful labor of these men, and the loss to society through their thefts and other criminal activities, the proceeds of which support them in idleness and pay for their drugs, there is the enormous cost to the taxpayer for police protection against all who are at liberty, besides the cost of cure and maintenance of those confined in hospitals and penal institutions.

That drug addiction is held in check in New York City is best evidenced by the fact that a beginner is now seldom found among the addicts apprehended. Unceasing vigilance is absolutely essential; any relaxation of it in the first place, would result in the immediate influx to this city of thousands of addicts, with result that drug addiction would claim many new victims. It might almost be said that the drug habit is contagious.

In this city it is more difficult, than formerly, to effect arrests for violations of the laws relating to narcotic drugs. In spite of the constantly increasing experience and knowledge of narcotics, the methods and haunts of

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the addict, the specially trained detectives of the Narcotic Division are now required to exert greater effort than was previously necessary to run down these wretches. Many addicts have left New York, as the decline in arrests indicates. The success achieved in apprehending illicit street traffickers, thus rendering the "trade" unprofitable, and continuously more hazardous, is the direct cause of many of them either ceasing their activities, or leaving the city for perhaps more fertile territory. This naturally, affects the addict by the curtailment of his supply or cutting it off entirely.

Women Addicts

Only about 10 per cent. of the addicts arrested by the police are women. The actual percentage of female addicts is, however, much greater. They are not so liable to arrest, as comparatively few personally make a purchase on the street. The drug is purchased, and delivered to them, usually by a man. The number of women, applying for institutional cure, is increasing, the result of police activities directed against the illicit vendor. The most emphatic result of the activity of the police, in fact, is reflected in the number of self-commitments for institutional cure.

No Child Addicts

An interesting fact is that not a single minor, or school child, addict has been found, although some children who were used as drug carriers and "lookouts," or sentinels, for the street trafficker have been arrested.

Susceptible Age

Further evidence of success is shown by statistics bearing on the ages of addicts. In 1921, when for months there was not an adequate or suitable law under which the police might operate in this city, a large number of new users were initiated, mostly among the ages of 18, 19 and 20; the peak age then was around 25 years. *That is, there were more addicts recruited apparently below the age of 25, than at any other age.* In 1922 the peak age was 27 years, while this year the ages 27 and 28 are almost equal.

In over 10,000 arrests of narcotic violators over 7,500 individuals with criminal records have been taken off the streets. This obviously has tended to lessen crime, and is of the greatest value as a prevention of criminality, a distinctive measure of crime prevention.

The Clearing House for Narcotic Criminal Records, or the International Identification Bureau of Narcotic Criminals, lodged in this Division, has grown by leaps and bounds. Its records serve as a powerful weapon, resulting in severer penalties being imposed on many confirmed criminals who would otherwise have escaped as first offenders. This Bureau is now recognized as a standard central repository for narcotic criminal records by police departments all over the world. There are now on file, fingerprints, photographs and histories of most of the narcotic criminals and traffickers of the world, whose criminal-life histories are closely interwoven with every crime on the calendar.

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WORK OF THE DETECTIVE DIVISION

RECAPITULATION AND FINAL DISPOSITIONS

The following is a tabulation showing all classes of crime reported to the Detective Division :

	1923	1922
Homicide (Murder)	262	*266
Felonious Assault	2496	2405
Assault and Robbery	1077	1086
Burglary, Residence, Day	1356	1666
Burglary, Residence, Night	620	660
Burglary, Store, Etc.	2937	3064
Larcenies	26461	26536
Attempted and Miscellaneous Felonies	1625	2053
Simple Assault	372	376
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors	2101	1747
Investigations (Local)	26325	23222
Investigations (for other authorities)	6654	6719

	Cases Reported		Arrests		Convicted		Discharged		For Other Authorities		Pending	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
Homicide (Murder)	262	*266	233	237	33	24	101	58	2	97	155	
Felonious Assault	2496	2405	1892	1778	217	206	870	663	3	8	802	896
Assault and Robbery	1077	1086	884	861	168	144	377	339	6	8	337	370
Burglary	4933	5390	1127	1122	296	265	370	344	3	3	458	510
Grand and Petit Larcenies	26461	26536	5267	4919	1360	956	1462	1077	28	23	2417	2893
Attempted and Miscellaneous Felonies	1625	2053	3658	3986	1111	1143	706	598	285	263	1566	1982
Simple Assault	372	376	168	164	47	48	58	53	-	-	63	63
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors	2101	1747	2840	2811	1465	1561	395	308	62	66	958	906
Juvenile Delinquency	1073	940	1631	1408	787	558	228	163	7	13	612	674
Grand Larceny	18763	18121	3680	3525	650	467	1333	951	23	20	1674	2087
Petty Larceny	7693	8415	1557	1424	710	489	129	126	5	3	743	806

*Does not include the Shelburne restaurant arsenical poisoning case.

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NOTABLE CRIMES

**\$50,000
Hold-up**

At 11.45 A. M., January 23d, Elias Ginsberg, assistant manager, Joseph Slavin, clerk, and Joseph Aaronson, messenger, employees of the Municipal Bank, Brooklyn, while transferring cash amounting to about \$50,000 to a branch bank in an automobile operated by Frank Fulco, were held up at the point of revolvers at New York Avenue and Winthrop Street by five unknown men. They took the money and made their escape in the automobile in which the bank employees had been traveling. A detective visited the room of Frank Fulco at 228 East 108th Street, and, after a careful and painstaking investigation in the vicinity, obtained information which later resulted in the arrest and conviction of three of the men responsible for this crime.

On January 26th, Mitchell Mannheimer reported that three unknown men entered the United Cigar Store at 1178 Broadway, where he is employed as a clerk, pointed a revolver at him, ordered him to go to the rear of the store, and stole about \$100 from a safe. Detectives in company with the complainant made a search of places frequented by persons of questionable character and the same day, they arrested in a former saloon on First Avenue, Peter McDermott of 2443 Eighth Avenue and John Downing of 1111 Union Avenue, who were positively identified by the complainant. Downing and McDermott were convicted and sentenced to 10 to 20 years and 25 years, respectively.

On February 7th, a hole was cut in the floor of a loft occupied by Scharfstein & Cohn, West 37th Street, and a quantity of furs valued at \$68,000 stolen. A detective of the Safe and Loft Squad arrested the following: Charles Schwartz, 123 Cannon Street, 25 years, white, Russia, merchant and Ralph Treitman, 952 East 165th Street, 31 years, white, Russia, merchant. Prisoners were indicted by the Grand Jury on February 9, 1923. Schwartz was held in \$40,000 and Treitman in \$25,000 bail for trial. Prisoners were convicted and sentenced on April 25, 1923, as follows: Schwartz, to 10 years and Treitman, 4 years.

On February 8th, the larceny of a taxicab by its chauffeur, Nicholas Caniano, was reported as having occurred on the previous day. On February 15th, the above-named chauffeur was reported as missing by his father. Investigation disclosed the fact that Caniano was last seen on the night of February 7th, with Frank Salomone and William Massello, all apparently intoxicated, in the taxicab in the vicinity of 65th Street and Second Avenue. On May 1st, the body of a drowned man was recovered from the Long Island Sound off Astoria, L. I. This body was identified as that of Frank Salomone. A detective investigated the locality where the body was found. He finally concluded that it was possible the disappearance of the taxi, together with its intoxicated driver, might be accounted for by the car having been driven overboard from an adjacent dock. The assistance of the Marine Division

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resulted in raising the taxicab reported as stolen. When it was brought to the surface, the body of a man also appeared. This body was later identified as that of Caniano. On May 13th, the body of a man was recovered from the water at the foot of Shore Road, Astoria, L. I., which was identified by relatives as Massiello, the third of the party whose last known whereabouts was in the vicinity of 65th Street and Second Avenue on the evening of February seventh.

At about 11.15 A. M., February 18th, Louis Cohen, a jeweler of East Broadway, reported that a few moments previously three unknown men entered his store and, at the point of revolvers, rifled his safe, which was open, and stole jewelry and diamonds valued at \$6,000 escaping in a waiting automobile. A woman was observed, who, it was assumed, had acted as a "lookout." At about 2 P. M., the same day, after a thorough investigation detectives arrested Herman Rosenblum, a mechanic; Lillian Weiss, an actress, of 357 West 116th Street, and Benjamin Rosenblum, of 546 East 13th Street, in premises, 357 West 116th Street. The prisoners were in possession of the stolen property. They were identified, indicted for robbery and held in \$50,000 bail for trial on February 20th. Bail was later reduced to \$10,000, and on May 15th, Herman Rosenblum failed to appear. The case is still pending.

**Jewelry
Robbery**

On February 20th and 21st, fires occurred during the early morning hours in premises, 317 and 323 East 34th Street, occupied by the firm of Harriet Hubbard Ayer. This firm occupies the second, third and fourth floors, and suffered a loss of about \$1,500 as a result of these fires, which were apparently of incendiary origin. There was a loss of a small sum of money on each occasion, taken from the various desks in the offices. A detective interviewed and interrogated more than a hundred persons who were connected with, or employed in, the building, but without success. Finally his investigation involved a 14-year-old boy, Charles Poliero, who lived with his father, a widower. At first he denied all knowledge of the crime, but later made a complete confession. He was arrested, convicted and sentenced to the Catholic Protectory.

Jean Appelbaum, employed by the Diamond Press Company, 106 Seventh Avenue, reported that on March 24th, while she was in the hallway of these premises, three unknown men accosted her, one of whom placed his hand over her mouth, pulled her head back and stole an envelope containing \$1,326.96, which she was carrying under her arm, and escaped in a taxicab. A detective obtained a description of the cab, and a few hours later located it at Sixth Avenue and 30th Street. He arrested the chauffeur, James Guglicillo, who was identified as one of the men wanted. Guglicillo was tried and convicted and sentenced on May 22d, to 7 years and 6 months to 15 years in prison.

**Payroll
Robbery**

On March 30th, detectives, while on night patrol, observed a man run north from the premises at 884 Eighth Avenue. They found Samuel Dall, proprietor

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of restaurant on the premises, bound with a heavy cord. Pursuing the man to 50th Street and Broadway, they noticed a taxicab about to start from a stand. Stopping the cab, they seized one Nicholas Penuti of 170 First Avenue, with a loaded 45-calibre automatic in his hand. They disarmed him, and in his possession they found the canvass bag containing the money stolen from Samuel Dall, and some cord similar to that used to bind Dall. The latter identified Penuti, and he was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory on April 30th.

International Theft

On April 5th, a complaint was received from Mr. Richter, chief investigator for the American Express Company, that their office in Hamburg, Germany, reported a loss of \$240,000 by raised drafts, effected by a man named Philip Weisenthal, whom they said resided at a certain address in this city. Investigation by detectives indicated that the fugitive had not arrived in this country. Further investigation disclosed that Weisenthal had sailed from London, England, to Las Palmas, Canary Islands, thence to Rio Janeiro, South America, and there re-embarked for this port. When this information was obtained, the detectives immediately presented the facts to the District Attorney of New York County and had Philip Weisenthal and Sidney Hass, an accomplice, indicted. Detectives arrested the fugitives when the ship on which they were passengers reached Quarantine. Weisenthal when searched had in his possession \$128,000 in United States and English money. When questioned by the detectives at Police Headquarters, this city, they admitted raising these drafts in Germany, and Weisenthal stated that the money found in his possession was part of the proceeds. They are now awaiting trial.

On April 15th, the Lakewood, N. J., Police Department requested the arrest of two men wanted in that city for robbery, having stolen \$3,000 from a resident. A detective located and arrested, on information furnished him by the New Jersey authorities, Samuel Kodynsky as one of the men sought. It developed that Kodynsky was not implicated in the crime. However, by a clever ruse on the part of the detective, he obtained from him the first clue which led to the identity of the actual perpetrators of this crime. By untiring efforts the detective eventually located and arrested Mike Malasky of 634 East 13th Street, Peter Vorbay of 338 East 10th Street and Jack Romanofsky of 634 East 13th Street, in Aldenville, Mass., Albany, N. Y., and Newark, N. J., respectively. They were returned to Lakewood, convicted and each sentenced to prison for ten years.

On April 17th, Mrs. Marcella Atwell of 223 West 52d Street reported that she had been robbed of \$10,000 worth of jewelry. Within 24 hours a detective arrested Howard Grody, who later made a complete confession. The detective located the jewelry in Long Island City.

On May 7th, at 4.05 A. M., Percy Hutchinson, a colored elevator operator, was shot and killed in 342 West 56th Street after an altercation with two

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unknown men about entering the apartment of a tenant. A picture in the Photo Gallery was identified, and on this fact detectives finally arrested one Charles Maddon of 65 Bank Street, after a six months' search, for this crime. He was held without bail for trial.

On May 10, 1920. Jens C. Olsen, employed by Frank Shepard Company, **Embezzlement** as chief bookkeeper, disappeared. Examination of his books showed that he had falsified the records of his firm to the amount of \$194,600, and appropriated it to his own use. Circulars were sent all over the world requesting his arrest, but without result. It was only by continuously shadowing his relatives, who resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., that a detective traced him, after three years, persistent search to Chicago, Ill., where he was found working as a salesman in an automobile concern under the name of James Weller. He was arrested, waived extradition and returned to New York on July 4, 1923; pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for a period of not less than five years.

Acting on information, detectives visited a garage in Astoria, and kept the place under close surveillance for some hours. They then entered and after making a thorough investigation discovered two automobiles which proved to have been reported stolen. Three Italians for whom they were looking entered with a stolen car. They were promptly arrested and being ex-convicts were indicted as second offenders and held in \$5,000 bail.

On July 14th, an attempt was made to open the safe in the office of Max Mandel, a manufacturer of jewelry, on West 21st Street. A detective observed four men known to be safe burglars enter the building at about 5 P. M., and remain therein until about 8.45 P. M., at which time they were placed under arrest charged with having in their possession a complete acetylene gas-burning outfit for opening safes. Harry Dinn, 71 Montgomery Street, 31 years, white, Russia, cloak manufacturer; Harry Miller, 205 Keap Street, 40 years, white, United States, tailor; Morris Shapiro, 694 Saratoga Avenue, 38 years, white, Russia, driver, and Edward Slaytor, Mills Hotel No. 2, 42 years, white, United States, iron worker, were indicted July 18th, and held in \$10,000 bail each, for trial. On July 17th, they pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree and were sentenced as follows: Dinn and Miller, 1 year and 9 months, and Shapiro and Slaytor, 1 year and 6 months.

On July 28th, on the road between Waterbury and Roxbury, Connecticut, **Homicide** Wesley Trumailo, a private hack driver, was shot and killed by an unknown assailant; the car he was driving was stolen and driven to Bedford Village, where it was found abandoned.

At the time of this murder a detective of the New York Police Department was vacationing in the vicinity of Waterbury.

During the investigation by the Connecticut State Police, the New York detective ascertained that Harold Maddocks and Viola, his wife, both of whom were suspected, had disappeared.

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Shortly after, on August 6th, John Dempsey, a grocer of La Salle Street, Manhattan, reported that a check for \$100 which he had cashed was worthless. This case was referred to the detective who had been on vacation in Connecticut and who had returned to duty. He developed the fact that the check made by one Philbrick, and endorsed by Maddocks, was actually issued by the latter and that the name Philbrick was fictitious. He later located both Harold and Viola Maddocks, and arrested them on charge of grand larceny.

On August 7th, the detective recalling the name of Maddocks in connection with the Connecticut murder, interrogated the prisoners regarding their whereabouts on July 28th, and after several hours of examination, Viola Maddocks, the 18 year old wife of Harold, confessed the commission of the crime involving the murder of Trumailo. The charge of grand larceny was then withdrawn, and the prisoners were returned to the State of Connecticut. On October 19th, Harold Maddocks pleaded guilty to murder in the 3d degree, and was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

On August 1st, during an altercation in front of 77 Essex Street, Gussie Schwartz, received a gun-shot wound in the left leg; Jacob Shapiro, received a gun-shot wound in the abdomen, and William Weiss, was shot in the head and left hip. The cause of the shooting was a feud between the rival gangs of "Jack (Kid) Dropper" and "Little Augie."

On August 23d, detectives arrested Jack Kaplan, alias "Jack (Kid) Dropper," Abe Rothman, Abe Friedman, Hyman Kaplan, Anthony Furano, Jacob Holmes, Samuel Wellson, Joseph Zwirn, Louis Toilman, Joseph Grizelman, David Fertel, David Grossman, Ruby Mandell, George Katz and Frank Lamagano, in a room of the Putnam Building, 1493 Broadway, charged with the shooting at 77 Essex Street, violation of parole and Section 1897 of the Penal Law.

They were discharged on the shooting charge on August 28th. Rothman and Fertel were returned to States Prison and Elmira Reformatory for violation of parole. Wellson, Holmes, Hyman Kaplan and Furano were held for trial and subsequently convicted and sentenced to prison for violation of Section 1897 of the Penal Law.

Murder of "Kid Dropper"

As the discharged prisoners were leaving court, "Kid Dropper" and George Katz, entered a taxicab, which was standing at the curb, in front of the court. Before the vehicle got in motion, Louis Cohen, a laborer, walked behind the taxi and through a rear window shot and killed the "Dropper," one of the bullets wounding the chauffeur of the cab, and another going through the hat of a detective nearby. Cohen tried to make his escape, but was apprehended and arrested on the spot. He was indicted for murder in the first degree, subsequently convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to from 20 years to life.

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On August 8th, a man and woman attempted to dispose of an up-to-date automobile to a used-car concern. At the time they were bargaining, two detectives were inspecting cars in the salesroom. The detectives took cognizance of the man with the much-worn shirt, and the woman with the ragged hosiery, and the fine sedan car and immediately interested themselves. Under the fire of questions, asked by them, the man wavered. The pair were brought to headquarters, and subjected to a rigid investigation. The prisoners let it be known they were hungry, and food was provided.

The man informed his captors that he considered them the best-hearted detectives he had ever met, and stated that the auto in his possession was stolen in Atlantic City. Having thus inadvertently, advertised the fact that he had had previous dealings with detectives, further questioning disclosed that he was wanted as an escaped prisoner from the State Penitentiary at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he had been serving a five-year sentence for burglary. He stated, as evidence of good faith when confessing, that the detective from the penitentiary who came to take him back, would find buried in the yard of the Pittsburgh prison two steel saws wrapped in paper, placed there to effect a second escape in the event of his recapture. The saws were found. His woman companion proved to be his wife, whom he had married without disclosing his criminal record. Incidentally, she being an honest woman, was helped to a desirable position.

Another case of considerable interest, was the ferreting out of a gang of **Auto Thieves** in Nyack, Congers and New City, N. Y., by New York detectives. As this case was unraveled, it was found that the gang had 21 automobiles, stolen in New York City, in their rural "nest." Two receivers and the thief were arrested. One of the receivers, a mechanic, confessed that he had altered the motor numbers on each of the stolen cars.

On August 20th, a real estate office occupied by John Booth, at Jamaica, L. I., was entered by two unknown men for the purpose of committing a safe burglary. A detective arrested the following prisoners, who had in their possession a complete set of safe-ripping tools: Charles Reiss, Mills Hotel No. 1, 21 years, white, United States, plumber, and John Pluminsky, 146 Avenue B, 27 years, United States, draughtsman. Following their indictment on August 23d, they pleaded guilty, and were sentenced as follows: Reiss, 9 years and 9 months, and Pluminsky, 5 years.

At about 8 A. M., September 15th, the bodies of Louis Rothstein and Samuel Kern were found on the roofs of 321 and 339 West 59th Street. Death was due to strangulation. After an extensive investigation, detectives succeeded in identifying the persons believed to be involved in the commission of these crimes. Beatrice Pennyfeather of 552 Lenox Avenue, and Leon Singleton of 3 East 134th Street were arrested after an extended search. The detectives obtained signed confessions from these persons in which they stated that they, aided by one George Oliver, had killed these men during the

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commission of a robbery upon them. George Oliver of 15 East 107th Street was arrested and he, also, confessed his part in the commission of the crime. All three were indicted for murder in the first degree, and later pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. Oliver and Singleton were sentenced to 40 years to life, and Beatrice Pennyfeather to 20 years to life.

Murder of Elizabeth Berry

At 2.45 P. M., September 21st, Elizabeth Berry, 63 years old, a widow, who conducted a candy store in the front room of her home, 5 St. Marks Place, Brooklyn, was found lying on the floor, in the rear room of her candy store, with her hands bound behind her, and a small apron tied around her neck. Her skull had been fractured with a flatiron. Surgeon Schroder of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital pronounced her dead on his arrival. Investigation by detectives revealed that about one hour prior to the discovery of the body a man, in a sailor's uniform, was seen leaving the premises. The knot tied about the body was carefully preserved. Inquiry was made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where it was determined that the knot was one used in tying the neckerchief used by sailors. The various war vessels in the Navy Yard were visited, and lists of those on shore leave were carefully checked, with the assistance of the commanding officers. Sailors residing in, or found in the neighborhood under suspicious circumstances, were interrogated and brought to the station house for identification, without results. On September 27, after a careful canvas of the vicinity, information was obtained that a man, who at times previously appeared at this store in a sailor's uniform, had been seen in the vicinity of Seventh Avenue and 12th Street, Brooklyn. This location was kept under surveillance, with the result that a man appeared on the scene with the uniform trousers of a sailor. He was taken to the 79th Precinct station and interrogated. He stated that his name was John J. Sullivan, of 348 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn. Finally, he admitted having killed Elizabeth Berry, stating that he entered the store for the purpose of purchasing cigarettes and that later he forced Mrs. Berry into the rear room, where he struck her with a flatiron and then criminally assaulted her. He was brought to the scene, where he re-enacted the crime.

On October 29th, one Howard Richter was called from a hallway at 548 West 50th Street and shot to death. After 12 days, during which time detectives had learned of a possible suspect, they kept the premises at 556 West 41st Street under surveillance, and on November 11th, they followed a woman to 50th Street and Broadway where, it developed, she had an appointment with the suspect, her brother. They arrested him for the commission of the crime, and he was now held without bail for trial.

At 12.30 A. M., November 8th, three detectives patrolling in an automobile, observed three men apparently in an altercation. They saw two of them hurry away, and board a surface car. The detectives pursued them and arrested Robert J. Watson, of 1417 South 23d Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and

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James Walsh, of 2927 West 5th Street, Coney Island, N. Y. Investigation revealed that John Nicholis, of 401 Dean Street, Brooklyn, while on the way to his residence was assaulted and robbed of four dollars, being struck with an instrument, causing lacerations of the face. On November 8th, both were indicted, and on November 20th, they pleaded guilty. James Walsh was sentenced to serve from 7 to 15 years and Robert Watson to 10 years.

At 9.30 P. M., November 9th, detectives while on patrol, saw two men acting suspiciously. One of these men, James Rinaldo, it developed had a loaded automatic pistol in his possession and had served time for robbery. The other, Anthony Indelicato, had also been previously convicted. They were arrested and later identified by one Bernard Seidman, of 90 Avenue B, a clerk for the Beck-Hazzard Shoe Store, at that address, as participants in the hold-up of the store on October 22d. They had bound the hands and legs of their victim, placed him in a rear room and made their escape. Rinaldo was indicted both for the robbery and violation of Section 1897 of the Penal Law. Indelicato was indicted for robbery. Both are awaiting trial.

On November 26th, burglars entered the office of the Southern & Western Life Insurance Company, at Cincinnati, O., forced open a safe, and obtained bonds valued at \$100,000 and \$25,000 in jewelry. On September 9th, it was ascertained that some persons were endeavoring to sell bonds, believed to have been stolen in New York City, at certain bond brokers.

Hugh McEwan and William Churchill endeavored to dispose of \$10,000 worth of Miami Hotel bonds which, from investigation, were found to be part of the proceeds of this crime. It was learned that other stock brokers had bought \$10,000 worth of Miami Hotel bonds and \$12,000 worth of May Building Company bonds, also part of the same loot, from a man named Hugh McEwan and his brother, Jack McEwan, and that the bonds were delivered by a man named William Churchill. From investigation and information received, detectives arrested Jack McEwan, Hugh McEwan, Clayton B. Merwin, Robert A. Frank, William J. McLoughlin and Cornelius J. Kelly, who, it developed, were wholesale receivers of stolen bonds in this city. All were indicted, held in large bail and are awaiting trial.

A complaint was received from the Italian Consul's office that Alfonsiera Pisano, at Cotanzaro Province, Italy, had received two threatening letters, demanding 15,000 and then 60,000 Italian lire, under threat of death. Mrs. Pisano, complying with the first demand, had mailed the 15,000 lire. The second demand had not been complied with. **Blackmail**

By arrangement between the Post Office Department, and the Italian Consul's office, as soon as the second package of money was mailed to this country, the Police Department was to be notified. The money was to be sent to 85 Park Street, this city. Detectives kept the premises at 85 Park Street under close observation. One Francesco Gulla was arrested at this

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address, upon calling for the package, and at Police Headquarters, admitted that he was the sender of the threatening letters and had received the first package. Gulla was sentenced to one year and one day in Atlanta Federal Prison.

On December 9th, a detective observed four men force and enter a door leading from hallway to the cellar of premises at 241 East 29th Street, occupied by Louis Solitaro as a bank and foreign money exchange. When prisoners were arrested a complete set of safe-ripping tools were found in their possession. Peter Ferone, Frank Holley, Edward Schector, and Philip Doherty, the prisoners, were indicted and held in \$25,000 bail each for trial. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced as follows: Ferone, 3 years; Holley, 6 years; Schector, 3 years, and Doherty, 3 years.

On December 19th, a loft occupied by Milton Weisman, 114 West 28th Street, was entered, the safe ripped, and jewelry, stock certificates and currency to the value of \$300 taken. The following named prisoners were arrested and the property recovered: Harry Green, Samuel Feldman, and David Wolk. The prisoners were indicted on December 19th, and held without bail for trial. On December 21st the prisoners pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and are awaiting sentence.

On March 17, 1923, at about 10.30 A. M., Charles Epstein, reported that about one hour after leaving the Corn Exchange Bank, 10th Street and Avenue D, where he had drawn \$1,500 in cash, the property of Jacob Alter, he was held up at the point of revolvers by two unknown men, who walked him through several streets before assaulting him and taking the money.

He was examined by an ambulance surgeon, but no trace of any injury could be found, although he stated that he was struck on the head with a blackjack. By persistent questioning and intelligent investigation by detectives, they were able to produce sufficient evidence to indicate the hold-up was a hoax and indict Epstein. The case is pending trial.

Killing of Degenerate

On July 5, 1923, a telephone message was received at the 21st Precinct, giving information that a man was found dead in the hallway of the Children's Court Building, 137 East 22d Street. A detective immediately went to the scene, and there learned that the deceased was Vincent Calvicco, who had been employed in the building as a cleaner. After questioning the other employees, the detective learned that the deceased was in the habit of bringing men, and women, into the building to participate in acts of degeneracy. It was later learned that a woman, known as Lillian Arnold, had been in trouble with the deceased. The detective learned that the woman was employed as a cigar worker at 1132 Second Avenue, where he placed her under arrest, charging her with committing this crime. She later made a complete confession, and was sentenced to seven years in prison.

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On January 8, 1923, detectives arrested Giuseppe Marrazza, on a 1922 circular issued by the Cambridge, Mass., Police Department, charged with aiding, assisting and counseling Dominick Procupio in the cutting and shooting of Bruno Montegna, from which wounds he died; and Anthony Prato, on a certified copy of indictment issued January 3, 1923, in Middlesex Co., Mass., charged with murder, an accessory after the fact.

The detectives gave information to the Cambridge police, which resulted in the arrest of Dominick Procupio, alias "Tanone," in Philadelphia, Pa.

Giuseppe Marrazza is also wanted in Hazelton, Pa., on a charge of having shot and killed Anunziato Mantalo on October 10, 1921. A warrant has been lodged against him in the Massachusetts State Prison.

On June 18, 1923, a detective was subpoenaed to appear in Cambridge and testify against these men, and on June 28, 1923, Marrazza was sentenced to the Massachusetts State Prison to serve not less than six nor more than seven years by Judge Bishop. Dominick Procupio was also sentenced to serve not less than nineteen years nor more than twenty years in the same prison.

On June 5, 1921, Domingo Garcia was shot and killed in the hallway of 342 Water Street. On May 24, 1923, or about two years later, Alfonzo Sanchez, of Cartagena, South America, was arrested in that city by New York City detectives. He was returned to this city and is awaiting trial for murder in the first degree.

July 19th, one Camel Discullo, of 544 West 44th Street, was found lying dead in a pool of blood in rear hallway of these premises, having been stabbed to death with an ice pick. Eight days later these detectives arrested Thomas McCann and James Kelly, who although they were discharged in the Homicide Court, confessed commission of this crime to the District Attorney, making a plea of self defense. They were later discharged on the strength of this claim.

August 22d, word was received that burglars were endeavoring to enter a window leading to Paige-Detroit Motor Co's establishment. Detectives captured Raymond Donlon, Thomas Fitzpatrick and Charles Murtha, two of them with previous criminal records. They were identified, and a large quantity of tires they had stolen recovered. They were convicted and sentenced.

In connection with this case, another man wanted, one George Ryan, was arrested by detectives on October 31st. As they entered his rooms, he fled through a window, over fire escapes and roofs, and was finally captured hiding under a bed in a nearby house. He was also convicted and sentenced.

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Duel of Criminals

At about 8 A. M., October 29th, a gun duel took place in the Langwell Hotel, 123 West 44th Street. A detective on his arrival found that one of the victims, Joseph McLean, was about to be arrested, being found in possession of a revolver containing discharged cartridges. The detective made a thorough search of the hotel and guided by blood-stains, entered a room on eleventh floor and found the other participant, hiding in a bed room with a loaded revolver in his hand. Some of the cartridges had been discharged and he was wounded himself. This person, through fingerprints, was identified as Thomas Gillen, who, with five others serving long prison terms in a Philadelphia jail, had escaped. He, however, died as the result of his wounds, while McLean is now held on a charge of homicide, awaiting trial.

Bootleggers

On the evening of November 16th, detectives patrolling the beaches on Staten Island, observed some suspicious characters in the vicinity of Princes Bay Beach, Staten Island. Their actions indicated that they were awaiting someone, or something. They were kept under surveillance. At about 1.30 A. M., November 17th, the detectives discovered that a boat had been run aground at Princes Bay Beach, and that a number of men, including those under surveillance, were in the act of transferring cases, which they afterwards found to contain liquor, from the boat to automobiles. Charles Schopp, Joseph Haynes, William Van Engelen, and Joseph Gondarek were arrested. The detectives interrogated the prisoners relative to the circumstances of the purchase and landing of the liquor, and succeeded in developing a case which, the Federal District Attorney decided, would warrant a charge of conspiracy. They were tried and convicted, except Gondarek, who had not been implicated sufficiently in the conspiracy to warrant a conviction. In addition to the arrests made a thirty-five foot motor launch and eighty-five cases of liquor were confiscated. The prisoner Schopp is a desperate criminal, he having been arrested more than a dozen times for various offenses, but with only one conviction recorded against him. A revolver was found on one of the other prisoners.

On June 6, 1923, the firm of Charles D. Barney, 15 Broad Street, reported that on the day previous, they handed to James Foley, eighteen years of age, a messenger in their employ, securities valued at \$141,000 for delivery to the firm of Gude and Winnill, 11 Wall Street. Foley returned to his employers, an hour later, stating that he had lost all of the securities. He was interrogated at length by the detectives assigned to the case, and after several hours' examination, admitted that he stole the securities and delivered them to Christian Wolff and Carl Bothner in front of 11 Wall Street.

Bothner and Wolff, both 21 years of age, were arrested June 10th at Rockaway Beach. Wolff admitted that he had encouraged Foley to turn the property over to him. Wolff previously had been approached by one

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Romeo Forlino, 28 years of age, instigator of the crime, who agreed to dispose of whatever property he, Wolff, could steal.

Romeo Forlino was arrested on June 11, 1923.

The four prisoners were indicted. Foley pleaded guilty; Forlino, Wolff and Bothner pleaded not guilty, were held in \$25,000 bail, and are now awaiting trial. All the property in this case was recovered intact.

On February 2d, Frank Jacobovitz was engaged in a game of cards with several men friends, at his place of business, when six unknown men entered with drawn revolvers and held them up. The robbers got \$650 in currency, and jewelry valued at \$350, and escaped in a waiting automobile. Detectives ascertained that Edward Fuller and John Haughey were implicated. On February 4th, Edward Fuller (Gallery No. 55794), and Walter Kennedy were apprehended at 17th Street and 10th Avenue, and were identified by the victims. John Haughey (Gallery No. 52322), was arrested subsequently on February 13th, and was also identified and held under bail. On March 14th, Fuller and Kennedy were placed on trial, and after a trial lasting four days, the jury returned a verdict of "not-guilty," and they were discharged by the trial judge. At the same time Haughey was allowed to go free, his bail being discharged by the same court.

On January 3d, George B. Gibbons & Co. of 40 Wall Street, reported that an employee, Charles Hallek, had failed to deliver bonds valued at \$14,000 to their proper destination. Investigation disclosed that Hallek had not resided at the address he had given his employers for some time. It was learned that he had often spoken about friends on West 66th Street, and inquiry revealed the fact that he had a room at 147 West 66th Street, but had not occupied it since the date of the theft. Confidential information disclosed that Hallek was trying to sell the stolen bonds and, on January 7th, he was arrested and all of the property was recovered, intact. Further investigation disclosed that Hallek was only fifteen years of age, instead of seventeen as he had stated on his application, and he was sentenced to the Catholic Protectory.

**Wall Street
Theft**

On March 22d, Ruth Spielberger drew \$357 from the East River Bank to cover the payroll of her employer. Detectives on duty in the neighborhood noticed a man following her, and acting in a suspicious manner. Near the entrance of her place of employment, she was attacked by him, it subsequently developing that he was Vincenzo Lo Giudice (Gallery No. 59747). The latter forcibly took the money from Miss Spielberger, but was almost simultaneously placed under arrest by the detectives, who had been following, after a struggle. His trial is pending.

On December 6, 1922, one William Egan, alias Doyle, was shot and killed while in a cheap restaurant, at 450 Tenth Avenue, by an unknown man, who

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made his escape. At the time, no one either could or would give any information that might aid in identifying the assailant. After much difficult detective work, extending over a lengthy period, it was learned, through confidential channels, that one James Dillon was responsible. A Detective Division circular calling for his arrest was issued and all of his known haunts were covered, but without result. However, on March 27, 1923, Dillon was located and arrested at 338 West 11th Street. He is now awaiting trial in the City Prison.

On January 31st, a detective noticed three men acting in a suspicious manner and shadowed them for several hours, until they furtively entered the loft building at 41 West 24th Street. Entering the building, detectives found the three men in a lower hall with property valued at \$4,000, consisting of silk, and belonging to tenants, whose premises had been forcibly entered. The prisoners were John Parks, William Cole, and Reginald Whittaker. All were indicted and are now serving time for burglary.

Feud

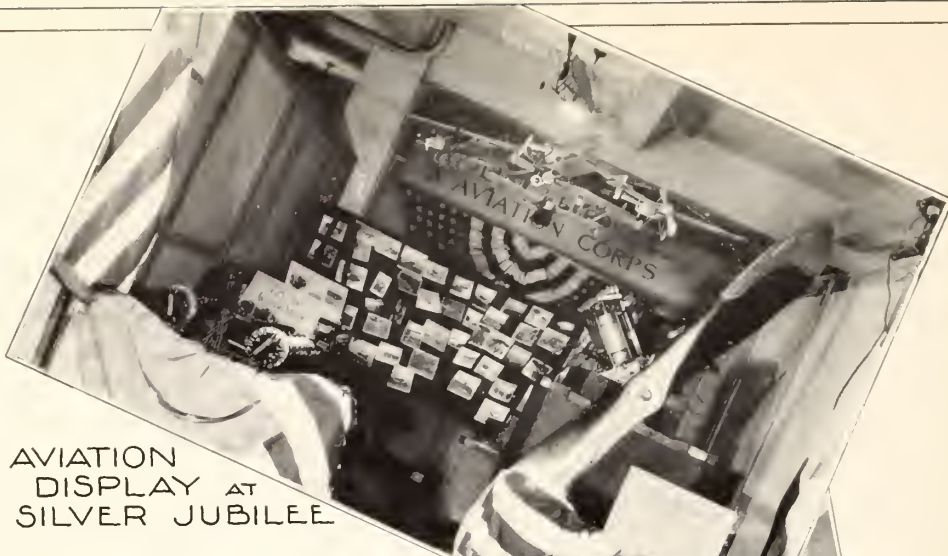
On January 22d, Robert L. Kennedy, a pool room proprietor, of 427 West 40th Street, was removed to the hospital suffering from a wound in the abdomen. Being interrogated, he stated that earlier in the evening he had a dispute with two unknown men, who departed and returning later, one of them shot him. Detective work developed that Bernard Frankle, alias Frenchy, was responsible for this crime, and after lengthy search and inquiry he was located and arrested on February 4th. Kennedy identified Frankle as his assailant, and he was held for trial.

On February 3d, one James Normile was brought to a hospital in a cab accompanied by several unknown men, suffering from an intestinal bullet wound. Under interrogation he stated that he did not know who shot him, and further that he would not tell the police even if he did know. Detective work disclosed that one Moe Sullivan was responsible, and after a difficult search he was apprehended on February 23d. He was indicted for murder in the first degree, and is now awaiting trial. His victim, Normile, having died on February 5th as a result of his wound.

On March 29th, three men entered the store of Leon Papasian at 259 West 22d Street, held him up at point of revolvers, stole \$47 in cash and jewelry valued at \$75. Detective work disclosed that one Edward Leiz was implicated, and he was located and apprehended on April 4th. The complainant identified him as one of the thieves, and he was also identified as having been implicated in the commission of other crimes. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

During the first part of the year, several complaints of robbery were received from concerns dealing in furs. It was observed that all of them were





AVIATION
DISPLAY AT
SILVER JUBILEE



QUARTERMASTER'S
DEPARTMENT



WELFARE
BUREAU AT
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subscribers to a concern operating a "burglar-proof" protective device. The thieves, however, made a quick "kick-in" of a rear door, or window, shortly after the closing hour for the establishment, took furs, or goods, that were near at hand and made good their escape before either the employees of the concern operating the protective device, or members of the Police Department, could reach the scene.

On February 1st, the presence of men acting in a suspicious manner was reported in the vicinity of 26th and 27th Streets. On information, detectives proceeded to the roof of 115 West 27th Street and started down the rear fire escape. They noticed shadows of men on the second floor, rear, of 104 West 26th Street, who were evidently making an effort to enter the premises of Arthur Cohen, at that address. Upon reaching the third floor the detectives called upon the men to surrender, but instead they started down the fire escape. It became necessary for the detectives to take drastic measures and they fired several shots at them, and later captured Frank Honig and Joseph Greenberg, in front of 109 West 26th Street. Subsequently they arrested one Joseph Kupanecker, who was sitting in his automobile, which contained two burlap bags and a flash light. Kupanecker was discharged, as sufficient evidence was not available to connect him with this crime, although from a Police standpoint, there was every reason to believe that he was implicated. The similarity of all the current crimes of this character and the one in the commission of which these men were arrested, makes it fair to assume that they were all committed by this band. Honig and Greenberg went to trial, and after some of the witnesses had been called they withdrew their plea of "not guilty" and pleaded "guilty" and both were sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment.

Fur Thieves

On October 5th, Frank Fanelli, of Delawanna, N. J., reported that he had been held up, at the point of revolvers, by four unknown men, while at 10th and West Streets, and a gold watch and cash valued at \$113 stolen. The complainant furnished only a very meagre description of his assailants to detectives, but the latter as they approached Washington and Perry Streets, in a search of the neighborhood, noticed three men who corresponded somewhat to the description given by the victim. Upon walking towards the three men they started to walk fast, and as they were a few feet away the three men drew revolvers. The three were arrested after a struggle and brought to the 14th Precinct, where they were identified. Later the other man was arrested and identified by the victim. The men were John Lucero, Joseph Carter, Salvatore Garcia and Andrew Rios, Paterson, N. J. Lucero, Carter and Rios were sentenced to 20 years imprisonment each, and Garcia was returned to Elmira Reformatory.

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GENERAL ITEMS

NEW YORK CITY'S SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION

The Municipal Exposition at the Grand Central Palace, New York City commemorated the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the consolidation of the score or more of cities and towns that now make up the Greater City of New York. It was a complete portrayal of the vastness of New York City's business. Each department and function of the Municipal government was represented by a complete, graphic exhibit. In addition, a vista of old, modern and future New York was portrayed by mural paintings.

Every school child in the City of New York was afforded an opportunity to inspect this tabloid representation of the city's activities. Citizens, voters, officials and municipal employees alike, who were ignorant of or unfamiliar with the multiple phases of the municipal activities were enlightened.

The people have never before had presented to them any such simple but comprehensive survey of the manner in which the City is run, and the remarkable progress that has been made in the conduct of its affairs during the last generation.

Police Exhibit

The Police Exhibit was composed of the following sixteen booths, representing the principal activities of the Department, each in charge of a representative qualified to explain to the public the functions of his individual exhibit :

Quartermaster's Department	Pension and Relief Bureau
Surgical Division	Detective Division
Traffic Division	Telegraph Bureau
Narcotic Division	Training School
Marine Division	Police Reserve
Property Clerk's Office	Bureau of Public Safety
Special Duty Division	Bureau of Printing
Bureau of Clothing and Equipment.	

Upon entering the Police Department Exhibit, visitors passed through a reproduction of the old Bowery. Such familiar places as "Steve Brodie's," the "Atlantic Gardens" and other famous landmarks met the eye. Familiar tunes, reminiscent of the East-side New York life in those days were played by a hurdy-gurdy. Famous characters of the Bowery of twenty-five years ago were re-incarnated and stalked about their haunts of former days. The players in the performance, which was enacted nightly on the "Bowery," were all members of the Police Glee Club, and their efforts met with enthusiastic public approval.

Leaving the Old Bowery, the visitors found themselves strolling westward on modern 42d Street. A large painting showed this street at the intersection



TRAFFIC DIVISION



BUREAU
POLICE TELEGRAPH



NARCOTIC DIVISION

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of Fifth Avenue, with the modern traffic tower illuminated, in sharp contrast with the Old Bowery, and strikingly illustrating the remarkable progress New York has made within a quarter century. A large painting of Police Headquarters and another, anticipating the physical conditions in New York in future years, adorned side walls of the exhibit.

EXTRAORDINARY DUTIES

The extra demands for police service are many and varied throughout the year.

These duties are outside the regular routine of police duty and often seriously weaken the general plan of police protection. The patrol force normally is inadequate, and these added duties, at times, constitute a severe and almost intolerable handicap.

The following will illustrate some of the most frequent demands :

Drawing Police lines and otherwise assisting the Fire Department at 20,043 fires

Responding to 115,554 ambulance calls
Aiding 95,335 sick and injured persons
Handling 5,954 lost children
Policing 334 strikes
Policing 546 meetings
Policing 933 parades
Election duty, including verification of registry lists
Mardi Gras celebrations
New Year's " "
Baseball grounds
Boxing clubs
Bicycle races
Block parties
Steamship lines
Recreation piers
School crossings
Snow removal
Greater New York Silver Jubilee
Band concerts in parks
Religious meetings
Funeral escorts
Coal survey
Distribution of circulars, " Clean-Up Week."

Besides the foregoing, the policing of summer resorts, within the confines of the Greater City, constitutes a severe though only a seasonable additional burden. The Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond

Summer Resorts

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possess the majority of these resorts, of which there are 26. Coney Island has a week-day attendance of over 100,000 and Sundays and holidays it swells to more than three times that figure. The Rockaways, and Midland Beach, draw between 50,000 and 100,000, daily, throughout the season. Such crowds, inspired by a pleasure-seeking, careless spirit, require extraordinary police attention to protect them not only from the type of criminal that makes a specialty of them, but to guard them against themselves and their possible acts of folly and thoughtlessness.

The visits of the President of the United States to this city, and those of various foreign potentates and eminent public men, must have special police protection, and elaborate and carefully articulated plans have to be prepared and executed covering their respective receptions, movements while in the city and departures. Nothing is left to chance, and the fact that no untoward or awkward incident has ever marred these occasions of pomp and circumstance is eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of the police arrangements.

The Police Commissioner must be constantly on the alert to prevent possible efforts to enlist the police in private concerns. On the other hand, he must be equally certain that the best interests of the public are served, that no effort be spared to anticipate possible criminal activity and that police protection be forthcoming when it should. Not easy tasks.

RIOT BATTALION

Emergencies

The entire police service is one of an emergency character, essentially. No individual policeman can attempt to forecast what manner of duty he may be called upon to perform, and neither can the force, as a whole. New York City has always been a point of great sensitiveness; the activities centered here, during the war, have increased it, and as it is urgently necessary for the Police Department to be prepared for anything, the Riot Battalion was formed. Its personnel is composed of members of the Police Department who have had actually military experience, and who are thoroughly versed in the handling and use of firearms and various implements of modern warfare. While it is to be devoutly hoped that no occasion will ever arise of a character to require its services, should such an event transpire, this unit of the Police Department will be available to preserve law and order, and to protect the citizens of this City from marauders from without, or aggressors from within.

It consists of four companies, "A," "B," "C," and "D," and a Machine Gun Company. Each company is officered by a Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 7 Sergeants and 104 Patrolmen. The Machine Gun Company ranks a Captain, 4 Sergeants and 72 Patrolmen.

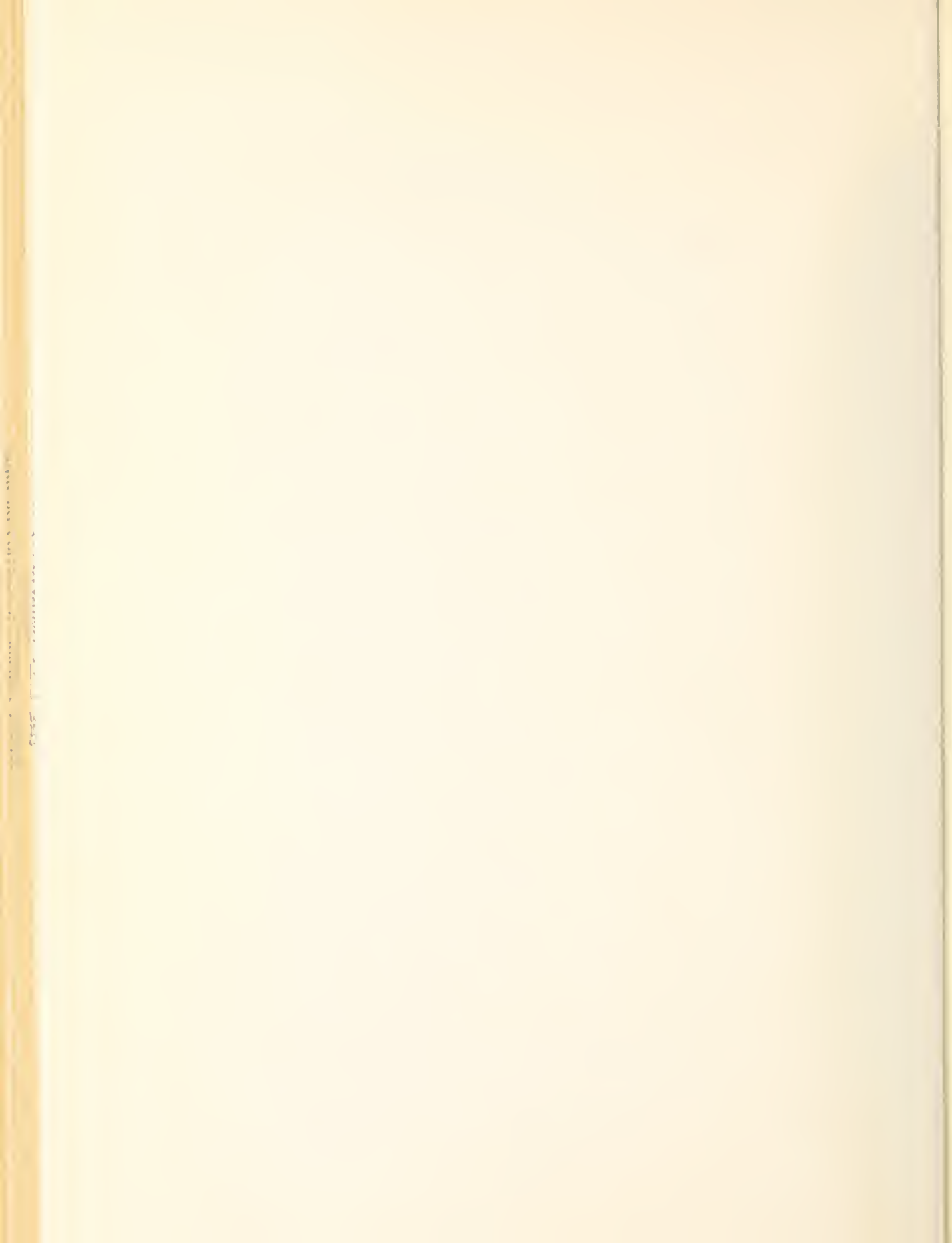
The Riot Battalion encampment was held at the Police Camp, Platte Clove, Greene County, N. Y., in August.



BOY SCOUTS
GUESTS OF THE POLICE DEPT.



OLD BOWERY SCENE
POLICE GLEE CLUB



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Companies "A" and "B" attended the camp from August 3 to August 17, Companies "C," "D" and Machine Gun Company attended camp from August 18 to August 31. The members of the Battalion bore all expenses incurred in connection with the conduct of the encampment.

The Battalion received instruction in calisthenics, infantry drill, revolver practice, and each member of the Machine Gun Company, in addition, was thoroughly instructed in the mechanism and firing of the Thompson Sub-Machine Gun. Ten of these guns are owned by the Police Department; they are easily carried (weigh about 8 pounds), and will prove most effective weapons in cases of great police emergency. Two interesting demonstrations of tear-gas bombs were given the Battalion by representatives of the manufacturers.

On September 1 the entire Battalion was reviewed by the Police Commissioner and Staff. Part of the program consisted of inter-company athletic competitions terminating with a Camp-fire.

POLICE FIELD DAY GAMES

The annual Police Field Day games for 1923 were held at the Jamaica Race Track, Jamaica, Long Island, on Saturdays, September 8th and 15th. Police Departments of neighboring cities were invited to participate. The first day of the games was designated as "Governor's Day," in honor of the Governor of New York; the second day, September 15th, was designated as "Mayor's Day," in honor of the Mayor of the City.

The proceeds realized from the sale of tickets for the Field Days, as in former years, was credited to the Police Relief Fund, which provides relief for widows and orphans of members of the Police Department of the City of New York who are not entitled to a pension under the law, and to aid members of the Department who, through sickness or misfortune, are in physical or financial distress. It is hoped to make this fund self-sustaining. Objects

The total gross receipts of the Police Field Day games for this year amount to \$389,061.91, as follows:

Sale of general admission tickets at \$1.00 each	\$385,100.00
Entry fees for athletic events.....	179.75
Sale of programs	953.16
Donations.....	2,815.00
Overpayment (as per report of 47th Precinct, dated September 26, 1923).....	12.00
Overpayment (as per letter of the Corporation Counsel—50 tickets delivered; check for \$52.00 received).....	2.00
	<hr/>
	\$389,061.91

POLICE CANTEEN

At Police Headquarters, Manhattan, a canteen is in operation for the benefit of members of the Department, who may be employed in Headquarters, or be there for the transaction of official business, requiring a long period. It is open between the hours of 11 in the morning and 2 in the

ANNUAL REPORT OF

afternoon, daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. A meal may be had at practically cost, and it has proven a great convenience to the men working in the buildings, and the recruits who train there, besides preventing waste of time.

REPORT								1923	1922
Cash Received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$17,375.76	\$17,167.02
Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,953.78	16 663.79
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 421.98	\$ 503.23
								1923	1922
Number of Patrons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,188	42,466

FIRST AID SERVICE

Objects

Persons injured frequently require emergency aid, and in many such cases members of the Force have an opportunity to render "first aid to the injured."

The Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, to promote efficiency in rendering assistance on such occasions, will bestow upon members of the Force who shall have rendered distinguished first aid service, during the year, a bronze, gold or silver medal.

Members of the Force performing first aid to the injured, on any occasion, may forward a detailed report to the Police Commissioner, through official channels, of pertinent facts respecting persons injured, the nature and character of aid, assistance or relief rendered to them, and the cause of injury.

The following members of the Department were awarded medals by the Society for notable emergency aid rendered:

AWARDS

GOLD MEDAL

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANT

William L. Brosnan, Shield No. 203, Detective Division, at about 8 P. M., December 26, 1922, applied a tourniquet to a man's right leg from which blood was flowing profusely.

PATROLMEN

Albert F. Granzer, Shield No. 1300, 116th Precinct, at about 12.50 A. M., June 26, 1922, stopped the flow of blood from a woman's leg by means of a tourniquet.

George A. Lehnhoff, Shield No. 3882, 112th Precinct, at about 8.30 A. M., November 4, 1922, revived a woman overcome by illuminating gas.

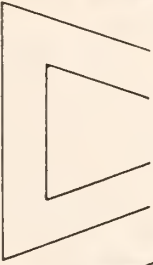
Thomas O'Day, Shield No. 2638, 49th Precinct, at about 10.40 P. M., February 6, 1923, revived a man who was rendered unconscious by an electric shock.

POLICE FIELD GAMES

HIGH JUMP

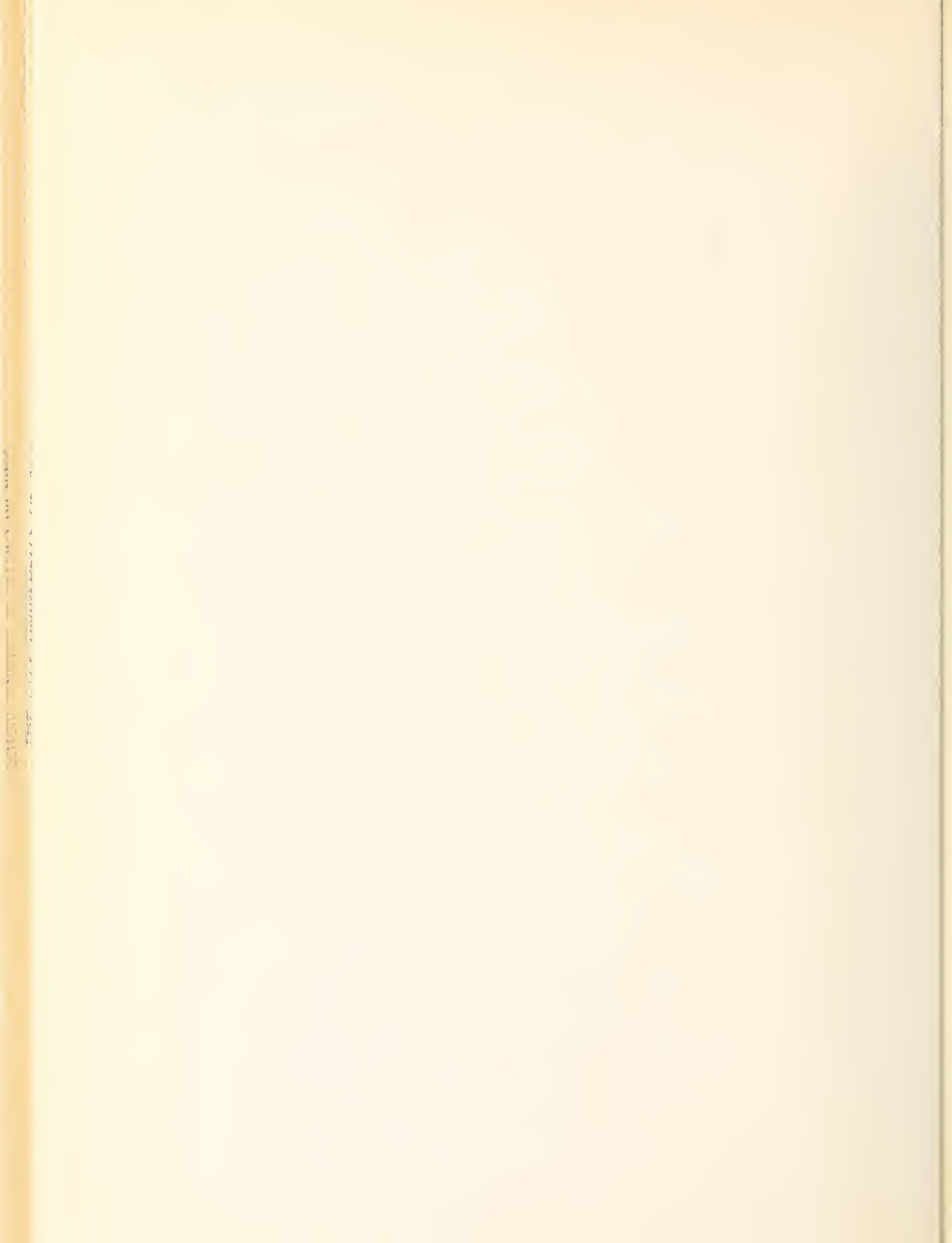


TRICK
RIDING



TRICK
RIDING





THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SILVER MEDAL

SERGEANTS

John J. Donegan, Shield No. 855, 28th Precinct (formerly of the 45th Precinct), at about 8.45 A. M., February 18, 1922, revived a man overcome by illuminating gas.

Herman H. Grieme, Shield No. 483, 38th Precinct, at about 1.25 P. M., November 16, 1921, revived a woman overcome by illuminating gas.

John J. Thompson, Shield No. 167, 82d Precinct, at about 1 A. M., April 4, 1921, revived a girl overcome by illuminating gas.

PATROLMEN

Alphonse A. Tuozzo, Shield No. 4751, Traffic Precinct D, at about 8.20 A. M., June 22, 1922, revived a woman overcome by illuminating gas.

William Schanover, Shield No. 5179, 85th Precinct, at about 11.30 P. M., January 12, 1922, revived a man overcome by illuminating gas.

John J. E. Appel, Shield No. 1001, Detective Division, applied a tourniquet to arm of a taxi driver whose wrist was badly cut.

Francis C. Kelleher, Shield No. 2958, 47th Precinct, at about 1.30 P. M., August 6, 1921, revived a woman overcome by illuminating gas.

Henry Kupfrian, Shield No. 3598, Traffic Precinct A, at about 1.30 P. M., April 1, 1921, applied a tourniquet to a man's left leg from which blood was flowing profusely.

William G. Barry, Shield No. 419, Motorcycle Squad No. 2, at about 5 P. M., May 28, 1922, after rescuing a boy from drowning, gave directions to reestablish breathing.

William F. Sammon, Shield No. 7263, 113th Precinct, at about 4.20 P. M., October 13, 1921, revived a man overcome by illuminating gas.

James A. Dinan, Shield No. 10118, 47th Precinct, at about 9.45 A. M., August 20, 1921, revived a child suffering from submersion.

Edward R. Ferguson, Shield No. 8926, 31st Precinct, at about noon, April 12, 1921, stopped the flow of blood from a man's arm by means of a tourniquet.

John Powers, Shield No. 4388, Traffic Precinct A (formerly of the 123d Precinct), at about 2.10 P. M., May 17, 1923, stopped the flow of blood from a woman's left leg by means of a tourniquet.

BRONZE MEDAL

Lieutenant Charles F. Coghlan, 4th Inspection District, and Patrolman Edward A. Raschke, Shield No. 4641, 32d Precinct, revived a man overcome by illuminating gas.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

BRONZE MEDAL—*Continued*

PATROLMEN

James J. Sullivan, Shield No. 6677, 43d Precinct, at about 2.10 P. M., May 15, 1922, revived a man overcome by illuminating gas.

Thomas A. Elliott, Shield No. 2666, 15th Precinct, and James Hunter, Shield No. 4479, 43d Precinct, at about 5.25 P. M., May 4, 1922, revived a man overcome by illuminating gas.

Thomas J. Doyle, Shield No. 6308, 113th Precinct, at about 7.15 P. M., July 19, 1922, revived a child suffering from submersion.

William O'Neill, Shield No. 904, 56th Precinct, at about 4.05 P. M., January 21, 1922, revived a woman overcome by illuminating gas.

Abraham Goldman, Shield No. 1538, 91st Precinct, at about 1.05 P. M., October 29, 1921, stopped the flow of blood from a child's hand by means of a tourniquet.

Thomas Hackett, Shield No. 2028, 50th Precinct, at about 4.20 P. M., July 28, 1921, revived a man overcome by the heat.

Bernard Streeter, Shield No. 824, 112th Precinct, at about 2 P. M., June 8, 1921, revived a boy suffering from submersion.

John C. Gardiner, Shield No. 1387, Headquarters Division, at about 2 P. M., March 14, 1921, relieved the suffering of a woman by proper treatment of the burned parts of her body.

Emil Heck, Shield No. 7250, 83d Precinct, at about 12.30 P. M., June 5, 1923, stopped the flow of blood from a boy's left hand by means of a tourniquet.

Thomas F. Wilkinson, Shield No. 6133, 79th Precinct, at about 6.25 A. M., April 30, 1923, revived a woman overcome by illuminating gas.

Harry Shapino, Shield No. 6955, 85th Precinct, at about 11.30 P. M., June 9, 1923, revived a woman overcome by illuminating gas.

John Connolly, Shield No. 5078, 13th Precinct, at about 12.45 A. M., April 27, 1923, gave an emetic to a woman who swallowed iodine.

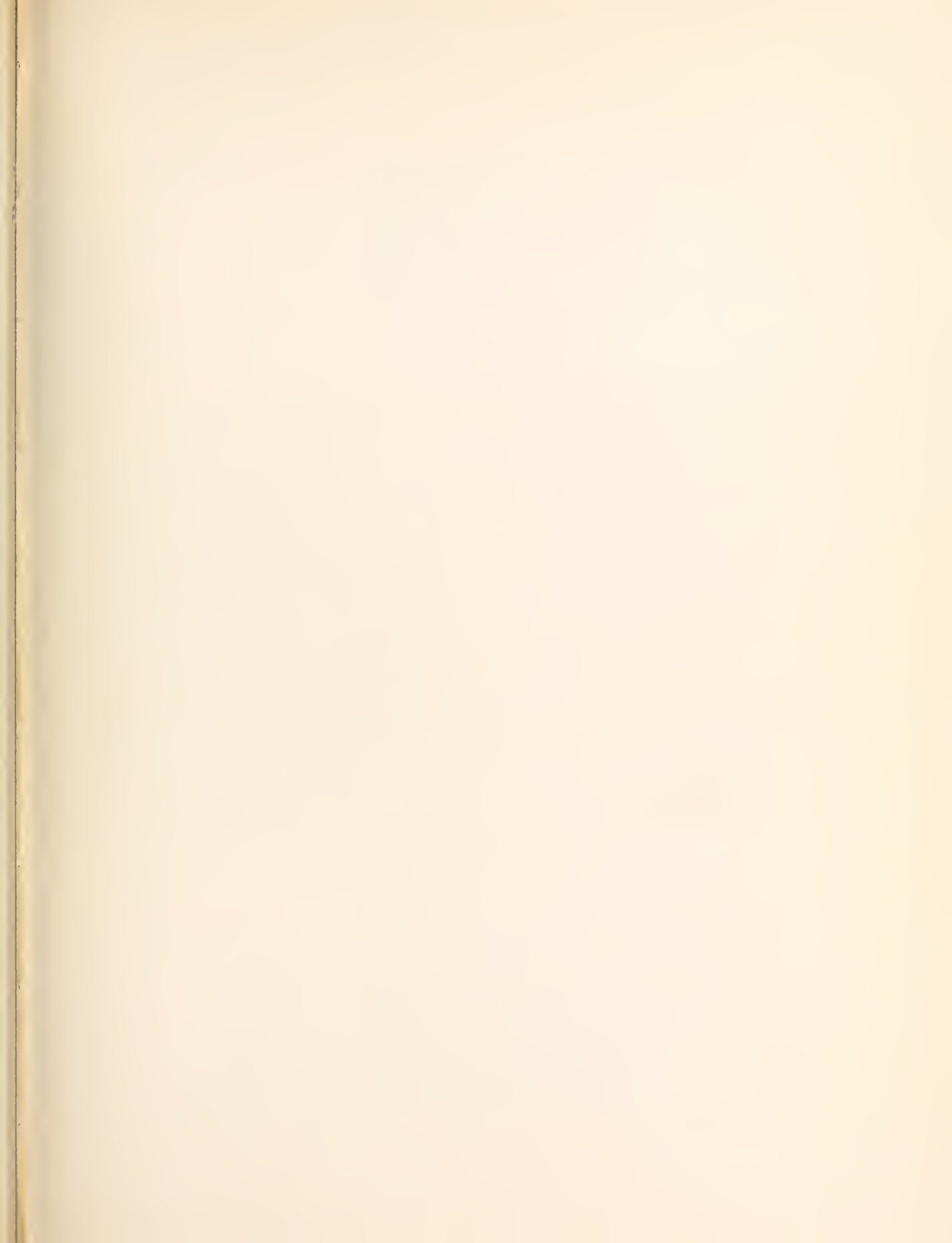
Charles V. Adams, Shield No. 216, 70th Precinct, at about 8.20 A. M., June 1, 1923, revived a man overcome by illuminating gas.

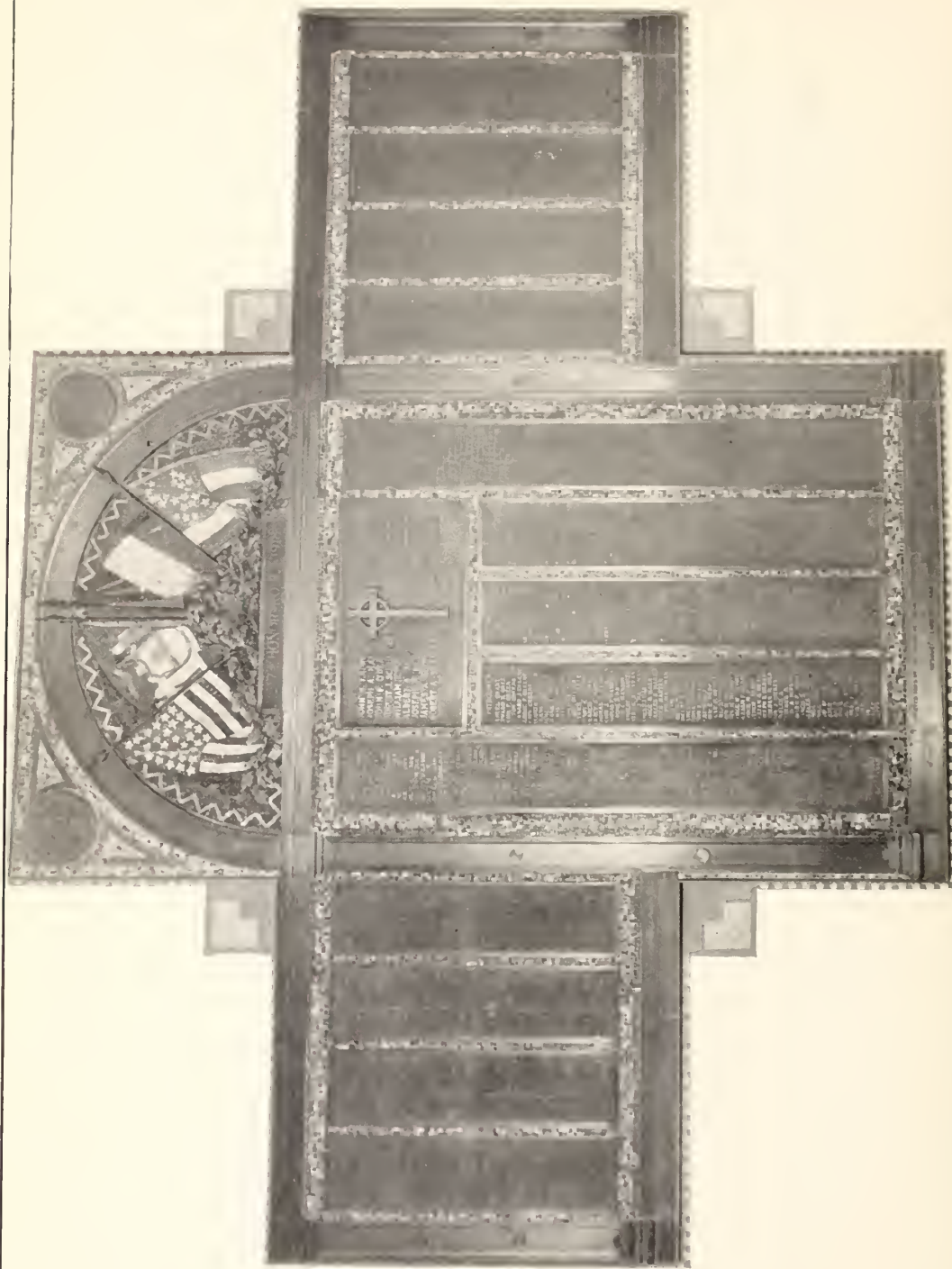
TABLET DEDICATED TO WAR HEROES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK

Memorial to Police Patriotism

A beautiful bronze tablet, dedicated to the 827 members of the Police Department, of whom eighteen were killed or died in the service, who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps in the World War, was unveiled at Police Headquarters on June 20.

The ceremonies at the tablet included an invocation, and a benediction, by the Very Rev. John P. Chidwick, sounding of taps by the Police Buglars,





"TABLET DEDICATED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
WHO SERVED IN THE WORLD WAR"

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

musical selections by the Police Band and Glee Club and Miss Helen Hobson, unveiling by Commissioner Enright, and addresses by Mayor Hylan and General William E. Weigel, U.S.A.

The stairway, leading to the tablet, was heaped with floral pieces sent by various military and police organizations and individuals.

The services were arranged by General Lafayette Police Post No. 460, American Legion. Prior to the unveiling, there was a parade of the veterans, which started at Fraunces Tavern and paraded through Broadway, City Hall Plaza, Lafayette and Centre Streets, to Police Headquarters. At the City Hall, his Honor, Mayor John F. Hylan, joined the parade.

The Police Commissioner, and his deputies, headed the line and the Police and Fire Department Bands furnished the music. A battalion, from Governors Island, acted as military escort and a squad, from Brooklyn Navy Yard, served as color guard. A policewoman, who served twenty-two months in France, was in line. The Distinguished Service Cross was worn by a New York policeman.

The tablet is at the head of the main stairway, in the center of Police Headquarters. It is of bronze, in the form of a Maltese cross, and is flanked by stained glass windows, presented by General Lafayette Post and the Honor Legion of the Department. At the top of the list of names are the following, of those who died in action:

Patrolman John B. Endres, Joseph A. Hall, John F. O'Dea, August J. Schuessler and William E. Sheridan:

Died of wounds: Patrolmen Albert A. Justis, Joseph A. Nekola, James A. Shortall, Robert A. Slattery and James A. Swan.

Died of illness or accident: Patrolmen Michael F. Donoghue, William J. Gillen, Edmund B. Hanf, John F. Harmon, Jr., William F. Hopkins, Bernard Lynch, Samuel Birney and James P. O'Connor.

An interesting feature about this tablet is the fact that the men, to whom it is dedicated, entered the service through the War Department, although the Police Department ruled that the police force of New York City was, in effect, an important arm of the war forces, and its members should be exempt from naval or military service. Nevertheless, about 8 per cent. of the strength of the police force elected to enlist.

The General Orders covering the occasion were:

POLICE DEPARTMENT CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

MEMORIAL TABLET

1—MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILING INSTRUCTIONS

a. The unveiling of the Memorial Tablet of the Police Department will take place in the main lobby of Police Headquarters on Wednesday, June 20, 1923, at 11 A. M. Commands will be formed as designated in article No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

b. Point of assembly: Opposite Fraunces Tavern, Broad and Pearl Streets, New York City.

c. Route of March: Broad Street, Wall Street, Broadway, City Hall Plaza, Park Row, Lafayette Street, Broome Street, Centre Street.

2—UNIFORMS

a. Officers and Patrolmen who had attained a Commission in the U. S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps: Service dress uniforms, Sam Brown Belts and Garrison Caps, as per Army, Navy and Marine regulations. Police Shields will be worn.

b. Officers and men other than mentioned above: Summer blouses and trousers, regulation cap and white gloves.

3—MEDALS

D. S. C., D. S. M., Victory, State and Department Medals, and all authorized in Regulation 275 shall be worn.

4—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

a. Guide will be "Right."

b. Officers and Patrolmen taking part in the unveiling will be excused from duty from 12.01 A. M., to 12 midnight, June 20, 1923.

c. All members of the Force who left the Police Department to enter the armed forces of the United States for duty in World War, will be directed to report, as instructed, at 9.15 A. M., Wednesday, June 20, 1923, at point of assembly.

5—FORMATION

1. The Police Commissioner and Staff:

2. Chief Inspector.

Four Deputy Chief Inspectors.

Eight Inspectors.

Eight Deputy Inspectors.

Eight Surgeons.

Eight Captains.

Eight Lieutenants.

Eight Sergeants.

Eight Patrolmen.

3. Police Band.

4. Color Guard.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

5. Honor Guard (representing all branches of service):
 Army: Acting Detective Sergeant Frank Upton.
 Navy: Patrolman John Donaldson.
 Marine: Acting Detective Sergeant Edwin Johnson.
 Nurse Corps: Policewoman Rose Taylor.
 Ambulance Service: Acting Detective Sergeant Martin S. Owens.
 Army Officer: Acting Detective Sergeant Bernard A. Flood.
 Navy Officer: Acting Detective Sergeant Ernest Moore.
6. Commissioned Officers Unit:
 Police Surgeon Edward T. Higgins, Commanding.
 Acting Detective Sergeant Francis Trainor, Adjutant.
7. Second Unit:
 Police Surgeon Charles J. Dillon, Commanding.
 Patrolman Charles H. Stoffers, Adjutant.
 1st Battalion: Lieutenant Harry A. Taylor, Commanding.
 2d Battalion: Sergeant Daniel Prendergast, Commanding.
 3d Battalion: Acting Captain George Busby, Commanding.
 4th Battalion: Patrolman Carl Anderson, Commanding.

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

REPORT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS OBTAINED FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Buttons received.....	3,000
" sold	2,061
" returned	939

Cash	\$2,472.75

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Nicholas Murray Butler.....	Chairman
George Barr Baker	Darwin P. Kingsley
Samuel R. Bertron	Thomas W. Lamont
Victor J. Dowling	The Rt. Rev. William T. Manning
The Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes	Herbert Putnam
Henry S. Haskell, Secretary	

ANNUAL REPORT OF

November 8, 1923.

Police Department of the City of New York,
Richard E. Enright, Commissioner,
Police Headquarters,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the afternoon of November 7, the Chairman presented the check covering the contribution of the Police Department which you had handed to him a few hours earlier. I am instructed by the Executive Committee to express to you, and to the members of the Police Department of the City of New York, their grateful appreciation for your generous coöperation. You will find enclosed formal receipt No. 2644.

Arrangements will be made with the architect to place in the new library building of the University of Louvain, now being constructed, an appropriate memorial to those of the New York Police Department who gave their lives in the war.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) HENRY S. HASKELL,
Secretary.

RESTORATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN

Cash _____ \$7,440.80

SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING IN MARKSMANSHIP

School of Marksmanship

In order that all members of the force may be proficient, in the use of the revolver, five lieutenants and five sergeants have been temporarily assigned to the Training School to act as instructors. The use of the ranges at three armories in Manhattan, and the Crescent Athletic Club, in Brooklyn, has been secured for this purpose. Members of the force report for pistol practice and instruction during their time off duty, consequently patrol or other police duty is not interfered with.

The entire uniformed force attend pistol practice and instruction, in a period of six months. On this basis, every member is called twice yearly for practice.

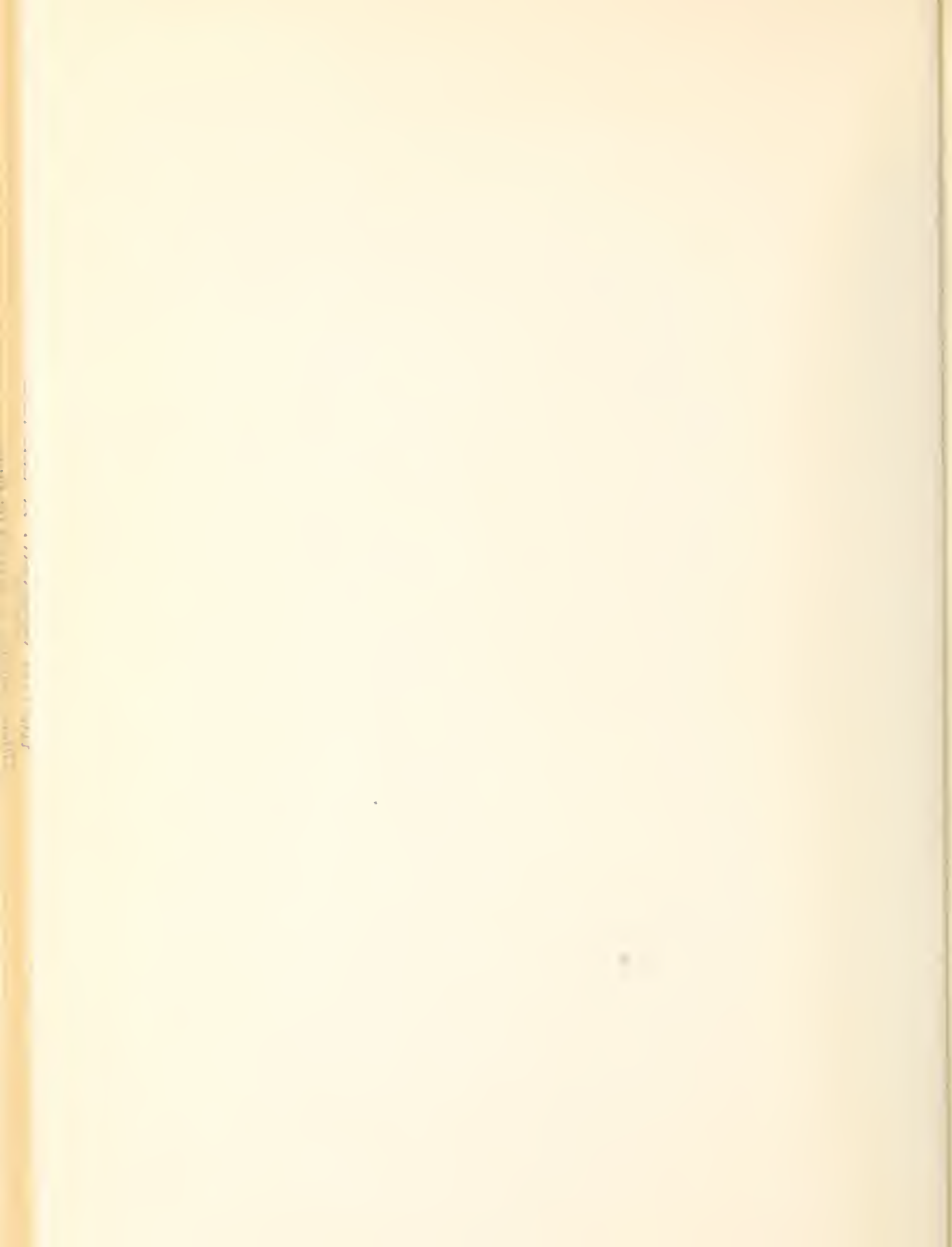
The regulation 20-yard pistol target is used. After the necessary instruction in the use of the revolver, students are required to shoot ten shots at slow fire (five shots in two minutes), at a stationary target placed at a distance of twenty yards.

In order to encourage marksmanship, medals will be awarded to members of the department shooting a score of 80 or more at the regular pistol instruction classes.

The following is a comparative report of the result of the pistol instruction of the 2d, 3d and 10th Inspection Districts of June, 1923, when the pistol instruction started, and the improvement at the next practice held in December:



MEMBERS OF THE FORCE, OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS, AT UNVEILING OF TABLET DEDICATED TO
MEMBERS OF THE FORCE WHO SERVED IN THE WORLD WAR



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

2D INSPECTION DISTRICT:	June	December
Failed to hit the target.....	330	49
Shot less than 10.....	258	181
Shot between 10 and 20.....	115	259
Shot between 20 and 69.....	93	234
Shot between 70 and 79.....	—	1

3D INSPECTION DISTRICT:	June	December
Failed to hit the target.....	363	21
Shot less than 10.....	228	329
Shot between 10 and 20.....	134	202
Shot between 20 and 69.....	103	203
Shot between 70 and 79.....	—	1

10TH INSPECTION DISTRICT:	June	December
Failed to hit the target.....	234	43
Shot less than 10.....	235	183
Shot between 10 and 20.....	105	154
Shot between 20 and 69.....	94	222
Shot between 70 and 79.....	2	2
Shot between 80 and 100.....	—	1

Thirty-eight members of the force won extra days' vacation by shooting a score of 70 or more, as follows:

Inspectors	1	Sergeants	10
Captains	2	Patrolmen	20
Lieutenants	5		

On July 20, Departmental Order 78-G was promulgated, directing the commanding officer of each Inspection District, the Headquarters Division and the Detective Division, to form a pistol team in each command, consisting of five members, for the purpose of conducting contests. The results of these contests and the standing of the various teams is as follows:

Teams	Won	Lost
8th I. D.....	6	—
6th I. D.....	5	—
9th I. D.....	5	—
1st I. D.....	4	1
10th I. D.....	4	1
14th I. D.....	4	1
12th I. D.....	4	2
Hd. Div.....	3	3
4th I. D.....	2	3
Det. Div.....	2	3
5th I. D.....	1	3
2d I. D.....	1	4
7th I. D.....	1	4
11th I. D.....	1	5
13th I. D.....	1	5
3d I. D.....	—	4
15th I. D.....	—	4

ANNUAL REPORT OF

RECORD OF POLICE PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES, CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

SCORES

Year	Entries	Contest- ants	Ab- sent	Blank	1-20	20-40	41-50	51-60	60-70	71+	Match Total	Match Average	Final Total	Final Average
1920-21	- 77	76	1	1	17	32	14	4	3	2	2240	32.10	656	54.67
1921-22	- 76	68	8	15	18	20	8	4	1	2	1606	23.68	615	51.25
1922-23	- 131	114	17	18	45	32	6	10	4	1	2594	22.80	762	63.50
1923-24	- 176	171	5	11	36	52	31	24	14	2	5776	33.78	703	58½

LAWS OF 1923, INCLUDING NEW LAWS, AND AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAWS, WHICH AFFECT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chapter 35.—An act to amend the General Business Law, in relation to hawkers and peddlers, exempting persons crippled in the military or naval service of the United States from requirement to have a license.

Chapter 58.—An act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, in relation to peace officers.

Chapter 70.—An act to amend the Penal Law, in relation to procession on Sunday in cities. Authorizing the playing of music at certain functions.

Chapter 80.—An act to amend the Civil Rights Law, in relation to search and seizure; governing the issuance of warrants.

Chapter 90.—An act to amend the Penal Law, in relation to the reproduction or forgery of archeological objects.

Chapter 123.—An act to amend the Highway Law, in relation to number plates on trailers.

Chapter 130.—An act to amend the Penal Law, in relation to the disposition and sale of eucaïne and cocaine.

Chapter 180.—An act to amend Civil Service Law, in relation to the eligibility of candidates for promotion exonerated of a certain charge.

Chapter 189.—An act to amend the Penal Law, in relation to billiard and pocket billiard rooms, formerly known as pool rooms, providing for issuance of license for conduct of same by State Tax Commissioner and character requirements of applicant.

Chapter 311.—An act to amend the Inferior Courts Act, in relation to bail, increasing the authority of Magistrates to accept bail.

Chapter 319.—An act to amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to pensions payable to dependents of members of the police force.

Chapter 354.—An act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, in relation to fortune telling.

Chapter 458.—An act to amend the Military Law, in relation to officers and employees of the municipal corporation, absent on military or

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

naval duty, who are members of the National Guard, Naval Militia or Reserve Corps, while engaged in the performance of ordered military or naval duty—shall not be prejudiced by reason of such absence.

Chapter 472.—An act to amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to the reinstatement of probationary policemen and firemen.

Chapter 503.—An act to amend the Penal Law, in relation to frauds on hotel keepers.

Chapter 504.—An act to amend the Penal Law, in relation to robbery in the first degree.

Chapter 505.—An act to amend the Penal Law, in relation to obtaining money by fraudulent check, draft, or order.

Chapter 622.—An act to amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to fees for permits for public dances.

Chapter 642.—An act to amend the Penal Law, in relation to disorderly conduct.

Chapter 736.—An act to amend the Highway Law, in relation to the form of number plates to be carried on motor vehicles—providing “that the numerals thereof shall be at least three and one-half inches long, each stroke of which shall be at least one-half of one inch in width.”

Chapter 737.—An act to amend the Highway Law, in relation to the fixing of bail for violation of the motor vehicle provisions thereof.

Chapter 738.—An act to amend the Highway Law, in relation to the operation of motor vehicles by persons learning to drive in New York City and by instructors of such learners.

Chapter 782.—An act to amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to absence on sick leave of members of the Police Department—exempting absence for sickness from Section 303 of Greater New York Charter.

Chapter 783.—An act to supplement the Greater New York Charter in relation to the reinstatement of persons who heretofore were dismissed, voluntarily resigned or were dropped from the Police Force or Fire Department—empowering the Police Commissioner to rehear and in his discretion reinstate such former members.

Chapter 805.—An act to amend the Election Law, requiring the chairman of the Board of Inspectors to sign and deliver to the Police Officer on duty at polling place a statement of the canvass.

Chapter 856.—An act in relation to the minimum wage to be paid to policemen and firemen of the first grade in certain cities of the first class, the submission of the question of the voters of such cities on approval of such voters, to become a law, January 1, 1924.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Chapter 868.—An act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, in relation to the commitment, custody and control of wayward minors between the ages of 16 and 21 years.

Chapter 871.—An act to repeal Article 113 of the Penal Law and Section 11-b, Chapter 5, of Title 2, and Section 802-b of the Code of Criminal Procedure, relating to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

ORDINANCES PASSED DURING THE YEAR 1923 WHICH AFFECT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

An Ordinance to amend Section 538 of Article 25 of Chapter 5 of Ordinances, relating to buildings. Approved by Mayor, June 26, 1923.

An Ordinance to amend Sections 60 and 61 of Article 3 of Chapter 3 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to common shows—definition and license. Approved by Mayor, June 22, 1923.

An Ordinance to amend Section 270 of Article 20 of Chapter 23 of the Ordinances relating to safeguards against collisions with posts, pillars and columns in the public streets. Approved by Mayor, July 19, 1923.

An Ordinance to amend Section 20 of Article 2 of Chapter 15 of the Ordinances relating to street markets. Approved by Mayor, July 25, 1923.

An Ordinance to amend Section 44 of Article 4 of Chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to restrictions on dealers in second-hand articles.

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 14, Article 6, of the Code of Ordinances, relating to expresses and expressmen. Approved by Mayor, June 11, 1923.

An Ordinance to amend Section 170 of Article 14 of Chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to street musicians. Approved by Mayor, June 11, 1923.

An Ordinance to amend Sections 151 and 153 of Article 12 of Chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to public porters—license fees and impersonation. Approved by Mayor, June 11, 1923.

An Ordinance to amend Section 131 of Article 10 of Chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to license fees of hawkers, peddlers and venders. (June 11, 1923.)

An Ordinance to amend Section 51 of Article 5 of Chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to dirt carts. Approved by Mayor, June 11, 1923.

AMENDMENTS TO SANITARY CODE

Amendment No. 127, regulating the manufacture in and bringing into the City of New York, ice cream, frozen, flavored waters. Section 170.

Amendment No. 128, Section 177, definition of terms, "Ice Cream," "Adulterated" and "Misbranded".

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

An Ordinance to amend Section 3, Article 2, Chapter 1 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to "Official City Flag". Approved by Mayor, April 3, 1923.

An Ordinance to amend Section 17 of Article 2 of Chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to speed on certain streets in the Borough of the Bronx.

An Ordinance to amend Section 39 (Subdivision 5) of Article 2 of Chapter 17 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to vehicular traffic on Fort Hamilton Avenue.

An Ordinance to amend Section 13 (Subdivision 1) of Article 2 of Chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to peddlers—wagon not permitted to stand within 200 feet of any school.

An Ordinance to amend Section 15 (Subdivision 1) of Article 2 of Chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to "right of way".

An Ordinance to amend Section 2 of Article 1 of Chapter 11 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to the discharge of small firearms—exempting motion picture grounds at Whitestone Landing from general provisions.

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 23 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to the public beach and Boardwalk at Coney Island.

An Ordinance to amend Section 24 of Article 3 of Chapter 23 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to public assemblies "Display of flag".

An Ordinance to amend Section 22 of Article 3 of Chapter 23 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to "Street shows" climbing on outside of buildings.

An Ordinance to amend Section 31 (Subdivision 11) of Article 3 of Chapter 26 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to standards of various commodities—markings of bags and baskets.

An Ordinance to amend Section 2 (Subdivision 5) of Article 1 of Chapter 11 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York, relating to the discharge of firearms—adding Wright Gun Club, Mariners Harbor.

An Ordinance to amend Article 2 of Chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances by adding thereto a new section relating to the use of gong or bell on vehicles similar to those used by public ambulances.

An Ordinance to amend Section 144 of Article 13 of Chapter 23 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to "Obstructions and encumbrances" on streets, and particularly to house moving.

An Ordinance to amend Article 2 of Chapter 12 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to the control of gas in certain buildings in case of fire.

An Ordinance to amend Section 184 of Article 15 of Chapter 23 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to "Carriageways over sidewalks".

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POLICE RESERVE

During the year 1923 the Police Reserve, an auxiliary of the Police Department, established and conducted by statute, rendered its customary valuable service.

CENTRAL PARK DETAIL

Services

Members of the Police Reserve from various precincts within Manhattan and Bronx assisted the regular Department in policing Central Park during the spring, summer and fall on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and nights of the summer band concerts. The members of the Police Reserve have performed very effective service in preventing rowdiness and the destruction of park property.

ELECTION DUTY

Men reporting at Police Reserve Headquarters for Election detail were sent to various precincts all over the City, upon request from the commanding officers for additional men. Most of the men on this occasion did more than the regular four-hour tour, some working from early in the morning until 10 P. M.

DETAIL IN GRAND CENTRAL PALACE DURING MUNICIPAL EDUCATIONAL EXPOSITION

Members of the Police Reserve and Women's Police Reserve assisted in policing the interior of the building and the sale of tickets; their help was an important factor in the great success achieved.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, POLICE RESERVE

This unit responded to all calls made upon them during the year and rendered valuable service to the Department. The personnel of this Division is composed of representative business and professional men, whose services are requisitioned for exceptional or specialized work.

RADIO CLASS

With the rapid strides being made in the radio field, it is obvious that radio will be an important factor in the work of all efficient and up-to-date police departments.

Special Instruction

In the latter part of November, a class of instruction in radio was started at Reserve Headquarters, 156 Greenwich Street, open only to members of the Police Reserve or Women's Police Reserve. Radio equipment has been installed in the meeting rooms by the Western Electric Company,

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and the class is conducted by the Chief Engineer and other experts on radio from that company, all of whom are members of the Police Reserve. Lantern slides are used to illustrate what the instructors wish to convey to the students.

This class has been attended by about four hundred members at the weekly session. It has been the means of obtaining additional members for the Police Reserve, of an intelligent and desirable type.

AVIATION DIVISION

A motor class is conducted at Police Reserve Headquarters for the instruction of members of the Aviation Division. During the summer months this class is transferred to the Reserve Aviation Station, Shore Road Park Extension, Brooklyn, where general instruction is given, also, in the handling of aeroplanes, construction, rigging, etc. The Division has a membership of 115.

WOMEN'S POLICE RESERVE

During the year 1923 the Women's Police Reserve were not called upon to any great extent, except in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebration.

Throughout the year meetings were held by Borough units at meeting rooms in Police Reserve Headquarters, fitted up for this purpose, and lectures given by experts from the Board of Health, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and similar organizations. Instructions were given in hygiene, first aid to the injured, patriotism and the proper manner to handle and teach children. The Division has a membership of 815.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS DURING YEAR

Members of the Police Reserve made a number of important arrests, themselves, and rendered valuable service, to the Police Department, in aiding the apprehension of other criminals. Arrests and convictions, for which members of the Police Reserve are responsible, are carried as precinct records, and no separate report is made of them to Police Reserve Headquarters.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

All applications are referred to the Police Precinct Commander of the precinct within which applicant resides, for investigation as to character. This is now done in the case of special units as well as precinct units. In addition to the usual physical examination of applicants by the Medical Division for membership in this organization, all are required to report at Reserve Headquarters and have their fingerprints taken, as done in the Police Department, generally. The prints are forwarded to the Detective

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Bureau, and compared to make certain no undesirables are accepted for the Reserve. These prints are returned to Police Reserve Headquarters.

ENLISTMENT AND PERSONNEL

Total number of officers and men - - - - - - 2,866

PATROL AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

(Patrol tours of Reserve Members are four hours.)

TOURS BY BOROUGH

Manhattan	Brooklyn	Bronx	Queens	Richmond	Total
6,863	3,347	568	755	636	12,169

TOURS OF DUTY BY MONTH FOR THE YEAR

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
697	282	291	1,391	582	2,165	770	775	1,079	1,068	1,567	1,402	12,169

Total number of tours by Reserve Members during the year - - - 12,169

Total number of tours in Central Park during year - - - 1,760

ELECTION DAY, 1923

Total number of Police Reserves assisting the regular Force - - - 570

Total number of automobiles belonging to members of the Headquarters Division, Police Reserve, and placed at the disposal of the Department together with the services of owner - - - 19

Total number of members of Headquarters Division and special units reporting at Police Reserve Headquarters for assignment - - - 70

MEDICAL DIVISION

Total number of applicants for the Police Reserve examined by the Medical Division during the year - - - - - 511

Total number passed by the Surgeons - - - - - 500

Rejected - - - - - 11

DETAIL IN GRAND CENTRAL PALACE DURING MUNICIPAL EDUCATIONAL EXPOSITION

Total number of tours performed by members of the Men's Police Reserve within the building - - - - - - 1,684

Tickets sold by the Police Reserve and Women's Police Reserve prior to and during the Exposition - - - - - - 38,374

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INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE

ANNUAL MEETING

The Third Annual Convention, of the International Police Conference, was held in New York City during the week ending May 5, 1923.

The Conference opened on April 30th, with Registration, in the foyer of the West Ball Room at Conference Headquarters, at the Hotel Commodore. Assembly was set for Tuesday May 1st, at 10.30 A. M., in the Great Hall of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, at 65 Liberty Street. An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Irving T. Bush, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and the meeting was then called to order by the President of the International Police Conference, Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright.

Opening of
Conference

Following, there were seven more formal sessions of the Conference, each addressed by an eminent authority, on the solution of salient police problems. Among the important police problems considered at the Conference were: State rendition and national extradition of fugitive criminals; the standardization of penal and extradition laws; and the prohibition and regulation of the traffic in narcotic drugs. The exchange of views and the result of research work, prominent features of the Conference, is of incalculable value in promoting the cause of the anticipation, prevention and detection of crime, and the day is in sight when no country of the civilized world will provide a sanctuary for the fugitive felon, as many of them unavoidably do, today.

The work and general deliberations of the International Police Conference have grown to such proportions that it is no longer feasible, nor suitable, to include a detailed account of its transactions within the pages of this Report. It now publishes one of its own. However, for purposes of reference and record, certain data are subjoined, but this is not intended, in any sense of the word, to partake of the character of a report.

There were 360 administrative and executive heads of municipal police departments throughout the United States present, and the following representatives of foreign police departments also attended:

- Argentina: Hon. Cesar E. Etcheverry, Commissioner of Identification, Buenos Aires Department.
- Bermuda: Hon. J. Howard Sempill, Chief of Police, Hamilton.
- Brazil: Dr. Carlos De Arroxellas Galvao, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Rio Janeiro.

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- Bulgaria: Dr. P. Lessinoff, Secretary, Royal Bulgarian Legation, Washington, D. C.
- Canada: Hon. W. R. Whatley, Chief Constable, Hamilton, Ontario.
 Hon. Pierre Belanger, Superintendent of Police, Montreal, Quebec.
 Hon. D. D. Lorrain, Chief of Provincial Government Detectives, Montreal, Quebec.
 Hon. Cortlandt Starnes, Acting Commissioner of Royal Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, Ottawa.
 Hon. Emile Trudel, Chief of Police, Quebec.
 Hon. S. J. Dickson, Chief Constable, Toronto, Ontario.
 Hon. Walter E. Staneland, Commissioner of Police, Victoria, B. C.
- Chile: Hon. Arturo Venegas, Chief of Police, Valparaiso.
 Hon. Oscar Honorato Cienfuegos, Assistant Police Commissioner, Santiago.
- China: Hon. G. P. Wang, Chief Inspector Provincial Police Force, Province of Kiangsu.
- Cuba: Hon. Miguel A. Duque de Estrada, Commissioner of Police, Havana.
- Czechoslovakia: Hon. Borivaj Pruski, Acting Consul General at New York.
- Denmark: Hon. Hakon Jorgensen, Subdirector, Copenhagen Department.
 Hon. Eric Schaffer, Military Judge, Copenhagen Department.
 Miss Ingeborg Hellner-Neilson, Fingerprint Expert, Copenhagen Department.
- Ecuador: Hon. G. R. DeYcaza, Consul General at New York.
 Hon. E. A. Maulme, Vice-Consul at New York.
- Egypt: Hon. T. Russell, Police Commissioner, Cairo.
 Hon. Hassan Bey Rifaat, Inspector of Public Security, Ministry of Interior, Cairo.
- England: General Sir William Horwood, Commissioner of Police, New Scotland Yard, London, S. W.
 Sir John Henry, Royal Board of Trade.
- France: Hon. R. Dourin, Acting Consul General at New York.
- Honduras: Captain Napoleon Alcantara, Tegucigalpa Department.
- Hungary: Hon. Imre Nadosy, Royal Hungarian Director General of Public Safety.
 Hon. William Benard, Royal Hungarian Police Councillor.
- Irish Free State: Hon. E. O'Duffy, Commissioner of Civic Guard, Dublin.
 Hon. Patrick Walsh, Superintendent of Civic Guard, Dublin.

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Italy:	Commendatore Umberto Molossi, Questore, Verona, delegated to represent the Police of Italy.
Japan:	Hon. Kazue Baba, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Tokio. Hon. Isei Otsuka, Secretary, Home Department, Tokio.
Norway:	Hon. Hans Fay, Consul General at New York.
Panama:	Colonel Ricardo Arango, Jr., Assistant Commissioner of Police, Panama.
Paraguay:	Hon. William Wallace White, Consul General at New York.
Portugal:	Hon. Georbe de Silveira Duarte, Consul General at New York.
Peru:	Hon. Octavio C. Casanave, Prefect of Police, Lima.
Roumania:	Hon. T. T. Wells, Consul General at New York.
Spain:	Hon. Alejandro Berea, Consul General at New York.
Sweden:	Hon. Gustaf Harleman, Chief of Police, Stockholm. Hon. Eric Hallgren, Chief of Detectives, Stockholm.

During the course of the Conference, on Thursday, May 3d, his Honor, Mayor Hylan, delivered a potent address which may be profitably reprinted here. With characteristic directness and candor, Mayor Hylan drew a graphic picture of Police Department problems from an administrative standpoint, and with unerring aim, singles out the obstacles that make the work of attempting to properly police this great city trying and stormy. Not the least difficult of the barriers the police are called upon to surmount, in their efforts to enforce the law and preserve the peace, are not the criminal and lawless elements, themselves, but those who, basking in the sunlight of a loudly proclaimed respectability, protect the offender and harass the police.

Another type is the wholesale law-breaker—the individual who feels himself financially and socially above the law, and who corrupts others by his vicious example. His Honor's experience has been wide, and in the following speech he handles them without gloves.

ADDRESS OF MAYOR JOHN F. HYLAN

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

AT THE DINNER OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE AT THE
HOTEL COMMODORE, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1923

MR. CHAIRMAN, FOREIGN DELEGATES, GUESTS AND MEMBERS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE:

"It is again my pleasure and privilege as Mayor to welcome the police representatives from the populous centers of civilizations of the old and new worlds. As many of you have experienced during the previous conventions in this city the warm-hearted hospitality of New York, I need scarcely add the assurance that a cordial reception will be accorded you.

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These annual police conferences are securing closer coöperation between the various police departments here and abroad, a better standardization of police procedure, methods and systems, and a coördination of police activities that is at last reducing the work of crime detection to a scientific basis.

These conferences mark an important, material progressive step in modern government and have unquestionably accomplished more good toward the protection of the public safety than any similarly constituted agency in the comparatively short period of time since their inception.

We have witnessed the growing development of a long needed confraternity of the police staffs of the world on an intelligent, whole-hearted, business-like basis that augurs well not only for the more perfect preservation of peace and the advancement of law in our respective cities and countries, but throughout the entire world.

I feel that every police official would like to know some of the difficulties that beset the world's metropolis and how those entrusted with the administration of governmental machinery endeavor to fulfill their obligations with due regard to their respective oaths of office and the dispensation of fair and impartial justice.

It is a big story. Those who read the newspapers get only the surface phases of it. Many out-of-town readers, accepting as whole-cloth the weird headlines and grotesque tales of fiction regarding our city which are printed almost daily in many metropolitan newspapers, may have formed an opinion that vice, gambling, hold-ups and robberies are the only distinguishing features of life in this great city. New Yorkers, for the most part, of course, are not misled by this clap-trap of many of the large newspapers. They know that the financial backers of these newspapers, conspicuous among whom are public utility exploiters, have a sinister purpose of their own in maligning the city administration and in endeavoring to embarrass public officials.

I am going to try to make clear to you some of the high lights of this situation which might well be termed "tragic" because of its serious effect upon the fair name of the City of New York. I am going to give you an outline of the studied attempts that have been made and are being made to reflect discredit upon the city administration by the circulation of infamous lies and damnable slanders, wilfully and deliberately persisted in. It is unnecessary to indulge in personalities, and I shall tell the story frankly and without any bitterness.

There are two elements that are back of all the vicious and iniquitous attempts to discredit my administration. One is the traction trust that seeks

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to exploit the traveling public, the honest investing public and the stockholders at the same time; and the other is the underworld crew that has been after us hammer and tongs ever since we removed its slimy clutch from the Police Department.

When I took office, January 1, 1918, many disorderly hotels were being flagrantly operated and influential gamblers were running their hell-holes without molestation. In certain localities of the city decent women dared not tread because of the presence of undesirables.

During the first few months in office the situation looked discouraging and the task of giving the infected areas of our city a thorough moral cleansing seemed almost insuperable. Some of the vile traffickers in shame found it hard to believe that the days of their evil trade were about to end. There was also an impression among certain influential members of the gambling fraternity that they should be permitted to maintain their long-enjoyed monopoly of the gambling business. They felt that they should be unmolested in their operations and their friends in newspaper circles and other walks of life subscribed to their views.

It may be well to point out at this juncture that it was the custom in years past to allow the freest possible latitude to all comers around Police Headquarters. The reputable newspapermen had to mingle with the so-called space writers and free lances, and, in fact, every person who happened along and gave the authorities the impression that he was connected in some way with an important publication, was permitted the greatest liberty in and around Police Headquarters.

Many mysterious individuals who spoke in hoarse whispers with hands over their mouths, were very friendly with high police officials, as well as hand and glove with gamblers and disorderly house proprietors and cheek by jowl with the criminal classes generally. Why Arnold Rothstein, for example, formerly one of the biggest gamblers in the City of York before we drove him out of the gambling business into the real estate business, should have had such a powerful influence with newspaper men, who practically controlled the civilian head of the Police Department, was hard for honest-thinking people to understand. Through such influences as that the effectiveness of the Police Department was paralyzed.

The amateur civilian head of the Police Department in former years felt it was necessary to be on the most friendly terms with certain influential people about town and those gathering news in order to hold his job. This constant dread of alienating such individuals was due to the fact that certain interests had long been credited with making and breaking Police Commissioners in this city. It was this which made cowards out of those

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whose duty it was honestly to administer their offices, with the result that instead of administering police affairs in accordance with their sworn duty they refrained from doing so for fear of criticism or possible removal. They did, however, tinker and tamper with the department in blind ignorance of how to administer it, and I candidly confess that it is one of the marvels of the Twentieth Century that the Police Department has survived the many major and minor operations which have been performed upon it.

The dread which civilian heads constantly entertained towards so-called influential individuals prompted ready compliance with almost any request emanating from such sources. All that was necessary was for a so-called newspaper man to appear at Police Headquarters, notify the commissioner or other official that he was sent by his paper to gather certain information and that if the information were not supplied forthwith his paper at once would proceed to "rip up" the Department. Sometimes they did "rip up" the Department because it had not been run properly, and the commissioner was soon on the toboggan.

The greatest part of the time the civilian heads of the Police Department complied with the requests made upon them by newspaper men and the individuals who made their rendezvous in Police Headquarters. Such favorites of these individuals who happened to be in the police service were detailed upon request to the vice squad, the homicide squad, complaint bureau, detective bureau, telephone and telegraph bureaus and similar channels of information. This vicious link enabled outsiders and the underworld to keep thoroughly posted on complaints coming into headquarters, so that, as a matter of fact, the underworld had its finger on the pulse of the Department. Is it surprising that the crooks, gamblers, bookmakers and parasites of the underworld knew more about what was going on under the dome of Police Headquarters than did some of the civilian heads in charge of the Department?

The police officers in the different squads knew that the civilian commissioners, as a rule, did not stay long in the department. In fact, there has not been a civilian Police Commissioner who has served the full four-year term in the past twenty years. As these civilian heads were not permitted to remain long enough in office to become acquainted with the Police Department activities or its personnel, it was, therefore, an easy matter for a few of the police officers who always seemed to be able to control the situation regardless of the political party in office, to run the Police Department as outside interests and their newspaper allies wanted it run. Naturally, such detailed police officers were kindly disposed and friendly toward outsiders, particularly when the granting of favors to or for such outsiders would help them to be continued in their special assignments.

That was the lamentable situation which confronted us when we took office on January 1, 1918. It had to be corrected if the strangle-hold of

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outsiders upon the department was to be broken, the streets purged of vice, the disorderly places closed up, the big as well as small gamblers driven out of business, the crooks and criminals brought to justice and the activities of the department conducted solely in the interests of the people without outside interference or newspaper dictation.

One of the first things I did after sizing up the situation was to determine to clean the Police Department from within. I put Richard E. Enright in as Commissioner because I knew he was thoroughly familiar with police work, familiar with the aims and lives and habits of policemen, familiar also with those in the Department who were being used by certain newspaper men and those not working for the best interests of the people.

When Commissioner Enright took command, we conferred on a plan of cleaning up every dirty dive, gambling hell and plague spot that festered here and there throughout the city. His first endeavor, the Commissioner said, would be to break the connection that the criminal elements of the city had with Police Headquarters, and, secondly, that he would make every effort to remove any dishonest police officer discovered in the department. I shared his opinion that until this was done there was little hope of giving the people of the city the decent and proper police service to which they were entitled.

In line with the promotion of Lieutenant Enright to the commissioner-ship, the most capable and experienced police officers that could be found in the department who knew police business thoroughly were promoted to deputyships. Then followed sweeping changes in the personnel of the different squads and bureaus. New men were put in these responsible and confidential positions and only such policemen were assigned as were known to owe no allegiance to the parasitical influences that had long sapped the vitality of the department.

With these changes we did succeed in breaking the underground link that for years had existed between the criminal classes and a certain few police officers, and to the beneficent results of these changes the city administration today points with pride.

I now say to this conference that vice has been driven from our streets, that more than fifty disorderly hotels which were in existence when we took office have been effectually closed, that we have run down the individuals who would place the filthy dollar above the souls of our youth, that influential gamblers as well as the smaller fry have been driven out of business, and that there are less burglaries and hold-ups than there were under past administrations when some of the civilian amateur heads of the Police Department were run and advised by newspaper men.

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If the people want the Police Department to continue to function for their own interests, the high-handed dictation and meddlesome interference of newspapers and outside agencies cannot be tolerated.

There ought, also, to be an end to the insistent hounding by the subsidized press of the Police Department and city officials who are striving to have the municipal government conducted for the interests of the people generally, instead of the self-seeking cliques by whom the larger part of our press is controlled.

I have no patience with the reckless and indiscriminate abuse of our policemen. Reckless and indiscriminate abuse never reformed any evil. The men who indulge in such abuse must themselves secretly admit that our policemen are pretty good citizens, above and not below the daily average of citizenship, and that any dozen of them can be trusted as far if not farther than those in other walks of life, not excluding newspaperdom and the judiciary.

Let it be thoroughly understood that I am a profound believer in the force of public opinion honestly declared either in the press or through other channels. Admitting that publicity may be good, particularly honest publicity that redounds to governmental efficiency, the dishonest public condemnation, without regard to the facts which is resorted to by those who have an axe to grind is a totally different matter. I am frank to say that if the public knew more about the sympathies and interests of some of the men on the hostile newspapers as well as their past records and affiliations, it would stand solidly behind any public official who had the courage to put a stop to their condemnation of the Police Department.

In a city as large as New York it is inevitable that there should be those who would make big names for themselves regardless of the means employed to accomplish this object. They are always emphatic in their insistence that in any investigation where the police are involved the honesty and credibility of the police officer shall be subjected to the most exacting requirements. A little attention to the previous records, character and affiliations of those who seek to put the police on the rack might disclose that such individuals are not as impeccable as they would have one believe. And fairness and impartiality demand that the honesty and credibility of such complainants should be subjected to the same rigorous tests as the police.

The people of this city have too often been treated to the spectacle of limelight seekers for personal preferment pursuing with much gusto and bravado the inconsequential wrong-doer while pussy-footing tactics and a total absence of moral courage characterize their pursuit of the influential wrong-doers.

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The Commissioner of Police is not the only target at which the vicious interests have directed their guns of vituperation and abuse. There is attached to my staff one of the most faithful of commissioners, a tireless investigator of those who seek privileges and advantages from the city to which they are not entitled and of those in the departments who are doing wrong. I refer to Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield.

When Commissioner Hirshfield has succeeded in trailing some conspicuous or influential wrong-doer, a few of the newspapers set up a counter-attack upon the alleged marital troubles of Commissioner Hirshfield of a quarter of a century ago. They have, of course, never told the whole truth. Commissioner Hirshfield, rather than speak the truth about an unfortunate woman, has suffered in silence the indignities heaped upon him.

The fact is that Commissioner Hirshfield was compelled in 1897 to commence an action for divorce in the Supreme Court of Kings County. Charges against Commissioner Hirshfield made from time to time in the newspapers were then and there given an airing. On June 22, 1898, after a three days' trial the jury exonerated Hirshfield and returned a verdict granting him an absolute divorce on statutory grounds.

The newspapers know that this divorce was granted to Commissioner Hirshfield, but with the delight of a turkey buzzard that persists in dragging about a piece of carrion, they repeat stale~~old~~ canards that preceded the divorce, never mentioning that he had been granted a divorce. And this they do to injure an honest official who has always given me invaluable assistance in uncovering wrongdoing.

In addition to hostile newspapers, we have in this city many self-appointed irresponsible organizations which set themselves up as public censors and unlicensed critics of the people, the government and the public officials. They seek to control everybody and everything to carry out their own personal program which quite often results in profit for themselves.

While it may be true that genuine reform organizations have accomplished much good, there are an equal number of such organizations that are merely noisome excrescences on the body politic. They are more dangerous to the community than even case-hardened criminals. Such a criminal is known and may be traced and apprehended, if necessary, but these fake reformers operate under the cloak of respectability which helps them more cunningly to scatter the seeds of distrust in the public mind both about the police and the city government.

You may be interested to know that a self-constituted body of unofficial censors, styled the Committee of Fourteen, has been in existence for a great

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many years and that, notwithstanding its existence, disorderly hotels flourished wantonly and unmolested prior to the advent of this administration. Four years of a so-called reform administration, with the coöperation of the Committee of Fourteen, did not reduce the number of disorderly houses. During this administration vigorous measures were employed in dealing with this evil. No outside assistance, and in particular that of the Committee of Fourteen, was sought or employed. And now this very Committee has been obliged grudgingly to acknowledge in its Annual Reports of 1921 and 1922 that the City of New York is the freest of open vice of any large city in the world.

The obstructionists and peepers behind the curtain, like the Citizens Union, as well as the vice and gambling interests and their newspaper allies have started many backfires since we sent them packing out of the Police Department and other municipal offices. Chief among these backfires are the continual accusations, investigations, examinations and inquisitions to which we have been subjected in an effort to break down the honest, progressive police we have inaugurated.

No city administration during the past fifty years has been forced to submit to such continuous grilling as the city administration of which I have the honor to be the head. These repeated investigations, conducted primarily for political purposes, and to break down the policy beneficial to and in the interests of the people, unearthed nothing detrimental to the administration and were not only a waste of time but a profligate squandering of the taxpayers' money.

One of the greatest allies and advance agents of investigating bodies has been our metropolitan press. These newspapers, with a few notable exceptions, create some terrible man of straw, clothe him in hideous garments, terrify the public and thus deliberately lay a pavement upon which the ruthless inquisitorial juggernauts ride pell-mell through our city.

Regardless of what may have been originally the intention for the institution of particular investigations, these investigations invariably degenerated, because of the powerful influence of the traction, gambling and underworld interests, into "fishing excursions" in the hope of getting something on the police or the Mayor. Human sewer rats and the diseased denizens of the underworld have time and again been invited to come forward to make the wildest charges against the police and everybody else in the administration. The dregs of society and the most abandoned wretches have been ensconced in witness chairs. Such witnesses have belched the vilest defamation of the character of public officials and their testimony has been permitted to smudge the municipal records of the City of New York.

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One of the first of these investigations was that conducted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury, better known as the Almirall Grand Jury. The city administration had noticed that in a strike which had taken place on the subways, the order for the strike had been sent out over the telephones of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company by the employees themselves and the most vigilant care was taken by these employees to see that the physical properties of the company were in no way affected. There was a peculiar aspect to the situation which suggested to our minds a possible collusion between the employees and the company to further the repeated efforts which the company had been making to extort an eight-cent fare.

This particular Grand Jury, instead of devoting itself to our complaint of an alleged conspiracy between the subway operators and their employees at once launched into an investigation of the city administration.

That was their answer to our temerity in asserting that there could be any wrong-doing on the part of the private traction corporations whose long history in this city has been one of corruption, outrage and indecency.

No evidence of maladministration or incompetence in city business was found by this Grand Jury, nor any "overshadowing crime" which the Foreman of the Grand Jury had repeatedly promised through the columns of the newspapers. This particular investigating body left behind it bills totaling almost one hundred thousand dollars for the taxpayers to pay. That was its legacy to the people of New York.

Similar methods were pursued by a Legislative Committee which was appointed for the purpose of looking to the relief of the housing situation. This Legislative Committee likewise promptly diverted its activities to an investigation of municipal affairs: city contracts of all kinds were closely examined and the Mayor and other city department heads were grilled and pilloried on the witness stand.

Contemporaneous with these two investigations another probe was made of the city government by a Grand Jury which had been empaneled to conduct a so-called "city corruption" inquiry that had been accelerated by vicious propaganda circulated by influential gamblers and their friends in high political, social, financial and newspaper circles to arouse the public mind to alleged improper conditions and to effect the removal of the Police Commissioner. A former District Attorney and Governor of this State was permitted virtually to take over the office of the District Attorney and act as Special Assistant District Attorney to this Grand Jury.

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This Grand Jury started a most searching investigation of the Police Department, its operations and personnel, and seized official records and documents. Contemporaneously with the sessions of the Grand Jury, certain newspapers carried day to day accounts of dire happenings in store for the Police Commissioner, the Chief Inspector and other members of the Police Department. The veil of secrecy which should enshroud the deliberations and actions of a Grand Jury appears to have been lifted to some extent for subsequent events proved that many of the newspapers made fairly accurate forecasts.

Those in charge of this investigation engaged in bulldozing and unfair tactics in handling many of the witnesses called before the Grand Jury and through their efforts there were indicted, among others, seventeen members of the Police Department for having accepted minor rewards which the Rules and Regulations of the Police Department permitted them to accept.

These indictments were not for graft or extortion or taking of bribes. There was no charge of neglect of duty or open or secret conspiracy with violators of the law. The sole claim was that these men had accepted trifling gratuities tendered to them by disinterested citizens for duties faithfully performed.

All of the foregoing indictments were dismissed without trial, except in two instances, one of which resulted in an acquittal and the other a direction of a verdict for the defendant at the close of the people's case.

This Grand Jury branded by indictment and blackened the character and reputation of brave public servants with enviable records of service in the city, and some of them in the late war. The subsequent dismissal of the indictments could never repay these men for the humiliation heaped upon them by this Grand Jury whose deliberations were dominated and whose action was accelerated by political animus as well as vicious falsehoods and sensational claptrap of the newspapers.

Then a second Legislative Committee from Albany descended upon the City of New York. There was no doubt about the purpose of this particular investigating body. Their sole object was to "get something on the Hylan administration." This Committee probed and dug into official records, sequestered innumerable essential municipal documents, employed an ex-convict as one of its principal investigators, and after spending nearly half a million dollars of the people's money, accomplished absolutely nothing.

This particular investigating committee desired above all things to discredit the present administration of the Police Department. You can well

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

imagine that had it been possible to show any scandalous condition in the police administration the facts would certainly have been laid bare. This Committee found so little to attack that its work only incited widespread derision. It started out to show up the police and wound up by showing itself up. The utter collapse of this last mentioned conspiracy against this city was even acknowledged, reluctantly, of course, by the New York World.

We all know that a slam at the police, whether justified or not, makes interesting reading. I am informed that there is a standing order in newspaper offices that on dull occasions when no sensational news is available, newspaper writers shall make up for the deficiency by "roasting," criticising and belaboring the police.

The hostile newspapers withhold credit for the efficient handling by the police of strikes of which we had more than eight hundred in a single year, for the public spiritedness of policemen who brought coal in wagons or on their backs for the cheerless firesides of the poor during the rigors of winter, for the intrepidity of the harbor police who braved the dangers of a high sea to rescue the passengers on a stranded vessel and for the timely and efficient police work throughout the war and the equally troublous aftermath which aided not alone the City of New York but the nation at large.

There are some papers, however, which do give this administration an opportunity to present its side of the case to the public. Notable among these are the newspapers of the greatest publisher in the world today, William Randolph Hearst. And just let me say here that without the aid of Mr. Hearst and his fearless, independent newspapers, it would have been impossible for me to present the real facts about the city government to the people of this city, because practically a united press has opposed us from the days of the Two Million-Dollar Slush Fund Campaign of 1917, up to this very minute.

The members of this Conference know that if we would have the police give efficient service they should be backed up by their superior officers and others in official life and given to understand that their conscientious efforts will receive the hearty and earnest coöperation of all.

Some of our magistrates and judges do much to lessen the respect of the people for the police by publicly upbraiding and abusing police officers when they make arrests of violators of the law who wield a powerful influence.

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You police officials know that a conscientious policeman is apt to become discouraged if his own frank, honest statement of a case is set aside for the evidence and perjured testimony of a known offender. It is not humanly possible for a policeman to render effective service if he stands in constant dread of harassment when stepping on the corns of the vice, gambling and criminal elements and their friends in newspaper and political circles.

I have made these remarks somewhat extended in order that our visitors from all parts of the world may receive some first-hand information about the City of New York. It is our desire that they shall know the facts about our city which the financial banditti and their newspaper cohorts have suppressed and wilfully distorted. It is also our desire that our visitors shall know the city and its officials from personal contact and observations, and not from the columns of the type of newspapers which did not hesitate to refer to President Lincoln as a "murderer," to Grover Cleveland as a "drunken sot," and that popular idol, Theodore Roosevelt, as a "demagogue unworthy of the confidence of the people."

You can tell your people when you return home of the moral and physical cleanliness of our city, everywhere manifest, of our streets teeming with the busy hum and orderly movement of ceaseless traffic, of our magnificent buildings devoted to commerce, to trade, to science, education and art, and how the Greater City of New York presents these visible symbols of her preëminence, dignity and opulence on the Silver Anniversary of her Consolidation."

NATIONAL POLICE BUREAU

Objects

The aims of this Bureau have been so frequently expatiated upon that it appears to be unnecessary to open the subject again. It has been the earnest effort, of the Police Commissioner, to secure legislative enactment, from the Federal Government, that will establish a clearing house for criminal intelligence that will be national in scope. It is only through the establishment of such an agency that the national upward trend in criminality can be checked. I may say, to those who do not know it, that there is an upward trend, in national criminality, and that it calls for drastic police measures, if it is to be successfully coped with. The National Police Bureau is a step on the pathway, and there is good reason to believe that it will materialize, within a short time.

Police Headquarters, New York City, continued during 1923 as the temporary Headquarters of the National Police Bureau. The Bureau classified and reported upon fingerprints received from various police departments

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

throughout the world. Among others, fingerprints were received from the following departments:

CALIFORNIA	MASSACHUSETTS—Continued	NEW YORK—Continued
Los Angeles	Fitchburg	Schenectady
Oakland	Holyoke	Watervliet
Pasadena	Lawrence	Yonkers
Sacramento	Lowell	
San Diego	Medford	NORTH CAROLINA
San Francisco	New Bedford	Greenville
Vallejo	Pittsfield	Winston-Salem
	Quincy	
CONNECTICUT	Somerville	NORTH DAKOTA
Bridgeport	Springfield	Fargo
Hartford	Worcester	OHIO
Stamford		Cincinnati
Torrington	MICHIGAN	Mansfield
Waterbury	Detroit	OREGON
	MINNESOTA	Astoria
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Duluth	Portland
Washington	Moorehead	
	St. Cloud	PENNSYLVANIA
FLORIDA		Harrisburg
Jacksonville	MISSOURI	Philadelphia
	Kansas City	Pittsburgh
GEORGIA		Scranton
Atlanta	NEBRASKA	West Chester
	Lincoln	Wilkes-Barre
ILLINOIS		Woodlawn
East St. Louis	NEVADA	
	Carson City	RHODE ISLAND
IOWA		Newport
Ames	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Providence
Davenport	Manchester	
Des Moines	Nashua	TENNESSEE
Keokuk		Chattanooga
	NEW JERSEY	
KANSAS	Atlantic City	TEXAS
Kansas City	Montclair	Fort Worth
	North Bergen	Houston
KENTUCKY	Perth Amboy	Sherman
Louisville	Red Bank	
	Somerville	VIRGINIA
LOUISIANA	Trenton	Newport News
New Orleans	Westfield	Norfolk
Shreveport		Petersburg
	NEW YORK	
MAINE	Albany	WASHINGTON
Lewiston	Ballston Spa	Aberdeen
	Beacon	Montesano
MARYLAND	Bronxville	
Baltimore	Buffalo	WEST VIRGINIA
	Little Falls	Wheeling
MASSACHUSETTS	Mount Vernon	
Brookline	Oneonta	WISCONSIN
Cambridge	Poughkeepsie	Milwaukee
Fall River		

The total number of fingerprints received for the year ending December 31, 1923, were 10,992, from which 549 identifications were made.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP

A new Roster of Membership was compiled and distributed, which included—in 720 cities—823 active members, 59 associate members, and 5 honorary members.

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CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1923

CRIME GROUP	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- mauded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Offenses against : the person -	10137	10097	1050	932	11187	11029	7506	6884	3	1	903	848	352	313
chastity - -	2026	2044	2132	2111	4158	4155	1748	1525	-	1	217	182	509	457
family and chil- dren - -	4491	4259	377	314	4868	4573	602	523	-	-	566	372	2638	2170
public health, etc	221549	212364	10540	9971	232089	222335	39112	41656	207	170	27177	29634	574	542
administration of government -	877	753	76	70	953	823	370	301	3	-	187	174	9	11
Offenses against Property rights:														
a. Miscellaneous	637	653	26	30	663	683	417	339	2	-	63	93	3	3
b. Unauthorized use of property	264	289	9	7	273	296	144	181	-	-	41	32	8	8
c. Destruction of property -	636	619	40	42	676	661	297	307	-	-	100	83	13	15
d. F r a u d s , swindles, and breaches of trust	2801	2661	302	305	3103	2966	1692	1460	-	-	418	345	58	52
e. Extortion -	166	91	12	4	178	95	114	68	-	-	12	8	7	-
f. Robbery -	1420	1408	25	40	1445	1448	1005	831	-	-	37	42	8	5
g. Larceny from person by stealth }	830	825	71	63	901	888	434	402	-	-	47	51	9	13
h. Larceny from high- way, ve- hicles, etc. }	1635	2076	30	20	1665	2096	1129	1136	-	-	223	197	35	41
i. Burglary -	1932	2027	38	34	1970	2061	1038	897	-	-	293	223	47	41
j. Sneaks from buildings -	1646	1610	1046	1136	2692	2746	1067	785	-	-	420	396	104	75
General criminality	28812	36020	2020	2643	30832	38663	12200	14764	57	27	5842	6075	719	707
Juvenile delin- quency - -	5089	4895	562	661	5651	5556	1784	1711	43	25	1231	1102	1125	1055
Witnesses, luna- tics, etc. - -	110	105	37	27	147	132	123	38	-	-	4	1	1	-
Total - -	285058	282796	18393	18410	303451	301206	70782	73808	315	224	37781	39858	6219	5508
Increase - -	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	3026	-	-	-	2077	-	-
Decrease - -	-	2262	-	-	-	2245	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	711
Percentage - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	29	-	5	-	11

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1922

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
1259	1182	875	760	-	-	7	8	3399	3112	10	11	24	24	-	-	10939	10031
182	178	1438	1425	-	-	-	-	2346	2243	8	9	3	2	-	-	4105	3779
362	727	472	453	-	-	-	-	4038	3722	28	14	1	-	-	-	4669	4259
156578	144841	4818	5776	-	-	-	-	189354	180963	54	19	24	16	-	-	228544	222654
274	263	50	63	-	-	-	-	523	511	3	20	1	2	-	-	897	834
119	127	47	32	-	-	-	-	234	255	7	4	-	-	-	-	658	598
25	24	54	24	-	-	-	-	128	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	273	269
136	135	93	78	-	-	-	-	342	311	1	1	1	-	-	-	641	619
172	147	544	512	-	-	-	-	1192	1056	66	44	6	2	-	-	2956	2562
4	4	29	27	-	-	-	-	52	39	3	1	1	-	-	-	170	108
23	20	394	346	-	-	-	-	462	413	9	8	3	1	-	-	1479	1253
47	20	371	316	-	-	-	-	474	400	-	-	2	-	-	-	910	802
73	83	355	282	-	-	-	-	686	603	9	16	3	1	-	-	1827	1756
40	32	885	590	-	-	-	-	1265	886	11	5	4	3	-	-	2318	1791
488	466	778	555	-	-	-	-	1790	1492	11	3	2	2	-	-	2870	2282
8295	8526	3585	3464	-	-	-	-	18498	18799	553	503	23	28	-	-	31274	34094
276	178	786	736	-	-	-	-	3461	3096	40	31	-	3	-	-	5285	4841
-	3	34	13	-	-	-	-	39	17	-	3	-	-	-	-	162	58
168353	156956	15608	15452	-	-	7	8	228283	218006	814	692	98	84	-	-	299977	292590
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	11397	-	156	-	-	-	-	-	10277	-	122	-	14	-	-	-	7387
-	7	-	1	-	-	-	14	-	5	-	15	-	14	-	-	-	2

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OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON See also: Body found, cause of death unknown Suicide Accidental Homicide Accidental Injury Rape Abduction Robbery Offenses by Juveniles	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Homicide, unclassified -	60	64	13	7	73	71	45	58	-	-	1	-	-	1
Homicide by shooting -	184	183	7	3	191	186	96	109	-	-	2	3	-	-
Homicide, stabbing, cut- ting, etc. - - -	25	35	1	3	26	38	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, abortion -	1	6	4	8	5	14	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, rape - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, criminal neg- ligence, (vehicles) -	455	618	8	9	463	627	411	494	-	-	3	6	-	1
Homicide, criminal neg- ligence (non-vehicular)	21	29	1	-	22	29	28	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felonious Assault, un- classified - - -	1830	1807	138	137	1968	1944	1501	1275	1	-	135	114	37	30
Felonious Assault, at- tempted - - -	288	228	18	7	306	235	174	146	-	-	28	33	10	5
Felonious Assault, with firearms - - -	521	511	24	24	545	535	402	308	-	-	23	30	6	4
Felonious Assault, with knife, etc. - - -	861	850	79	96	940	946	682	639	-	-	62	61	6	10
Felonious Assault, with intent to commit rape	127	120	1	-	128	120	79	86	-	-	4	1	3	2
Felonious Assault by vehicles - - -	169	177	1	1	170	178	211	138	-	-	10	3	1	1
Maiming - - -	8	6	1	1	9	7	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
Abortion, unclassified -	3	3	34	38	37	41	35	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, attempted -	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, com't'd on self	-	1	8	10	8	11	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, committed on patient by female -	-	-	33	26	33	26	42	18	-	-	-	4	-	-
Abortion, committed on patient by male - -	25	21	-	-	25	21	12	15	-	-	1	-	-	-
Abortion, committed on other persons - - -	3	1	1	1	4	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, on males (See also assault on Officer)	3324	3084	217	163	3541	3247	2171	1916	1	-	331	302	78	71
Assault on females -	1821	1768	444	388	2265	2156	1277	1152	1	1	298	281	207	184
Assault, by vehicles -	382	573	12	10	394	583	284	424	-	-	5	10	3	4
Kidnapping, attempt -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, of male -	15	2	2	-	17	2	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, of female -	13	7	2	-	15	7	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping of child by relative - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total	- 10137	10097	1050	932	11187	11029	7506	6884	3	1	903	848	352	313

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DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
-	-	14	14	-	-	2	5	17	20	-	-	-	1	-	-	62	79
-	1	41	40	-	-	4	3	47	47	2	2	2	3	-	-	147	161
-	1	14	13	-	-	1	-	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	26
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
3	6	5	15	-	-	-	-	11	28	-	1	-	3	-	-	422	526
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	28	23
171	148	139	135	-	-	-	-	483	427	4	2	4	1	-	-	1992	1706
30	24	56	34	-	-	-	-	124	96	-	-	3	7	-	-	301	243
10	21	80	72	-	-	-	-	119	127	2	1	7	1	-	-	530	443
40	27	144	107	-	-	-	-	252	205	-	1	1	1	-	-	935	846
3	1	27	21	-	-	-	-	37	25	-	-	-	1	-	-	116	112
10	7	12	13	-	-	-	-	33	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	163
-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	39	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	14	8
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	42	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
735	671	179	123	-	-	-	-	1324	1167	-	1	-	-	-	-	3495	3084
228	215	153	149	-	-	-	-	887	830	2	2	1	-	-	-	2167	1984
27	57	7	16	-	-	-	-	42	87	-	1	1	-	-	-	327	512
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
1259	1182	875	760	-	-	7	8	3399	3112	10	11	24	24	-	-	10939	10031

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OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY See also: Abortion, resulting in death Abortion, non-fatal Rape, resulting in death Assault, with intent to commit rape Bigamy Impairing morals of children Offenses by juveniles	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Prostitution, unclassified Other than Tenement House	80	108	895	1428	975	1536	220	302	-	-	26	22	132	183
Prostitution, securing women for immoral purposes }	98	85	20	42	118	127	37	34	-	-	10	4	5	12
Compulsory prostitution of wife - - -	5	7	-	-	5	7	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory prostitution of other females -	11	18	1	5	12	23	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory prostitution —Interstate traffic -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disorderly house, keep- ing - - - -	160	200	166	147	326	347	181	173	-	-	14	9	22	18
Prostitution in tenement house - - -	29	25	512	245	541	270	181	107	-	1	22	8	88	22
Living on proceeds of prostitution - -	9	3	1	-	10	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Soliciting by males -	28	2	-	-	28	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ females -	-	-	396	149	396	149	98	50	-	-	8	1	46	17
Residing in house of prostitution, males -	89	54	-	-	89	54	65	43	-	-	10	1	1	1
Residing in house of prostitution, females -	-	-	83	68	83	68	46	34	-	-	3	1	10	9
Indecency—														
Indecent assault - (to exclude "impairing morals of children," and "assault with intent to commit rape")	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent exposure -	258	244	7	1	265	245	88	71	-	-	32	43	20	11
Indecent prints and articles - - -	58	36	4	-	62	36	21	7	-	-	9	4	-	1
Indecent articles (Pe- nal Law, Sec. 1142)	4	5	-	-	4	5	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Indecent performance	48	24	34	16	82	40	71	19	-	-	1	9	-	-

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DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923 INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
45	86	525	778	-	-	-	-	728	1069	2	-	-	1	-	-	950	1372
7	3	50	54	-	-	-	-	72	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	107
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	15	76	108	-	-	-	-	131	150	1	1	1	-	-	-	314	324
25	9	269	136	-	-	-	-	404	176	-	-	1	-	-	-	586	283
-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5
19	7	250	94	-	-	-	-	323	119	-	1	-	-	-	-	421	170
3	1	12	7	-	-	-	-	26	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	53
1	2	19	24	-	-	-	-	33	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	70
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
27	31	65	62	-	-	-	-	144	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	218
26	7	11	4	-	-	-	-	46	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	23
-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
2	4	1	7	-	-	-	-	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	39

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923			1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
							1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Rape— (See Attempted Rape.)														
Rape, age of female not reported - - -	94	67	-	-	94	67	60	55	-	-	8	8	-	1
Rape, 7 to 12 years -	19	26	-	-	19	26	19	11	-	-	1	3	-	1
“ 12 to 14 years -	33	39	-	-	33	39	18	14	-	-	3	2	1	-
“ 14 to 18 years -	381	497	3	2	384	499	292	304	-	-	37	38	6	4
“ over 18 years -	-	6	-	-	-	6	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction, attempted -	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Abduction, females, 12 to 14 years - - -	7	9	-	-	7	9	8	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Abduction, females, 14 to 18 years - - -	38	56	2	2	40	58	29	41	-	-	1	2	1	-
Abduction, females, over 18 years - - -	7	10	1	-	8	10	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	11
Bastardy - - -	398	358	1	-	399	358	182	141	-	-	14	19	176	162
Seduction of females over 18 years only (under that age, see Rape)	43	52	-	-	43	52	43	30	-	-	1	3	-	-
Adultery, by males -	3	4	-	-	3	4	3	7	-	-	1	-	-	1
“ “ females -	-	-	3	4	3	4	2	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
Depraved sexual crimes :														
Incest - - - (See Incestuous Rape.)	17	21	1	-	18	21	5	9	-	-	3	2	-	-
Incest, attempted -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy, attempted -	11	7	-	-	11	7	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
“ by males -	95	80	-	-	95	80	37	37	-	-	7	2	-	2
“ “ females -	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total -	2026	2044	2132	2111	4158	4155	1748	1525	-	1	217	182	509	457

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
-	2	16	10	-	-	-	-	24	21	1	1	-	-	-	-	85	77
-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	17
-	-	11	8	-	-	-	-	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	24
3	2	51	63	-	-	-	-	97	107	1	4	1	-	-	-	391	415
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5
-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	4	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	34	51
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	18
4	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	198	188	1	1	-	-	-	-	381	330
-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	34
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
-	-	5	13	-	-	-	-	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	5
1	1	45	30	-	-	-	-	53	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	72
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
182	178	1438	1425	-	-	-	-	2346	2243	8	9	3	2	-	-	4105	3779

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST THE FAMILY AND CHILDREN	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
See also: Abortion Kidnapping Rape Adultery Incest	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Abandonment of parents	39	41	7	4	46	45	5	1	-	-	-	1	38	37
Abandonment of wife	1340	1098	-	-	1340	1098	122	124	-	-	27	28	863	705
Abandonment of wife and child or children	1531	1252	-	-	1531	1252	64	46	-	-	32	18	1300	1043
Bigamy - - -	78	80	17	11	95	91	31	30	-	-	24	18	1	-
Abandonment of child	550	684	45	27	595	711	55	86	-	-	36	68	373	353
Foundlings - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Concealing birth of child	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improper guardianship	3	1	2	1	5	2	2	1	-	-	2	21	-	-
Impairing or endanger- ing morals of children	206	237	29	33	235	270	139	127	-	-	23	24	16	8
Selling tobacco to child	4	2	1	-	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Employing child in vio- lation of Labor Law	17	12	1	-	18	12	6	3	-	-	7	7	-	-
Unlawfully exhibiting children - - -	2	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cruelty to children	1	7	-	2	1	9	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Compulsory education law, violation of	513	713	204	197	717	910	34	34	-	-	366	170	44	22
Moving picture theatre, admitting child with- out guardian }	195	126	65	39	260	165	131	64	-	-	46	14	1	-
Dance hall, admitting minor - - -	3	-	4	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pool and billiard parlors, admitting minor	9	6	1	-	10	6	8	3	-	-	2	1	-	-
Group Total	4491	4259	377	314	4868	4573	602	523	-	-	566	372	2638	2170

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	39	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	54
7	12	243	217	-	-	-	-	1140	962	7	3	-	-	-	-	1269	1089
7	4	84	68	-	-	-	-	1423	1133	8	3	-	-	-	-	1495	1182
2	2	43	31	-	-	-	-	70	51	4	1	-	-	-	-	105	82
6	4	35	57	-	-	-	-	450	482	5	7	1	-	-	-	511	575
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
1	22	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	45
18	19	38	47	-	-	-	-	95	98	2	-	-	-	-	-	236	225
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
7	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	45
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
228	589	25	16	-	-	-	-	663	797	2	-	-	-	-	-	699	831
73	37	2	-	-	-	-	-	122	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	115
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4
362	727	472	453	-	-	-	-	4038	3722	28	14	1	-	-	-	4669	4259

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, PUBLIC SAFETY AND PUBLIC POLICY See also General Crimi- nality	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES									DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
										CONVICTIONS							
	Male			Female			Total			Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled		
	1922	1923		1922	1923		1922	1923		1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Public nuisance - - -	3	89		-	55		3	144		28	10	-	-	-	32	1	-
Sanitary code, violations of, unclassified - - -	1490	1349		321	269		1811	1618		143	125	1	-	399	483	2	-
Expectorating in public places - - -	2327	1544		-	-		2327	1544		12	8	-	-	217	133	2	1
Medical law, violations of	16	14		1	1		17	15		7	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dental law " "	14	18		1	-		15	18		4	6	-	-	-	1	-	-
Drugs, miscellaneous, concerning narcotic violations - - - }	2695	2180		284	290		2979	2470		259	178	-	-	217	227	48	50
Food, miscellaneous vio- lations - - -	3	-		1	-		4	-		5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food, adulterations - -	-	1		-	-		-	1		-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Food, sale of exposed food stuff - - -	2536	1474		152	106		2688	1580		47	44	-	-	354	234	1	-
Failing to provide heat, water, etc. (landlord)	312	463		110	110		422	573		214	559	-	-	17	30	-	7
Compensation law -	17	12		1	-		18	12		24	4	-	-	7	7	4	2
Liquor, illegal sale of -	11301	6029		509	233		11810	6262		9229	8929	-	-	241	139	24	9
Intoxication - - -	7555	9516		1023	1147		8578	10663		527	852	4	2	4123	5420	105	91
Intoxication and disor- derly conduct - - -	2118	2250		189	228		2307	2478		361	471	2	9	753	768	93	92
Safety, miscellaneous vio- lations - - - - (See also Fire, Explosions, Traffic, etc., below)	2	1		-	-		2	1		-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Violations, safety pro- visions, Tenement House Law }	999	947		405	406		1404	1353		736	736	-	-	325	384	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
3	3	-	139	-	-	-	-	4	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	184
1212	1123	8	11	-	-	-	-	1622	1617	-	-	-	-	-	-	1765	1742
2143	1397	-	7	-	-	-	-	2362	1538	-	-	-	-	-	-	2374	1546
6	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	8
11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	13
247	153	1918	1547	-	-	-	-	2430	1977	29	9	7	2	-	-	2725	2166
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
2253	1279	9	4	-	-	-	-	2617	1517	-	-	-	-	-	-	2664	1561
14	23	2	7	-	-	-	-	33	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	626
5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	17	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	17
1068	543	98	44	-	-	-	-	1431	735	16	6	9	4	-	-	10685	9674
2745	2277	1129	1542	-	-	-	-	8106	9332	2	1	5	9	-	-	8640	10194
723	764	303	331	-	-	-	-	1874	1964	-	-	1	1	-	-	2236	2436
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
265	186	1	-	-	-	-	-	591	570	-	-	-	-	-	-	1327	1306

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923			1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
							1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Interfering with railroad signals - - -	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violations of Navigation Laws - - -	29	20	-	-	29	20	11	7	-	-	6	7	-	-
Fire (see also Arson, sus- picious fires) - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire prevention, vio- lations - - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fire, false alarms - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Explosions, misc. - - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Explosives, unlawful pos- session of - - -	95	67	5	9	100	76	35	28	-	-	56	44	1	-
Traffic—operating vehicle while intoxicated -	514	864	3	13	517	877	227	332	1	1	88	41	9	39
Motor Vehicle Law, vio- lations of - - -	6451	15463	36	76	6487	15539	154	238	-	-	842	2310	2	5
Operating without a license - - -	8230	8337	380	439	8610	8776	1088	1279	-	-	1219	1396	-	8
Smoking automobile -	2255	1470	16	14	2271	1484	50	6	-	-	416	49	-	1
Traffic Regulations, vio- lations of G. O. 74	46495	47041	319	342	46814	47383	506	568	1	-	2580	2514	8	2
Speeding automobiles	30566	28784	464	423	31030	29207	197	219	-	-	2681	3809	3	17
Passing close to stopped street car - - -	3220	3915	40	43	3260	3958	114	152	-	-	201	311	-	1
Speeding around corner	309	265	1	-	310	265	2	1	-	-	24	30	1	-
Running away after acci- dent - - -	96	119	2	2	98	121	78	68	-	-	6	8	-	1
Noise, unnecessary -	396	302	2	4	398	306	16	20	-	-	54	50	-	-
Amusements, violations of miscellaneous Laws and Ordinances, con- cerning - - -	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	54	-	-
Dance hall law, miscel- laneous violations -	62	65	2	2	64	67	40	53	-	-	11	8	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
5	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	27	20
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	72
107	191	97	133	-	-	-	-	302	405	1	1	-	-	-	-	530	738
5548	12334	35	37	-	-	-	-	6427	14686	1	-	-	-	-	-	6582	14924
6155	5938	46	224	-	-	-	-	7420	7566	-	-	-	-	-	-	8508	8845
2085	1154	-	-	-	-	-	-	2501	1204	-	-	-	-	-	-	2551	1210
43026	42903	98	122	-	-	-	-	45713	45541	-	1	-	-	-	-	46219	46110
27556	24159	384	657	-	-	-	-	30624	28642	-	-	-	-	-	-	30821	28861
2631	3230	65	199	-	-	-	-	2897	3741	-	-	-	-	-	-	3011	3893
265	224	4	8	-	-	-	-	294	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	263
31	34	4	5	-	-	-	-	41	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	116
323	289	1	2	-	-	-	-	378	341	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	361
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	63

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Pool and billiard parlor violations - - -	15	9	-	-	15	9	2	3	-	-	8	3	-	-
Theatres, overcrowding	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambling, miscellaneous (crap shooting, etc.) -	24243	24989	43	31	24286	25020	18511	18530	191	142	1739	2178	18	11
Gambling, keeping gam- bling house - -	599	821	9	9	608	830	543	747	3	4	20	17	1	1
Gambling, common gam- bler - -	35	180	2	2	37	182	19	112	-	-	1	11	-	-
“ pool selling -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ bookmaking -	2128	2299	9	10	2137	2309	1728	2071	-	-	49	32	2	4
“ lottery -	299	382	29	43	328	425	70	113	-	-	82	135	5	3
“ policy -	620	965	34	49	654	1014	391	893	-	-	84	66	1	-
“ bucket shops	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
“ slot machines	2	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ in saloon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public policy, viola- tions not elsewhere } provided for	3	1	-	2	3	3	3	5	-	-	-	2	-	-
Corporation Ordinances, violations, unclassified	21993	18371	510	582	22503	18953	1060	1293	-	2	3715	3485	9	10
Sabbath Law - - -	3780	4068	222	251	4002	4319	178	422	-	2	893	903	1	1
Labor Law and Labor } provisions of Facto- ry Law	26	24	-	3	26	27	8	7	-	-	5	10	-	-
Profanity - - -	1531	1317	584	400	2115	1717	1291	964	-	1	346	309	218	177
Cruelty to animals (See Cruelty to Children)	404	462	3	9	407	471	36	27	-	1	44	47	1	-
Slander and Libel -	1	4	-	-	1	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3402	4091	17	136	-	-	-	-	5367	6558	-	-	-	-	-	-	23878	25088
20	19	9	1	-	-	-	-	53	42	3	-	-	-	-	-	599	789
2	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	132
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
15	25	124	97	-	-	-	-	190	158	-	-	2	-	-	-	1920	2229
125	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	212	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	359
20	43	11	9	-	-	-	-	116	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	507	1011
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
17285	14795	114	137	-	-	-	-	21123	18429	-	-	-	-	-	-	22183	19722
2794	2992	4	7	-	-	-	-	3692	3905	-	-	-	-	-	-	3870	4327
11	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	33
199	140	91	71	-	-	-	-	854	698	-	-	-	-	-	-	2145	1662
292	335	5	9	-	-	-	-	342	392	-	-	-	-	-	-	378	419
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923					1922	1923		
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Factory Law, safety pro- visions - - -	47	32	7	5	54	37	10	5	-	-	41	25	-	-
Violations of Park Or- dinances - - -	3425	3626	258	237	3683	3863	110	140	2	4	527	749	-	-
Unmuzzled dogs - -	2782	2764	2883	3082	5665	5846	60	61	-	-	1124	942	2	1
Garbage cans uncovered	566	490	623	420	1189	910	25	27	-	-	249	214	4	-
Garbage cans filled with- in 4 inches of top -	129	63	243	52	372	115	25	6	-	-	116	35	-	-
Garbage and ashes mixed	134	43	134	32	268	75	4	2	-	-	40	24	-	-
Garbage, no proper re- ceptacle - - -	200	214	100	42	300	256	8	5	-	-	67	54	-	-
Disturbing contents of garbage or ash cans -	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dirt in street - -	1328	412	247	38	1575	450	42	22	-	-	275	48	-	-
Snow and ice on sidewalk	332	1293	70	233	402	1526	17	221	-	1	123	314	-	-
Peddling without a li- cense - - -	10758	6199	110	86	10868	6285	288	222	1	-	1489	675	2	1
Maintaining stand with- out a license - -	673	629	70	72	743	701	19	76	-	-	208	168	1	-
Investigating Hack Driver's License -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reckless driving - -	1941	2749	26	32	1967	2781	469	639	1	1	136	194	2	5
No lights on automobile or wagon - - -	9607	4006	52	29	9659	4035	36	40	-	-	710	261	-	-
Dazzling lights - -	888	415	4	4	892	419	5	10	-	-	39	48	-	-
Failed to file taxi bond	11	91	-	-	11	91	4	19	-	-	3	7	-	-
No warning card -	15	13	-	1	15	14	4	3	-	-	4	1	-	-
Smoking in Subway -	2914	2807	-	2	2914	2809	29	55	-	-	200	182	-	-
Conservation Law - -	4	15	-	-	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viol. of air ordinance -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Group Total - -	221549	212364	10540	9971	232089	222335	39112	41656	207	170	27177	29634	574	542

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	35
2983	2806	2	3	-	-	-	-	3514	3562	-	-	-	-	-	-	3624	3702
4558	4808	-	2	-	-	-	-	5684	5753	-	-	-	-	-	-	5744	5814
944	661	-	2	-	-	-	-	1197	877	-	-	-	-	-	-	1222	904
229	67	1	1	-	-	-	-	346	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	371	109
219	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	86
219	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	158
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1250	380	3	-	-	-	-	-	1528	428	-	-	-	-	-	-	1570	450
263	1152	-	1	-	-	-	-	386	1468	-	-	-	-	-	-	403	1689
8946	5327	133	52	-	-	-	-	10571	6055	-	-	-	-	-	-	10859	6277
463	424	-	2	-	-	-	-	672	594	-	-	-	-	-	-	691	670
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1252	1651	85	200	-	-	-	-	1476	2051	-	1	-	-	-	-	1945	2691
9706	3755	6	9	-	-	-	-	10422	4025	-	-	-	-	-	-	10458	4065
263	372	-	1	-	-	-	-	302	421	-	-	-	-	-	-	307	431
1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	36
6	2464	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2465	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2468
2654	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2855	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	2884	240
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
156578	141341	4318	5776	-	-	-	-	189354	180963	54	19	24	16	-	-	228544	222654

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Election Laws, viola- tions of - - -	4	8	-	2	4	10	9	12	-	-	1	1	-	-
Election Laws, false reg- istration - - -	41	9	4	1	45	10	39	19	-	-	2	5	-	-
Election Laws, election officials, violations by -	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bribery - - -	11	3	1	-	12	3	7	5	-	-	1	1	-	-
Bribery, accepting a bribe	4	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Bribery, bribing - -	16	12	-	-	16	12	7	7	-	-	-	2	-	-
Perjury - - -	29	26	9	4	38	30	16	21	-	-	2	1	-	-
Perjury, Subornation, accessory, etc. - -	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unlawful law practice -	3	1	-	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intimidating a witness -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Intimidating an officer -	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resisting an Officer - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting an officer -	253	300	10	19	263	319	100	97	1	-	50	59	6	5
Interfering with an officer (See rescue of prisoner; Escape of prisoner; Permitt- ing escape of prisoner)	501	376	50	41	551	417	177	132	2	-	130	104	2	2
Complaints against public officers, malfeasance, etc.	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complaints against police officers - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses against the National flag - -	4	-	-	-	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immigration Law, vio- lations of - - -	5	15	2	1	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Offenses against public records and documents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total	- 877	753	76	70	953	823	370	301	3	-	187	174	9	11

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	14
2	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
65	90	28	45	-	-	-	-	150	199	-	1	1	2	-	-	251	299
202	166	17	14	-	-	-	-	353	286	-	2	-	-	-	-	530	420
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	4	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
274	263	50	63	-	-	-	-	523	511	3	20	1	2	-	-	897	834

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled		
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923		1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	
GROUP (A)—Miscella- neous														
Receiving stolen goods, general, males - -	223	155	-	-	223	155	167	112	-	-	10	14	-	2
Receiving stolen goods, general, females -	-	-	14	12	14	12	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, second-hand dealers -	1	3	-	-	1	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, junk dealers - -	13	13	-	-	13	13	9	8	-	-	1	2	2	-
Bringing stolen goods into the State - -	6	4	-	-	6	4	6	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Unable to account for possession of goods -	63	73	2	3	65	76	74	56	-	-	8	6	1	-
Secreting mortgaged property - - -	28	27	4	11	32	38	18	35	-	-	2	1	-	1
Secreting personal prop- erty - - - -	-	6	1	-	1	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dishonest Trade, mis- cellaneous - - -	2	3	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising Law, viola- tions - - - -	6	5	-	-	6	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banking Law, violations	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bottle Law, " "	24	46	1	1	25	47	3	2	-	-	2	3	-	-
Copyright Law, viola- tions - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Law, violations	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock Corporation Law, violations - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ticket Speculating Law, violations - - - -	238	231	2	3	240	234	108	87	2	-	36	47	-	-
Trade Mark Law, viola- tions - - - -	6	10	-	-	6	10	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weights and Measures, false - - - -	23	74	2	-	25	74	9	12	-	-	1	20	-	-
False Labels - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Group Total - - -	637	653	26	30	663	683	417	339	2	-	63	93	3	3

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
6	4	29	12	-	-	-	-	45	32	3	1	-	-	-	-	215	145
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	11
1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6
3	2	7	3	-	-	-	-	19	11	4	3	-	-	-	-	97	70
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	39
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
18	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
76	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	205
-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
11	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	15	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	44
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
119	127	47	32	-	-	-	-	234	255	7	4	-	-	-	-	658	598

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
GROUP (B)—Unauthor- ized Use of Property														
Of motor vehicles (joy riding, etc.) - -	76	108	1	1	77	109	56	74	-	-	8	5	2	-
Unlawful entry - -	149	168	8	6	157	174	85	105	-	-	15	24	6	8
Advertisements, affixing to property of another - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing rides on trains or cars - - -	39	13	-	-	39	13	2	2	-	-	18	3	-	-
Group Total -	264	289	9	7	273	296	144	181	-	-	41	32	8	8
GROUP (C)—Destruc- tion of Property														
Malicious mischief -	367	403	26	26	393	429	176	186	-	-	66	44	8	11
Arson by owner - -	17	11	-	-	17	11	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson by others - -	21	19	1	4	22	23	9	6	-	-	1	-	-	-
Arson, attempted - -	3	6	-	1	3	7	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-
Breaking windows -	228	180	13	11	241	191	102	97	-	-	33	38	4	4
Defacing private prop- erty - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Defacing public prop- erty - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Damage to R. R. prop- erty - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total -	636	619	40	42	676	661	297	307	-	-	100	83	13	15
GROUP (D) — Frauds, Swindles and Breaches of Trust														
Miscellaneous - -	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery - - -	4	10	-	-	4	10	6	5	-	-	1	-	1	2
Forgery, checks - -	221	166	11	10	232	176	91	65	-	-	36	40	3	-
Forgery, tickets, cards, etc. - - -	16	14	1	1	17	15	10	3	-	-	4	1	-	1
Forgery, false book en- tries - - -	9	5	-	-	9	5	7	4	-	-	1	4	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
2	6	11	5	-	-	-	-	23	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	90
15	15	31	18	-	-	-	-	67	65	1	-	-	-	-	-	153	170
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
8	3	12	1	-	-	-	-	38	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	9
25	24	54	24	-	-	-	-	128	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	273	269
86	100	52	47	-	-	-	-	212	202	1	1	1	-	-	-	390	389
1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	15
1	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
48	34	34	18	-	-	-	-	119	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	191
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
136	135	93	78	-	-	-	-	342	311	1	1	1	-	-	-	641	619
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
8	6	77	59	-	-	-	-	124	105	10	6	-	-	-	-	225	176
1	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	10
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	9

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
GROUP (D)—Continued																
Worthless checks - -	324	312	11	18	335	330	225	168	-	-	27	26	3	3		
Counterfeiting - -	18	5	2	-	20	5	4	4	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Counterfeit money— passing - -	53	18	10	2	63	20	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	1		
False pretense - -	250	229	15	13	265	242	140	123	-	-	22	8	4	2		
Fortune telling - -	7	7	45	40	52	47	5	13	-	-	21	6	7	2		
Failing to pay for meals, and lodgings in Hotels	48	59	1	1	49	60	18	23	-	-	18	5	-	1		
Confidence game - -	327	302	13	12	340	314	184	187	-	-	13	10	-	-		
Bogus Character - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Package Thief - -	37	47	-	-	37	47	18	13	-	-	3	6	3	1		
Dishonest Friend - -	132	228	49	76	181	304	138	208	-	-	9	19	1	2		
Dishonest Relative - -	6	39	4	11	10	50	7	14	-	-	5	1	-	1		
Dishonest Servant - -	12	11	72	63	84	74	54	35	-	-	5	10	2	-		
Dishonest Employees, } other than servant } (but not Forgery)	1335	1207	67	58	1402	1265	763	586	-	-	249	209	34	36		
Dishonest Trustee, Bailee, Attorney, etc. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-		
Group Total -	2801	2661	302	305	3103	2966	1692	1460	-	-	418	345	58	52		
GROUP (E)—Extortion																
Extortion - - -	70	47	5	4	75	51	38	30	-	-	2	6	-	-		
Attempted Extortion -	58	43	-	-	58	43	33	26	-	-	2	2	1	-		
Illegal Fees - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Blackmail - - -	11	-	-	-	11	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Oral Threats - - -	25	1	6	-	31	1	23	7	-	-	8	-	6	-		
Badger game - - -	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group Total -	166	91	12	4	178	95	114	68	-	-	12	8	7	-		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
12	8	54	51	-	-	-	-	96	88	10	9	-	-	-	-	331	266
-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	6	3	5	1	2	-	-	-	17	8
2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	16	10	-	-	-	-	37	19
15	11	48	42	-	-	-	-	89	63	2	2	-	-	-	-	231	188
16	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	40
10	10	8	12	-	-	-	-	36	28	1	2	-	-	-	-	55	53
18	31	39	55	-	-	-	-	70	96	1	1	-	-	-	-	255	284
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	-	16	12	-	-	-	-	23	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	32
3	6	19	26	-	-	-	-	32	53	1	-	-	-	-	-	171	261
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16
1	-	18	12	-	-	-	-	26	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	57
83	55	249	230	-	-	-	-	615	530	18	13	4	1	-	-	1400	1130
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
172	147	544	512	-	-	-	-	1192	1056	66	44	6	2	-	-	2956	2562
4	-	14	22	-	-	-	-	20	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	58
-	4	7	3	-	-	-	-	10	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	46	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	41	7
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
4	4	29	27	-	-	-	-	52	39	3	1	1	-	-	-	170	108

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
GROUP (F)—Robbery														
Miscellaneous - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Robbery -	115	102	1	1	116	103	66	64	-	-	3	4	1	1
Robbery of Males, Gen- eral - - -	324	330	14	18	338	348	240	192	-	-	10	13	4	2
Robbery of Females, General - - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery, gun hold-up -	561	502	10	21	571	523	352	253	-	-	9	13	-	2
Robbery with black-jack	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery by several men	419	469	-	-	419	469	337	319	-	-	15	12	3	-
Group Total -	1420	1408	25	40	1445	1448	1005	831	-	-	37	42	8	5
GROUP (G)—Larceny from Person by Stealth														
Miscellaneous - - -	6	1	1	-	7	1	4	3	-	-	2	-	1	-
Attempted Pickpocket, jostling, etc. - - -	323	355	12	15	335	370	76	82	-	-	19	15	5	8
Pickp'k't, miscellaneous	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	15	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pickpocket, on streets (including bridges) -	217	183	25	17	242	200	160	114	-	-	11	7	1	3
Pickpocket, on street— meetings, parades, etc.	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in public halls, theatres, etc. -	76	55	13	11	89	66	55	50	-	-	1	4	1	-
Pickpocket, in railroad stations, ferry termi- nals, etc. }	5	5	-	-	5	5	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pickpocket, in Subway and L Stations, where payment is es- sential to admission }	66	72	2	-	68	72	38	39	-	-	3	4	1	1
Pickpocket, race track, ball grounds, etc. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pickpocket, cars, trains, boats, etc. - - -	11	9	-	-	11	9	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny from intoxicat- ed or sleeping person	52	64	6	3	58	67	32	42	-	-	5	7	-	-
Larceny by street women	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Snatching purses, etc. -	72	74	9	5	81	79	52	39	-	-	6	9	-	1
Creep game - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pickpocket, in depart- ment stores, etc. - }	2	2	3	12	5	14	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total -	830	825	71	63	901	888	434	402	-	-	47	51	9	13

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
4	3	41	21	-	-	-	-	49	29	1	2	-	-	-	-	116	95
7	8	92	72	-	-	-	-	113	95	1	2	2	-	-	-	356	289
-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
6	2	181	166	-	-	-	-	196	183	7	-	1	1	-	-	556	437
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
6	6	77	83	-	-	-	-	101	101	-	4	-	-	-	-	438	424
23	20	394	346	-	-	-	-	462	413	9	8	3	1	-	-	1479	1253
-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14
23	13	208	181	-	-	-	-	255	217	-	-	1	-	-	-	332	299
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18
2	3	74	45	-	-	-	-	88	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	172
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	2	18	22	-	-	-	-	26	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	78
-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6
3	-	27	21	-	-	-	-	34	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	65
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	10
9	-	11	9	-	-	-	-	25	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	58
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
3	2	20	17	-	-	-	-	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	68
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
47	20	371	316	-	-	-	-	474	400	-	-	2	-	-	-	910	802

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
							Dis- charged or acquitted							
	Male		Female		Total			Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled		
GROUP (II)—Larceny from the Highway, Vehicles, Etc.	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Appropriating lost prop- erty - - - -	13	5	3	2	16	7	12	6	-	-	1	-	-	1
Larceny from push-carts	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Larceny from trucks, etc., unguarded -	19	17	-	1	19	18	12	10	-	-	5	1	-	-
Larceny from auto with merchandise - -	4	24	-	-	4	24	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny from trains, boats, etc. - -	16	29	2	-	18	29	14	15	-	-	8	5	-	4
Larceny from automo- biles - - - -	132	116	1	2	133	118	73	55	-	-	23	17	6	1
Larceny from automatic boxes - - - -	46	90	-	3	46	93	11	26	-	-	5	14	3	6
Larceny from automatic box by illicit operation	12	25	1	-	13	25	-	2	-	-	4	4	-	1
Larceny from mail boxes	1	6	-	-	1	6	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1
Larceny from yards, roofs, clothes lines -	16	5	-	-	16	5	12	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Larceny from piers -	113	114	1	-	114	114	74	42	-	-	21	26	3	-
Larceny from sidewalks, goods on - - -	192	177	2	3	194	180	110	107	-	-	40	16	8	6
Larceny from sidewalks, show cases - -	16	12	-	-	16	12	7	5	-	-	1	6	1	2
Larceny of articles, other than the following:	8	3	7	-	15	3	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny of automobiles	916	1335	8	5	924	1340	712	753	-	-	90	86	11	12
Larceny of horse and vehicle, empty - -	24	29	-	-	24	29	25	21	-	-	4	6	1	-
Larceny of horse and vehicle, loaded -	30	13	-	-	30	13	17	8	-	-	11	1	-	-
Larceny of other ani- mals and horses -	10	14	1	2	11	16	12	15	-	-	-	1	-	-
Larceny of boats - -	23	15	-	-	23	15	9	17	-	-	1	2	-	-
Larceny of push-carts -	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny of baby carriages	3	4	3	-	6	4	5	2	-	-	1	3	-	-
Larceny of bicycles -	36	39	1	2	37	41	15	14	-	-	6	8	2	7
Larceny of motorcycles	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total -	1635	2076	30	20	1665	2096	1129	1136	-	-	223	197	35	41

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	-	14	3	-	-	-	-	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	14
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15
1	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	13	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	31
6	2	41	25	-	-	-	-	76	45	1	-	-	-	-	-	150	100
3	10	12	20	-	-	-	-	23	50	-	-	1	-	-	-	35	76
7	17	1	5	-	-	-	-	12	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	29
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	4
8	18	43	28	-	-	-	-	75	72	-	1	-	-	-	-	149	115
10	9	51	24	-	-	-	-	109	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	162
-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	19
-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15
32	22	148	136	-	-	-	-	281	256	8	14	2	1	-	-	1003	1024
-	1	8	2	-	-	-	-	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	30
-	1	5	5	-	-	-	-	16	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	15
-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	25
3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5
1	-	13	11	-	-	-	-	22	26	-	1	-	-	-	-	37	41
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
73	83	355	282	-	-	-	-	686	603	9	16	3	1	-	-	1827	1756

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued GROUP (I)—Burglary	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Burglary, attempted -	-	37	-	-	-	37	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burglary, attempted, residence, day -	31	23	-	-	31	23	11	7	-	-	3	3	-	-
Burglary, attempted, residence, night -	38	21	-	-	38	21	20	6	-	-	6	4	2	-
Burglary, attempted, store or loft -	123	82	-	-	123	82	79	46	-	-	17	7	8	1
Burglary, attempted, safe	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, flat, day -	310	280	19	20	329	300	178	114	-	-	39	36	5	6
Burglary, flat, night -	230	230	8	7	238	237	114	99	-	-	25	18	3	7
Burglary, private house, day -	27	25	1	-	28	25	10	18	-	-	4	1	2	-
Burglary, private house, night -	26	47	-	-	26	47	12	20	-	-	-	5	2	-
Burglary, other resi- dence, day, i. e. hotel, lodging house, etc. }	5	11	-	-	5	11	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, other res., night, i. e. hotel, lodging house, etc. }	9	7	-	-	9	7	5	3	-	-	1	1	-	1
Burglary, cellars, base- ments, storerooms of flat houses }	22	20	-	-	22	20	12	10	-	-	7	3	3	-
Burglary, business houses, miscellaneous	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary, stores -	840	847	6	7	846	854	411	394	-	-	136	113	12	18
Burglary, lofts -	127	222	1	-	128	222	91	92	-	-	17	14	-	-
Burglary, boring jobs -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, safes forced, ripped or blown -	16	15	1	-	17	15	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, safe open or combination known -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, safe, forced other than blown -	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Burglary, auto stolen from garages -	4	28	-	-	4	28	5	7	-	-	2	1	-	1
Burglary, stables and garages -	48	46	1	-	49	46	25	25	-	-	10	3	4	-
Burglary, stands, tool- houses, out-houses -	30	21	-	-	30	21	18	4	-	-	9	3	4	-
Burglary, unoccupied houses -	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	-
Burglary, public build- ings -	17	19	-	-	17	19	9	10	-	-	1	4	1	-
Burglary, R. R. cars, vessels, etc. -	23	42	-	-	23	42	16	10	-	-	8	6	1	6
Group Total -	1932	2027	38	34	1970	2061	1038	897	-	-	293	223	47	41

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
1	1	4	8	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	25
-	2	11	12	-	-	-	-	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	24
2	-	14	8	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	18
6	1	32	18	-	-	-	-	63	27	-	-	1	-	-	-	143	73
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5	2	158	107	-	-	-	-	207	151	2	-	-	1	-	-	387	266
3	4	114	82	-	-	-	-	145	111	-	1	1	-	-	-	260	211
-	1	10	6	-	-	-	-	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26
2	1	10	12	-	-	-	-	14	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	38
-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11
-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
10	13	416	257	-	-	-	-	574	401	5	4	2	-	-	-	992	799
7	4	52	36	-	-	-	-	76	54	1	-	-	-	-	-	168	146
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17
2	-	15	4	-	-	-	-	31	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	32
-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	10
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
1	1	1	9	-	-	-	-	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	24
1	1	9	7	-	-	-	-	19	20	3	-	-	2	-	-	38	32
40	32	885	590	-	-	-	-	1265	886	11	5	4	3	-	-	2318	1791

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued		ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS								
								CONVICTIONS								
		Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
		1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923		1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923		
GROUP (J)—Sneaks from Buildings																
Miscellaneous sneaks	-	56	2	3	-	59	2	34	32	-	-	9	1	-	-	
From occupied flats and houses	- - -	497	454	81	63	578	517	401	244	-	-	67	59	8	13	
From vacant flats and houses	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
From hotels, clubs, baths, etc.	- - -	9	7	3	2	12	9	23	10	-	-	2	3	-	-	
From toilets and comfort stations	- - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From stores and lofts	-	762	818	165	186	927	1004	479	396	-	-	138	133	33	23	
From stores—shop- lifters, male	- -	174	177	-	-	174	177	18	7	-	-	32	23	9	4	
From stores—shop- lifters, female	- -	-	-	785	880	785	880	41	42	-	-	142	154	46	32	
From stables and garages		23	22	-	-	23	22	10	10	-	-	2	1	-	1	
From offices	- - -	1	13	-	-	1	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Overcoat thieves	- -	51	77	2	1	53	78	31	30	-	-	14	6	4	1	
Furnished room thieves		14	5	1	1	15	6	6	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	
Lead pipes, etc., rugs from hallways	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From stands, tool houses, etc.	- - - -	16	12	1	-	17	12	12	5	-	-	3	-	1	1	
From public buildings	-	42	22	5	3	47	25	8	6	-	-	9	11	2	-	
Group Total		-	1646	1610	1046	1136	2692	2746	1067	785	-	-	420	396	104	75

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
3	1	11	3	-	-	-	-	23	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	59	37
8	11	152	82	-	-	-	-	235	165	4	1	1	-	-	-	641	410
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	15
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
54	94	267	190	-	-	-	-	492	440	4	2	-	1	-	-	975	839
21	17	103	70	-	-	-	-	165	114	-	-	1	-	-	-	184	121
395	340	181	168	-	-	-	-	764	694	-	-	-	-	-	-	805	736
1	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	16
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
1	-	23	17	-	-	-	-	42	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	54
-	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
1	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	10
3	1	19	11	-	-	-	-	33	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	42	29
488	466	778	555	-	-	-	-	1790	1492	11	3	2	2	-	-	2870	2282

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL CRIMINALITY		ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
										CONVICTIONS							
		Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
See also Offenses Against Administration of Government See also Criminality of Children		1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Miscellaneous	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Treason	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anarchy	- -	-	8	1	-	-	8	1	6	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	-
Riot, unlawful assembly		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interfering with lawful assemblages	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Explosives, placed in or near structures	- -	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sullivan Law (carry)	-	841	914	33	29	874	943	266	351	-	-	106	131	22	22		
Sullivan Law (on premises)	- -	164	144	8	6	172	150	72	47	-	-	20	21	2	3		
Weapons, dangerous	-	294	244	5	3	299	247	186	118	-	-	100	29	9	8		
Burglary tools	- -	39	66	1	-	40	66	15	30	-	-	1	2	2	2		
Gangsters and gunmen		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Habitual criminals	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Fugitive from justice	-	474	466	21	32	495	498	82	84	-	-	5	4	2	6		
Escaped prisoner	- -	24	10	2	3	26	13	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-		
Aiding escape of prisoner		3	3	-	1	3	4	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rescue of prisoner	- -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Violation of parole	-	324	334	36	33	360	367	47	40	1	-	29	21	71	57		
Deserter from Army or Navy	- -	45	32	-	-	45	32	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Vagrancy	- -	1119	834	186	197	1305	1031	361	235	-	-	278	206	57	51		
Mendicancy	- -	1490	1124	81	56	1571	1180	92	49	-	-	534	391	13	3		
Disorderly person	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-		
Suspicious persons	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Impersonating an officer		47	28	1	2	48	30	18	14	-	-	9	6	-	1		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9
5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	31	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
96	107	178	172	-	-	-	-	402	432	3	5	16	15	-	-	687	803
20	35	15	18	-	-	-	-	57	77	-	-	-	1	-	-	129	125
53	19	108	28	-	-	-	-	270	84	3	2	5	1	-	-	464	205
1	-	22	20	-	-	-	-	26	24	-	1	-	-	-	-	41	55
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
2	6	37	27	-	-	-	-	46	43	340	294	-	1	-	-	468	422
-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	8	6	13	6	-	-	-	-	21	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	2	131	93	-	-	-	-	233	173	67	78	-	1	-	-	347	292
-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	39	30	-	-	-	-	46	33
49	14	568	416	-	-	-	-	952	687	7	4	1	4	-	-	1321	930
78	72	813	642	-	-	-	-	1438	1108	5	-	-	-	-	-	1535	1157
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	7	10	4	-	-	-	-	23	18	2	2	-	-	-	-	43	34

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL CRIMI- NALITY—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS								
							CONVICTIONS								
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled		
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	
Impersonating another -	13	5	-	-	13	5	8	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	
Violations of Draft Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Conspiracy - - -	70	11	1	-	71	11	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Criminal negligence -	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Compounding a felony -	6	4	-	1	6	5	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Accessory to a felony -	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Compounding a misde- meanor - - -	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Threatening letters (but not blackmail) - -	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contempt of court -	643	780	73	84	716	864	336	340	-	-	362	456	7	-	
Violation Federal Laws not elsewhere shown -	76	56	4	3	80	59	13	14	-	-	3	2	-	-	
Disorderly conduct not elsewhere provided for	23011	23689	1207	1522	24218	25211	10454	10736	55	27	4339	4748	441	457	
Forfeiture of bail - -	68	59	10	7	78	66	35	22	-	-	9	10	1	2	
Surrendered bail - -	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Incorrigible female -	-	-	350	411	350	411	95	156	1	-	22	16	83	72	
Incorrigible youths (male) - - -	41	36	-	-	41	36	7	6	-	-	1	1	6	7	
State Anti-Loafing Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Selling liquor - - -	-	7173	-	252	-	7425	87	2482	-	-	6	26	-	12	
Group Total	-	28812	36020	2020	2643	30832	38663	12200	14764	57	27	5842	6075	719	707

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	2	-	-	-	-	19	15
-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
1	4	-	12	-	-	-	-	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
19	46	11	4	-	-	-	-	399	506	1	2	-	-	-	-	736	848
3	-	22	7	-	-	-	-	28	9	34	31	-	-	-	-	75	54
7850	7735	1498	1826	-	-	-	-	14183	14793	7	14	-	1	-	-	24644	25544
8	6	9	9	-	-	-	-	27	27	4	2	-	-	-	-	66	51
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
8	3	126	130	-	-	-	-	240	221	3	3	1	-	-	-	339	380
-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	17
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
94	464	10	35	-	-	-	-	110	537	5	27	-	2	-	-	202	3048
8295	8526	3585	3464	-	-	-	-	18498	18799	553	503	23	28	-	-	31274	34094

ANNUAL REPORT OF

JUVENILE DELIN- QUENCY	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
							Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled		
	Male		Female		Total									
See also Offenses Against Children.	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
See also Improper Guard- ianship.	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Miscellaneous offenses -	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
Offenses against the per- son - - - -	202	161	2	4	204	165	110	68	1	-	30	34	38	41
Offenses against chastity	94	33	5	3	99	36	33	16	-	1	12	10	10	*8
Offenses called J. D. by statute - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Offenses against public regulations - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Offenses against property —destructive - -	99	114	1	1	100	115	39	41	-	3	27	36	39	7
Offenses against prop- erty — thefts other } than burglary	1122	1144	85	86	1207	1230	255	265	-	3	307	288	344	310
Offenses against property —burglary - - -	869	1005	4	22	873	1027	186	154	-	-	277	242	247	231
General criminality -	1326	996	50	30	1376	1026	569	478	38	15	263	248	126	131
Prohibited acts - -	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Use of tobacco - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	1
Prohibited employments	317	308	13	14	330	322	150	175	3	2	99	46	28	24
Incorrigibility - -	474	532	165	228	639	760	226	255	1	1	104	89	124	137
Educational violations -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-
Vagrancy (Crime Code, Sec. 887, Sub. 8) - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Violation of Parole Law -	321	289	66	63	387	352	54	54	-	-	79	57	82	58
Destitute children (P. L., Sec. 486) - - - -	262	308	171	210	433	518	157	203	-	-	27	36	83	107
Group Total -	5089	4895	562	661	5651	5556	1784	1711	43	25	1231	1102	1125	1055
WITNESSES, LUNATICS, ETC.														
Insane and Aided person	21	15	13	5	34	20	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Witnesses - - -	89	90	24	22	113	112	119	34	-	-	4	1	1	-
Group Total -	110	105	37	27	147	132	123	38	-	-	4	1	1	-

NOTE—In some of the total columns it will be noticed that the number of dispositions is in excess of the number of complaints or arrests for a given year. This apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that a number of cases of previous years were disposed of in the year in question, and consequently, included in the total for that year. For instance, a number of burglaries might have been committed in 1920, 1921 and 1922, which were not finally disposed of in the courts until 1923. The disposition of these cases, consequently, could not be included in the annual report for 1920, 1921 and 1922, but would appear in the total of the dispositions for the year 1923.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1923, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
3	-	9	11	-	-	-	-	81	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	154
1	-	11	6	-	-	-	-	34	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	41
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6	2	8	9	-	-	-	-	80	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	98
17	17	178	145	-	-	-	-	846	763	4	6	-	-	-	-	1105	1034
11	7	154	151	-	-	-	-	689	631	1	2	-	-	-	-	876	787
181	102	54	46	-	-	-	-	662	542	13	8	-	-	-	-	1244	1028
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
41	38	3	1	-	-	-	-	174	111	-	2	-	-	-	-	324	288
7	4	138	139	-	-	-	-	374	370	11	10	-	3	-	-	611	638
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
7	4	174	154	-	-	-	-	342	273	1	2	-	-	-	-	397	329
1	4	55	73	-	-	-	-	166	220	10	1	-	-	-	-	333	424
276	178	786	736	-	-	-	-	3461	3096	40	31	-	3	-	-	5285	4841
-	-	28	10	-	-	-	-	28	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	14
-	3	6	3	-	-	-	-	11	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	130	44
-	3	34	13	-	-	-	-	39	17	-	3	-	-	-	-	162	58

The same applies to all offenses regardless of the nature of them. One of the greatest obstacles to make an annual report balance exactly is the frequency with which crimes have to be re-classified. What appears to be a simple assault finally has to be entered on the records as a homicide, due to the unexpected death of the victim. The same applies to all offenses, which often change their character and seriousness with the accumulation of pertinent evidence. -

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SOME OF THE MANY LETTERS OF COMMENDATION RECEIVED BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER DURING THE YEAR 1923

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Brooklyn, January 4, 1923.

Dear Sir:

For some time past and particularly during the last few weeks when a large number of temporary men had to be employed to assist in handling the Christmas mails very great service was rendered to this office by the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the Police Department by the prompt examination and report of the finger prints of prospective postal employees. Over fifty undesirable men were eliminated from consideration for holiday service as a result of the fine coöperation we received.

I am glad to extend hearty thanks and appreciation for this service. With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

WALTER C. BURTON, Postmaster.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER, NEW YORK, N. Y.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, January 8, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the work performed by the men in the Bureau of Criminal Identification whose coöperation not only lessened the possibility of undesirables entering the postal service, but was the means of obtaining men with clean records to serve the public and assist in the safeguarding of the mails.

Very sincerely yours,

E. M. MORGAN, Postmaster.

THE WORLD PROHIBITION AND REFORM FEDERATION

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Washington, D. C., January 14, 1924.

Dear Sir:

Having completed my term as superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, I wish to thank you for the 100 per cent efficient and faithful coöperation in our race-track cases, lasting over a period of about five months. Although you detailed some 25 plain clothes men at various times, there was not one who proved incompetent or untrue to his trust. In my experience of 23 years, I have never known better police service than you gave us.

If all volunteer societies for civic reforms and law enforcement would use tact, courtesy and patience to get on good working relations with the local police force, their results might be multiplied many fold. And, where there are corrupt members of the force, the "reformers" can deal most effectively with such members by being close to the heads of the Department, unless the corruption reaches to the top, which is rare.

Most cordially yours,

H. N. PRINGLE.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

New York, February 26, 1923.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a report from Inspector of Customs F. R. Thropp of the surveyor's office, dated the 21st instant, relative to the apprehension of the motor boat "12028" with a cargo of liquor at South Beach, Staten Island, on the 26th of January last, such apprehension having been accomplished by Police officers of the Seventh Inspection District.

I desire to extend the thanks of the Federal officials concerned in this case to Inspector Bailey of the Seventh Inspection District, who showed the customs officials every possible courtesy and assistance in the investigation, and particularly for having facilitated the transportation of our officers and their prisoners from Stapleton, S. I., to the Court House in Brooklyn.

Respectfully,

H. C. STUART, Special Deputy Collector.

STATE OF NEW YORK—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL

WARDS ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, February 26, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I feel that I am only doing my duty in making this official acknowledgment of the wonderful assistance some of the men of your department rendered to us during the conflagration which destroyed a part of the hospital on the morning of the 18th inst.

I am sorry that I cannot give you the names of the men who did valiant service, but the party consisted of a sergeant and four patrolmen of the Marine Division. These men arrived immediately after our fire alarm was sounded and they rendered invaluable service in saving a number of lives and much property. These men were unprovided with rubber overcoats and worked under great hardships of fire, water and weather.

I hope that you can find these men and let them know that their services are appreciated and gratefully remembered by all who are connected with the hospital.

Sincerely yours,

M. B. HEYMAN, M. D.

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, March 5, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I wish to express to you the sincere appreciation of the officers of this regiment of the splendid service and coöperation rendered to us last Saturday afternoon by the Police Department during the funeral of Colonel Howard E. Crall. Our long march was something over three miles through an unusually congested and crowded section of the city, and the efficient manner in which the Police Department handled the situation with entire absence of confusion and inconvenience aroused not only my personal admiration, but caused most favorable comments from the officers of the regiment and numerous civilians who witnessed the parade. I know that this was possibly a matter of insignificance to such a powerful organization as the Police Department. Nevertheless, it was handled with the same splendid efficiency that my years of association with the Police Department of New York City has always led me to expect. Unfortunately, I do not know the name of the officer in charge of the mounted escort, but the records of your department doubtless show who he was. I would consider it a real favor if you would have conveyed to him, and the officers under his direction, an expression of our appreciation of his courtesy, tact and efficiency. This could also be applied to every one of the policemen with whom we came in contact.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The more intimate my association with the Police Department of this great city, the more convinced I become of its excellent quality and really marvelous efficiency, and though I know you are an exceedingly busy man, I hope you will not feel that I am intruding on your time to tell you so. I am also taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of this letter to the Mayor for his information. With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

WADE H. HAYES, Colonel.

CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, March 7, 1923.

Dear Sir:

By the Mayor's direction I send you herewith for your information letter dated March 5th from Geo. W. Leisersohn, Grand Secretary, Order Brith Abraham, 266 Grand street, expressing commendation and appreciation of the Police arrangements at the funeral of Samuel Dorf, late Grand Master of the Order.

Very truly yours,

(Enclosure)

FRANCES W. ROKUS, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES GRAND LODGE, ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM

Hon. John F. Hylan, Mayor, City of New York,
City Hall, New York.

New York, March 5, 1923.

Dear Mayor:

We now are at liberty to thank you in behalf of the Order Brith Abraham for the splendid assistance rendered by your great and magnificent Police Department in handling the situation at the funeral of Samuel Dorf, the late Grand Master and Brother of the Order Brith Abraham, and it is time that our appreciation is extended to the finest Police Department.

The Police arrangements for the handling of the situation were accomplished by telephone, as written communication would have delayed the matter, so the Police, trained to big tasks, readily answered our appeal for a proper Police to cope with the expected masses. Although a storm with a deluge of rain handicapped the mourners and the large crowd who were at the Temple Emanuel, where services were conducted, we feel it safe to say that commendation is due you for the proper protection given to us on that day of sorrow.

We, therefore, unanimously express our sincere thanks to our Chief Magistrate of the City for the services rendered to our departed citizen.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. W. LEISERSOHN, Grand Secretary.

SUPREME COURT

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, March 19, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I desire to extend to you, and through you to the officers and men of your Department on Police duty in connection with the St. Patrick's Day parade, my sincere thanks, admiration and appreciation for their faithful, skillful and most efficient work on that occasion.

My thanks are due and tendered especially to Commissioner Leach and Inspector Lalley and to Lieutenant Gegan and his squad.

I congratulate you on being the worthy head of such able and efficient men.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

I hope the Department will ever continue to be, what all our citizens now recognize it to be—the best Police Department in the world.

With assurance of my highest personal regard and esteem, I remain, my dear Commissioner,

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM P. BURR, Justice.

EUSTIS L. HOPKINS

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, March 24, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

May I be allowed to compliment you, and the officers and men of the Police Department on the fine showing they made, and on the admirable manner in which they handled the crowds on last Saturday, March 17, on the occasion of the St. Patrick's Day parade.

It may be some gratification to you and to them to know how much their good work is appreciated, and to realize that we always look to them with entire confidence to handle satisfactorily any situation that may be put up to them.

Very truly yours,

EUSTIS L. HOPKINS.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Governor's Island, March 28, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my personal appreciation, as well as that of the officers and men of the Sixteenth Infantry, for the very courteous and efficient assistance the members of the New York Police Department rendered the regiment on its movement to and from the armory of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, Brooklyn, on March 27.

The escort through the traffic, both in New York City and in Brooklyn, effectively cleared the route of march. The detachments provided at the two stations of the elevated railroad greatly facilitated the entrainment and detrainment of the regiment.

Kindly express to your men my sincere thanks and appreciation, and oblige

Yours very truly,

CHARLES GERHARDT, Commanding.

BOOTH & FLINN, LTD., CONTRACTORS

Hudson River Vehicular Tunnel Contract

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, April 17, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to advise you that the strike of the tunnel sandhogs employed on our vehicular tunnels contract has been settled and that the men returned to work last night, so that no further trouble is expected.

I also wish to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation of the excellent coöperation given by the Police Department during this strike, in preventing disorder in the vicinity of our tunnel plant at Canal and West Streets, as to my knowledge no trouble occurred nor was an arrest made. This speaks very well of your Department, as the tunnel sandhogs rank among the hardest class of labor to handle. In my 25 years' experience in New York I have never seen a strike situation handled so well.

May I ask you to forward a copy of this letter to your Police stations concerned that your men may also know of my appreciation of their excellent work.

Again thanking you for your excellent work, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

M. L. QUINN, Gen. Supt.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SEASIDE HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, INC.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Far Rockaway, L. I., April 18, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I feel that I must write you a word of praise for the wonderful lot of men you have working under your most able supervision.

On Monday, April 16, I was one of the above organization that had charge of 1,100 crippled kiddies at the circus. The assistance that your men gave was beautiful. They handled those children as though they were their very own—nothing was too much for them. Later I had occasion to take two lost children to Precinct No. 21, and the treatment they received there should go on record. The little boy had had a serious mishap which necessitated a lot of cleaning up. Without a question your men did what most women would have rebelled at, and I do think that they deserve a word of praise.

Trusting that you will accept this letter in all the sincerity in which it was written, I am

BEATRICE F. LEVY (Mrs. Nathaniel Levy),
55 Central Park West, New York City.

FAMILY OF THOMAS V. BRICK

Long Island City, N. Y., May 15, 1923.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

We wish to extend to you our sincere appreciation of the untiring efforts of the Harbor Squad when my husband and our brother, Thomas V. Brick, was lost in New York Bay off the L. I. R. R. tugboat "Patchogue," on April 22, 1923.

Captain Deyo, Lieutenants Bannon, Davis and Sheehan of the 2nd Precinct were at our call both night and day, and we feel that we would be ungrateful if we did not call to your attention the efficient work of these officers.

This is only one example of the wonderful and efficient work performed daily by the Greatest Police Department in the world, which has resulted from the supervision you have given it during your tenure of office.

Respectfully yours,

WIFE AND FAMILY OF THE LATE THOS. V. BRICK,
112 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, May 18, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Thanks to the fine coöperation which you and your Department extended to us during last week's meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, an unique and enviable record was established at this convention, for, among the 5,000 men and women who were in attendance, not one casualty or robbery was reported.

For this condition we feel that the New York Police Department is responsible.

It is therefore a real pleasure to us to congratulate you upon the efficiency denoted by this result and to thank you for the help you gave us.

To Inspector John H. Coughlin and the men whom he detailed on the Detective Division especial credit is due. The detectives, who were polite, gentlemanly and unobtrusive, covered the Waldorf, the meetings at the Hippodrome and the Metropolitan Opera House, and the various entertainment functions in a manner which certainly reflects credit upon the Department. It occasions us regret that we have not a record of their names in order that we might note them here for individual commendation, but we take the liberty of asking if you will not see to it that a suitable notation is appended to their respective official records.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

To Inspector William T. Davis and Captain Anthony Howe, both of the Traffic Division, we are deeply obligated for the splendid manner in which they handled the sightseeing tour for visiting ladies on the morning of Thursday, May 10, as well as for the work performed by the detail under their direction at the West Forty-second Street Pier on the morning and evening of Friday, May 11—upon the departure and return of the steamer "Washington Irving" carrying our guests on the West Point trip.

Of course, from our knowledge of you and your Department, these things are no more than we expected, but it is none the less a pleasure to us sincerely to convey to you this expression of commendation and thanks.

Very truly yours,
GENERAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE,
A. C. BEDFORD, Chairman,
JOHN R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, June 1, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Now that the Home Service Appeal of the Salvation Army for 1923 is about to close, I desire as chairman of the Citizens Committee to express to you my very sincere appreciation of the assistance you have rendered in making the campaign the success which it has been.

As compared with campaigns of previous years we have had fewer meetings than usual, but, on the whole, considerable more activity upon the part of the various members of the committee.

In behalf of the Salvation Army, for whom we have acted as a committee during this campaign, I thank you for your assistance.

Very truly yours,
HENRY W. TAFT, Chairman.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, CITY OF NEW YORK

New York, June 8, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your communication of June 7, and to congratulate you on the improvement shown in the lessening of the number of street accidents. I shall embody your letter in our next general circular.

Yours very truly,
W. L. ETTINGER, Superintendent of Schools.

CONFERENCE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN PROFESSORS OF ENGLISH

Columbia University, New York City, June, 1923

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, June 22, 1923.

Dear Sir:

May I express my warm appreciation of your interest in the recent Conference of Professors of English. The ride from the university to the Bankers Club, under the conduct of the Motor Policemen was a great feature of the conference. Nothing else made such a great impression on our English guests. One of the younger professors, who was in the English air service during the war, said that the air service had no excitements comparing to that motor ride from the university to the Bankers Club through the traffic. I am sure that it impressed us all with a sense of the majesty of the law and the remarkable efficiency of the Police Force.

With the highest appreciation of your courtesy, I am,
Very truly yours,
A. H. THORNDIKE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, June 29, 1923.

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to advise you that at a large and enthusiastic meeting of this organization, held last evening under the presidency of Assistant Corporation Counsel Benjamin Greenspan, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That in view of the present agitation, we, the members of the Hungarian National Democratic Club, deem it a privilege to express to the Hon. Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner, our high esteem and confidence in him as a highly honorable and capable public official and as a distinguished citizen of our community. That we take pleasure in voicing the sentiment of the great majority of the plain citizens of New York in declaring that, under the guidance of the best and most popular Mayor we ever had, the Commissioner is giving our city one of the cleanest and most efficient Police administrations we have ever enjoyed."

The resolution speaks for itself; it expresses sincere sentiment of our members and their friends, who are at all times ready to be of assistance to you as well as to the administration of which you are such a useful and illustrious member. More power to you.

Sincerely yours,

MORRIS CUKOR, Executive Chairman.

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREATER CITY OF NEW YORK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, July 3, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Of all the departments that coöperated in making the Municipal Educational Exposition possible, the Police Department stands foremost in this connection.

There was not an opportunity offered to your Department to coöperate, that your officers and members did not immediately seize upon it and give their full measure of devotion and efficiency to the great cause of the City's Celebration.

I had an opportunity to study them at close range, and I found every single man in your Department who had anything to do with the Jubilee to be enthusiastic and ready at all times, even at personal sacrifices, to assist in making the occasion one to be long remembered by our people.

The Commanding Officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, his officers and men, gave a splendid example of police efficiency at all times. The Detectives assigned to the Palace were always on the job, and performed their exacting duties in a most efficient manner.

It is needless for me to tell you that His Honor, the Mayor, as well as the members of the Committee in charge of the celebration, highly appreciated the splendid coöperation rendered by you personally. With my kind personal regards, I remain

Cordially yours,

GROVER A. WHALEN.

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREATER CITY OF NEW YORK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, July 5, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I cannot allow the Jubilee to become a closed incident without complimenting and thanking you for the coöperation of your Department. Needless to say, the Police arrangements were excellent, but in addition thereto the interest taken in the sale of tickets, and the splendid entertainment rendered by the Glee Club and Band contributed materially to making this celebration generally successful. There was a large measure of extra work done by your men in a most cheerful manner, and

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

every citizen may well be proud of our police and should overlook the shortcomings of a few which seemed to be heralded, whereas the efficiency and good work is kept in the background.

In particular may I not thank, through Police channels, the uniformed men and detectives of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and such individuals as Captain Hayes, Captain Fay, Captain Lyons and Lieutenant Fraser, who gave special attention to the matter of protecting and observing the handling of our cash sales at the various box offices.

My compliments to you, Mr. Commissioner, in having the honor of heading this efficient organization.

Sincerely,

W. H. WOODIN, Chairman.

AVENUE A MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

New York, July 7, 1923.

HON. JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor of the City of New York,
City Hall, New York City, N. Y.

Honorable Sir:

As merchants we are naturally interested in the efficiency and honesty of our Police Department, it is our firm belief, however, that attacks on the honesty and efficiency of the Police Department solely for political purposes and by politicians so that they may secure personal publicity is harmful and injurious to the best interests of merchants and the public. Is there not some way by which these unfair attacks may be stopped?

Every fair-minded citizen must admit that our present Police Commissioner has demonstrated his ability, his efficiency, his honesty, that no charge of inefficiency or dishonesty has ever been proven against him, and that on the whole our Police Force is as honest and as able as any body of men, be they in public or private service.

No class, be they bankers, brokers, merchants, or in any other business, can be condemned as a whole because there may be a few dishonest men among them. Probably no body of men is subject to as many temptations as is our Police Force, and we have every reason to be proud of the record which they have established for honesty, ability, efficiency and loyalty to duty. If ever the name of "finest" applied to our body of policemen, it certainly applies more justly and more fully to the men who make up this Force to-day.

To attack an executive head because of the failure of a few men to live up to their obligations and duty is ridiculous and appears to be neither fair nor without ulterior motive, especially when such attacks appear to be made solely from a desire to see them in print in our newspapers.

It is to the best interests of merchants and citizens that unfair attacks on the efficiency and honesty of our Police Department should stop. It is certainly not to our interest that by reason of these unfair attacks, men of character, honest men, shall feel that service on our Police Force carries with it the stigma of a dishonest calling. It is certainly to the best interests of this city that a job on the Police Force shall appeal to men of character. Call the Police Force crooks and what honest man would want to take a job as a Policeman. Call the Force dishonest and every gangster and rogue will use every effort to squeeze himself into a job on the Force.

Good work on the part of our Police does not only depend on the efficiency of the Commissioner, but also requires the right kind of men on the Force. Should we permit politicians to make unfair attacks so that the morale of our Police Force may be broken down and the Department handicapped in securing the right kind of men for this service?

When men like Commissioner Enright give us their service as public officials let us at least stand by them and show our appreciation of their good work. There should be some way to stop men who attack public officials solely for the purpose of getting their names in the columns of the newspapers. If there is any way in which this association can help in stopping these unfair attacks, we stand ready to do our duty to the men who are giving us the best Police Department that New York City ever had.

Respectfully yours,

SoL. Low, Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

(Courtesy of the Mayor)

THE SOUTH SHORE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

HON. JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor,
City Hall, New York City.

Princes Bay, S. I., July 28, 1923.

Dear Sir:

In behalf of the members of the South Shore Protective Association and Princes Bay Yacht Club, of which I am commodore, who with myself saw the work done last Thursday, July 26, by men of the Staten Island District Office, Precinct No. 2, with service boats "No. 1, Manhattan," and "Blue Boy," and Precinct Sixty, of Tottenville, when the steamer "Sirius" with six to eight hundred excursionists aboard ran aground on Round Shoals, one mile off shore from Princes Bay, S. I., at 11 a. m., desire to commend to you these men for their able and efficient work in going aboard steamer and keeping people happy, and in floating her off a bad shoal without damage at 4 p. m.

I took the Police out in my motor yacht and put them aboard, was there from start to finish, and you may well be proud of the inspectors, captains and men for their discipline and efficiency.

Much to my surprise the New York papers next day stated that the "Sirius" was aground, but not one word of praise for our Police. The Staten Island *Advance* was the only one. I am dropping a few lines to some of the knockers, not boosters, who always criticize, telling them of above incident and good work of the best Police in the World.

Very truly yours,

A. G. MARSCHER.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, August 13, 1923.

Dear Sir:

May I as a citizen and taxpayer at this time express my deep appreciation of the efficiency of your splendid Police Department, while other narrow-minded and unappreciative persons are expressing themselves in the opposite, and say that I, as one of the citizens of the Greater City, am proud of our great Police Department, while every one with small minds seem inclined to give the poor old cop a kick. I also want to express to the public at large your own individual efficiency in handling this great army of splendid men.

On the last parade of your splendid Department, which I had the pleasure of taking part in, I stood in review and was proud of the appearance of our splendid Police Department.

I am compelled to give expression of my appreciation from the fact that I recently had an experience as to their efficiency and their loyalty to duty. On last Wednesday, August 8, my wife and family returned from a short trip in the country and arrived home at 12 m., stepped out of the car at our door and were hardly up the stoop or stairs when two thieves entered the car from the other side and were gone like a flash of lightning. We reported the incident to the nearest Police Station, only with a minor description, not being able to recollect the engine number or the license number, for which my wife neglected to ask me, which I had in my possession, as my son was driving the car. Your splendid and efficient Detective Department, particularly Detectives James Bishop and Bernard Judge, of the Automobile Squad, located and recovered that car within twelve hours. I want to say now that with the millions of automobiles and licensed trucks in our great City, it showed the efficiency of your splendid Department in making this recovery in that short period, which was marvelous.

I trust that the splendid morale which you have inaugurated in your Department after hard and laborious efforts will continue, and that some time the citizens as a whole will learn to appreciate what our Police Department means as to the protection of life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness to the citizens of our great and grand City.

It is not my desire to elaborate upon this matter too extensively, but I will conclude by saying God bless and continue success to yourself and our great Police Department, that every man, woman and child may be proud of.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES J. HAGAN, Assistant Commissioner.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DOMINION CUSTOMS & EXCISE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Ottawa, August 20, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I have just returned from a motor trip which included ten days' stay in New York and deem it my duty to tender you my sincere acknowledgements at the unfailing courtesy, tact and good nature of your officers on post and patrol, with whom I came in contact while in New York.

As a stranger, ignorant of the traffic regulations, and of the city generally, I came in frequent contact with your officers and am free to say that I have never met a nicer lot of officials anywhere, and are a pleasing contrast to those in other cities I have been in.

Therefore I desire to tender them, through you, the sincere thanks of one of the thousand strangers that visit New York daily, especially during the summer months.

Very sincerely yours,

T. H. BURNS, Secretary-Treasurer.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 22, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Your pleasing report on the July, 1923, accident record of the City of New York was read with intense interest. That you are doing a splendid preventive work is acknowledged on all sides. We are with you in your intelligent endeavors to safeguard our youthful Americans against the hazards of street crossing. The Catholic schools are ever eager to take part in any policy that aims at civic betterment.

With a hope that your good work will go ahead with growing success, I am

Sincerely yours,

REV. JOS. V. S. McCLANCY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—IMMIGRATION SERVICE

New York, September 13, 1923.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for the swift and effective work of the Police Department this morning in response to my telephone request for the police boat to come to Ellis Island and drive off a tugboat with moving picture apparatus perched on the wheel house, and endeavoring to take pictures of immigrants arriving at Ellis Island. The police launch was here in a short time, and, acting under my orders, chased this tugboat away from the island and from the defenseless immigrants whom these moving picture operators were annoying.

You will understand how important this matter is. Immigrants coming to Ellis Island are wards of the nation, and it is my duty to protect them from these snapshot and moving picture assaults that are constantly attempted upon them without their consent. There is no reason why they should have to be "mugged," as if for the Rogues' Gallery, just because they are immigrants. If I could do it legally, I should take great pleasure in sinking these marauding tugs somewhere in shallow water where they might serve as a warning. In default of the necessary tools for that kind of an operation, I have to call for your own police help, and that you gave to me in excellent fashion this morning. The next time one of these tugs comes around, I shall have something of my own awaiting them that will insure them a thoroughly uncomfortable experience.

The crew of the police launch consisted of Patrolmen Dennis Tracy and William Cain and Engineer Lewis Jaegg. They did a good job, and I hope copies of this letter will be placed in their personal records to their own ultimate benefit.

Yours very truly,

HENRY H. CURRAN, Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

TEMPLE BETH-EL

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, September 26, 1923.

Dear Sir:

We ask you to convey to Captain Wall and to those officers and men of the 31st Precinct who were detailed to cover our premises during our holidays, our thanks for the splendid manner in which they performed their duty.

In appreciation of this service, we ask you to accept the enclosed check for \$100 as a contribution from this congregation to the Police Pension Fund.

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL BERLINER, Clerk.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, October 1, 1923.

Dear Sir:

The Trustees of St. John's Guild, in operating their Floating Hospital each summer, depend somewhat upon the cordial and whole-hearted coöperation of the Police Department at the various docks and piers to help maintain order and prevent accident to our thousands of patients.

We wish to report that the officers assigned to duty on these various piers have been of great assistance to us, extending in every instance extreme courtesy and lending every assistance.

In particular we wish to commend the officers on duty at South Ferry, New York and Staten Island side, and the officers assigned to Pier A, North River, and East Third Street, East River.

For your information, the Floating Hospital carried 47,124 sick and ailing mothers, children and babies this summer during July and August.

Very truly yours,

LLOYD F. HAYDEN, General Agent.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

People v. Walter S. Ward

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Albany, October 5, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I want to take this occasion to thank you and to express to you my very great appreciation for having assigned to our office, for use in the above case, Detective Sergeant Harry F. Butts, and Thomas J. Martin and Henry P. Oswald of the Homicide Bureau; and also Officers Michael W. O'Connell and Michael Gerry.

Detective Sergeant Butts rendered valuable services to us as a revolver and pistol expert and very satisfactory testimony on the witness stand. He was an unusually valuable man and we were highly pleased with his services.

Detectives Martin and Oswald, from the Homicide Bureau, we found to be intelligent and conscientious detectives. They also rendered valuable service to us.

Officers O'Connell and Gerry, of the 105th Precinct, we found to be honest and upright officers, and while with us discharged the duties assigned to them in a most satisfactory manner.

I take unusual pleasure in testifying to the work of each of the above officers.

Permit me to again express my appreciation for your kindness in permitting these men to assist us on this important case. Yours very truly,

CARL SHERMAN, Attorney-General.

(Per) WILBUR W. CHAMBERS, Deputy Attorney-General.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, October 10, 1923.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on October 5, 1923, the President, Frederick A. Bishop, reported that,

The police had been a great protection, at all box offices and also in accompanying employees to and from depositories, and he felt that a vote of thanks was due them.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, it was

RESOLVED, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Police Officers and men of the 1st, 2d, 32d, 67th and 123d Precincts, for valued services rendered and protection given employees of this Company at Pier (new) 1, West 129th Street Dock, Coney Island and Rockaway, respectively, during the past season and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Commissioner Richard Enright and Captains Patrick Kenny, Patrick S. McCormick, Joseph Thompson, James H. Gillen and Cornelius Carmody.

Yours truly,

F. W. LUCKMEYER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

West Point, New York, October 15, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Kindly accept the thanks of the United States Corps of Cadets for the service rendered them by your department during the march in the city to the football game with Notre Dame, the 13th instant.

Your representatives handled the situation with courtesy and efficiency and it is a pleasure to inform you of our appreciation.

Very truly yours,

M. B. STEWART, Commandant of Cadets.

"SUNNYSIDE," GLADSTONE, SOMERSET, N. J.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

October 17, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Men in public office so seldom hear of the pleasant things said of them, I am tempted to tell you the criticism I heard voiced by my brother-in-law and his wife—Colonel and Mrs. Frank Thos. Woodbury, U. S. A., retired.

After a number of years in the Army, passed at posts over the United States, Canal Zone, Philippines and Cuba, Col. Woodbury has retired and come with his wife to live in New York.

The criticism was:

"The law and order in New York City is a marvel of good government. With these great masses of different nationalities, everything seems under control and perfect as good clock work."

I am visiting out here, but as a New Yorker whose ancestors have been on Manhattan Island with a "King's Grant" since 1639, I can heartily endorse the criticism.

Very sincerely yours,

MARGARET TOWNSEND TAGLIAPIETRA.

(Mme. Townsend Tagliapietra, daughter of late Hon. John D. Townsend.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 52

New York, October 19, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Please permit me to express my appreciation of the prompt attention that you gave to my request for the marking of safety lines and warning signs at the school crossings near this school.

The men who were assigned to the work are especially to be commended for their skill in marking the streets and in their courteous coöperation with us in placing the signs where most needed.

Respectfully yours,

B. LOUIS SNYDER, Principal.

EASTERN DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 22, 1923.

Dear Sir:

The pupils of our first year classes listened this morning with a great deal of interest to a talk on "Safety First" given by Lieut. John J. McGee, New York City Police Department, who was sent to us by your Bureau as the speaker of the day.

Lieut. McGee made use of an excellent device in driving home to the children the importance of the work. He read to them at one point in his address a statement of accidents, resulting in death to children, which occurred in the neighborhoods in which our children live. We feel that from the point of view of our children and our school this talk was worth while. We, therefore, thank you for the opportunity that you gave us to have Lieut. McGee address us.

Yours very truly,

ENGENE A. COLLIGAN, Administrative Assistant.

AMERICAN LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB OF NEW YORK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, October 23, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Allow me to thank you and to compliment you for the efficient manner in which your Department handled the crowds at the Yankee Stadium during the past summer and also during the recent World's Series.

The men, as well as their commanding officers, exhibited great patience and showed splendid judgment on several very trying occasions.

Again thanking you, I remain, with kind regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JACOB RUPPERT, President.

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 8

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 25, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to thank you most sincerely for your ready and generous response to our request for marking safety lanes near the school. We are trying so very hard to make our safety campaign a success, and nothing could have reinforced our teaching so well, or pleased our children more, than what you have done.

Yours gratefully,

E. L. BEHNKEN, Principal.

JOSEF PASKU, TIBERIAS, PALESTINE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

October 29, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor dated the 24th of September re. 2126, JHACS, in which you give me knowledge of the address of my two brothers, Alexander and B. Pasku.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

In the meantime I have already received a letter of them, and I beg you to accept my most heartily thanks for your kindness and for your trouble, which you surely had, as I believe it is not so very easy to find out a strange person in such an enormous city.

You have done a very good work to me as well as to many of my family. May God help you in all your further searches.

Please say my best thanks to all who helped in this matter.

Very truly yours,

JOSEF PASKU.

THE LOTOS CLUB

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, November 2, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Last night, as you know, we had at the Lotos Club the Honorable David Lloyd George as our guest at a banquet.

We had a record attendance of members at this banquet, never so large before in the history of the Club, and, as you probably know, there was a very large number of people in the streets outside, but I want to say to you that the manner in which your Police Force handled the situation is certainly a very great credit to you and to them.

In addition to that, the efficient service not only added very much to our comfort and convenience, but the way in which your men were distributed both inside the club building and in the surrounding territory, gave us a feeling of perfect assurance of the safety of our very distinguished guest from any form of annoyance or danger.

I wish to thank you, personally, and as Secretary of the Lotos Club, for the courteous and careful handling of the situation and to extend to you and those under you, not only our heartiest thanks, but our very best wishes for such a splendid organization as the Police Department of New York City.

Sincerely yours,

J. F. ALLEN, Secretary.

THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Founded 1801

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

November 2, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Many of the old shell-backs, among the Ancient Mariners, at Sailors' Snug Harbor, are disgusted at the scurrilous slander that at sundry times certain venomous libelers endeavor to circulate, in order to discredit the efficiency and honesty of the New York Police. Now, gentlemen, many of us old sailor men, who like myself have followed the sea as a vocation for many years—over fifty years in my own case—have had ample opportunity to observe the efficiency—or otherwise—of the police in the numerous cities they have visited during their long sea career, and among us sailormen the verdict is unanimous that for physique, efficiency, valor and courtesy the Men in Blue that constitute the Manhattan Police Force at present are unsurpassed—if they are equaled—by any other police force in the world. Not even the much vaunted London "Bobbie," and the "Cops" of gay Parree excepted. I am sending you, gentlemen, a few verses that express our sentiments correctly and though they may not rate as poetry, considering that the hand that wrote them has been more accustomed to a "marline spike" than a pen, they certainly express the truth as the "Ancient Mariners at Sailors Snug Harbor see it."

With cordial wishes for the continuation of the high prestige of your "Men in Blue," and confusion for your traducers, I remain,

Yours truly,

FRANK WATERS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MANHATTAN'S MEN IN BLUE—A TRIBUTE TO THE N. Y. POLICE

There are scurrilous lies and slander circulating everywhere
And the Police of Manhattan, more than get their share,
From a venomous type of libelers, whose efforts never cease,
To discredit the efficiency of the New York Police.
Do the people of Manhattan ever entertain a thought,
Of the perils that are encountered, and deeds of valor wrought?
Do they ever pause and ponder the credit that is due
To Manhattan's guardians of the law, those gallant men in blue?
For it is strictly true, that Manhattan's men in blue,
Are competent to perform the work they have to do.
To preserve the public peace many perils they go through,
To maintain the high prestige of Manhattan's men in blue.

When Manhattanites are slumbering, the policeman on his beat,
Patrols the city's thoroughfares, in rain, snow, hail and sleet.
In pursuance of his duty, hardships, he will endure,
That the lives of the sleepers, and their property are secure.
Throughout the darkest hours, 'til the dawning of daylight,
The Metropolis is well guarded, by the Guardians of night.
And night-hawks, and malefactors, have ample cause to rue
The vigilance and activity of Manhattans men in blue.
It is absolutely true, that the New York men in blue,
Are alert and every ready to do what they have to do,
And despite vile traducers, there are mighty few,
Examples of incompetency, among those men in blue.

They may boast of London "Bobbies," and the "Cops" of gay Paree,
As examples what all municipal police ought to be.
But for bravery and efficiency, when judged by every test,
The Manhattan force, without a doubt, is equal to the best.
Should you question the alacrity of the New York Police,
Just try to violate the law, and disturb the peace.
And you will realize distinctly, before you are through,
That you cannot put much over on the New York men in blue.
For these gentlemen in blue have got their eyes on you,
And will land you in the Calaboose, despite what you can do.
And after pondering, you will admit, that it is true,
That Manhattan is well guarded by its vigilant men in blue.

FRANK WATERS, Sailors' Snug Harbor.

AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, Washington, D. C., November 5, 1923.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On my return to Washington I take the first opportunity to express to you my sincere appreciation of the courtesies shown me by the Police Force of New York, under your orders, on my arrival at New York by the S.S. "Belgenland" last Saturday.

I have always had a high admiration of the efficiency of your Force, as well as for their courteous demeanor, of which an additional proof was given me last Saturday.

The people of Belgium also have reason to be grateful to the members of the New York Police, individually, for their generous contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund, and for their splendid contribution toward the restoration of the University of Louvain.

With renewed thanks and with high personal regard, I remain, my dear Mr. Commissioner,

Very sincerely yours,

BARON DE CARTIER, Belgian Ambassador.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MARK RANDALL

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, November 7, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I wish to call to your attention and commendation to Policeman No. 3365, who was stationed as Traffic Regulator at 42d street and Eighth avenue at 4 P. M. this day.

I found myself short of change for fare and, applying to this officer, he immediately and without question furnished me with the amount needed, thus relieving me of a very embarrassing situation.

It is such policemen that give just cause to the words "The Finest." The Department should feel proud of having such men on its Force.

I am a New Yorker born and bred, have never had occasion to seek assistance of any character, but am glad to see what the make-up of one of our departments, is composed of, I am

Very truly yours,

MARK RANDALL.

DEICHES, GOLDWATER & FLYNN, COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, November 8, 1923.

Dear Sir:

On September 24, 1923, Patrolman Michael J. Rouse, Shield No. 5465, 103d Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested a man by the name of Morris Bender under the following circumstances:

Bender had just stolen an automobile truck containing \$60,000 worth of merchandise, to wit, overcoats, belonging to our client, Meyer Budinsky.

The truck was standing on the corner of Berry and North Fifth streets, when Patrolman Rouse saw Bender on the truck and with quickness of mind saw that something was wrong. He gave chase and overtook the truck and arrested Bender taking him into custody in the neighborhood of Grand and Marcy Avenues. We assume the entire circumstances surrounding this case is in the report in the station house blotter so that I make a skeleton reference.

We think that Patrolman Rouse is worthy of commendation for his intelligent application of Police duty. We certainly feel so on behalf of our client, who was saved \$60,000 worth of merchandise and who would have been ruined but for the patrolman's timely action.

Yours very truly,

MAURICE DEICHES.

WILLIAM SKINNER & SONS

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, November 8, 1923.

Dear Sir:

The man who tried to steal our truck loaded with silk goods, named John Ranzman, has been sentenced today by Judge Gibbs. You may recollect that when I appeared before you I asked that he have a long sentence. He received seven years, which does not seem to me very long, considering that both drivers were held up by revolvers, but I am writing you today in behalf of Policeman John J. O'Connor, Shield No. 3761, 46th Precinct, Bronx, who caught this driver. He certainly is a brave man, as he went into the cellar to get this fellow single-handed. It is with the hope that this man O'Connor may be used where his courage and ability may be more useful, that I write this note.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM SKINNER.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

HERMAN E. LIGHT, PHARMACIST AND CHEMIST
4426 Eighteenth Avenue, Corner Dahill Road

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 11, 1923.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to call your attention to a matter that happened in my store on July 6, 1923, at the above address at 11 P. M. Being in the store with my clerk and waiting on a customer, three hold-up men entered with guns and after forcing us into the back of the store, stole all the money I had in the register and escaped, threatening to shoot if I made an outcry, in an automobile.

A few days later Detectives Eason and Wing, of the Parkville Precinct, brought me out to Elizabeth N. J., where they had two men under arrest from my description. I identified both these men as being the three that held me up. The third man was later arrested in Hoboken, N. J., by the same detectives.

I have watched for the outcome of this case, and find that all three of these hold-up men have been convicted and sent to State's Prison.

I wish to thank you and the rest of the Police Department for the efficient and faithful work performed by your Department in this matter, and wish to call your attention particularly to the work performed by these two detectives.

Hoping that this good work will continue under your administration, and that these men will be rewarded for their faithful work, I am,

Very truly yours,

HERMAN E. LIGHT.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, New York, November 15, 1923.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Through an inadvertence I neglected to write you before this in regard to the Police work done under your direction at the Polo Grounds on the night of the Dempsey-Firpo fight and during World's Series games, and the handling of the crowds at the Yankee Stadium.

I want to call your attention to the admirable way in which the crowds were handled by your forces on the occasions referred to. I am especially appreciative because of the fact that at both of these points new arrangements had been installed and the consequent unfamiliarity of the public in regard thereto. These men, particularly Inspectors McDonald, Ryan and Post and Captain Mulrooney, had some very trying conditions to overcome, but did their work in a splendid manner.

I wish to thank them through you, for the help given us.

Very truly yours,

FRANK HEDLEY, President and General Manager.

LOUIS K. LIGGETT COMPANY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, New York, November 15, 1923.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I feel that it would be an injustice to a brave and devoted officer if I did not bring to your attention an incident which I witnessed yesterday, and which increased the very high admiration and respect I already had for the men of the finest Police Department in the country.

About 5:45 yesterday afternoon I was standing in the roadway on Sixth Avenue and 42d Street waiting for a downtown car. I was standing in line between two "L" pillars. There were standing, also waiting for a downtown car, two foreigners, apparently Russian Jews.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

In answer to a fire alarm a fire machine, whether fire engine or truck or what, I did not notice at the time, turned into the avenue, southward, from 43d Street. Of course, all traffic had immediately been stopped both at 43d Street and 42d Street, but the two foreigners, frightened and confused by the clangor of the bells, rushed right into the path of the engine just as it swerved in between two pillars onto the car tracks. One of the traffic officers who was standing by, rushed up, threw himself between the engine and the two men and forcibly pushed them out of danger. It was positively at the risk of his own life, because by the time he had gotten them out of the way there was something rather less than a couple of feet between the engine and himself. The whole thing was done in the finest good nature, for the officer never so much as reproved the two men for their foolishness by even a harsh look.

I very much regret that I am unable to give the name or number of the officer, because, other engines coming along, the confusion continued for some little time, and he was exceedingly busy. There were two men on duty at that point, however. The man of whom I am writing was rather a burly, powerfully built man and apparently of Irish extraction. The other was a somewhat taller and more slimly built man. Of course, what this officer did he did in the most natural way as in the regular performance of his duty, and he probably forgot all about it the moment after it happened.

Respectfully yours,

T. E. HUBBARD.

P. S.—Our building is at 42d Street and Madison Avenue and I have frequently had occasion to comment on the admirable way in which the traffic officers handle the traffic on one of the most difficult crossings in the city.

DR. EDWARD R. MALONEY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, November 15, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty of writing you to call to your attention an act of kindness, courtesy and efficient helpfulness rendered to a young woman by Traffic Policeman No. 8413, stationed at Madison Avenue and 42d Street, between 1 and 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, November 13.

This young woman had been attending to some business for her mother, who had been ill and under a severe mental strain for several weeks. She left her standing on 42d Street while she entered a bank on an errand which took her about three minutes to perform; when she came out, her mother had entirely disappeared. After she had looked up and down the street for about half an hour and being almost distracted, fearing that some accident had happened to her mother, she appealed to this officer, who responded in such a kind and helpful way that the older lady was located about an hour later and the two reunited.

It was not at all a part of this officers' duty to take all the trouble he did in this case, and we would like him to know that his kindness is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD R. MALONEY.

ST. BARBARA

Rectory, 311 Central Avenue

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Brooklyn, N. Y., November 15, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

It is hardly possible to withhold comment on the World cartoon of today entitled "Up to Enright." It deprecates robbery in one way and commits the crime of calumny with the above phrase and picture. There is an implication of blame in the picture when read in conjunction with a preceding day's editorial, which inspired the picture, for a cartoon is always one day behind the hint. Thus you have a comment on crime with another crime. It is rather "up to" newspapers to quit idolizing crime and criminals on their front pages. Let them get rid of the pitiful delusion that the false prin-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ciple of "pitiless publicity" is an asset of good. It is our chief mischiefmaker. When every murderer and robber is a daring hero in the mind of an editor, what can Enright do? When the majority of our youth are carefully coached along in a spirit of godless education, what can Enright do? When a whole nation is trained in line with the "ideal" of a godless enlightenment, what can Enright do? When a nation looks on with indifference while the cross of Christ is burnt at stake in the midst of Christian civilization, what has a lone Enright to do with the situation growing out of the antecedents of accumulated godlessness for a period of fifty years? Tell the superficial, morning, noon and night they are no more than gorillas after all, and it is no wonder they make monkeys out of their fellows, as savage as monkeys, slay like monkeys. When modern pride perseveres in its mockery of moral leadership and despises and casts aside the ounce of wisdom and prevention of authority in the moral sphere, the only substitute and "Ersatz" is bitter experience, for which nobody can lawfully, reasonably blame a Police Commissioner of a single city. Don't let the poisoning wells of an inconsistent, commonwealth disturbing soviet of editors put that over on you.

Yours,

REV. J. AUGUST RATH.

FURRIERS' SECURITY ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, November 16, 1923.

Dear Sir:

The records of losses in the Furriers' Security Alliance have just been brought to my attention. I think you may be interested in them. Within the year of 1922 over four hundred thousands dollars (\$400,000) in merchandise was stolen by forcible entry by burglars from the members of our association. In 1923 to November 16, less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) has been taken in this manner.

It is fitting, and we desire to thank you for the splendid coöperation and efficient service, we have received from you, and the Police Department in general in 1923, which has in a large measure made it possible for this phenomenal decrease in losses.

Most cordially yours,

FAIRFAX A. REILLY, President.

B. D. L. SOUTHERLAND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

New York, November 16, 1923.

Dear Sir:

To seldom in our busy days do we pause to say a word of praise for those things which are well done. It is because of this and because I feel so keenly the importance of the work of the Bureau of Public Safety of the Police Department that I am writing to tell you how much Public School 3, Manhattan, appreciates the visits and talks of Lieut. Hamilton.

Yesterday Lieut. Hamilton spoke to two assembles of pupils of this school, reaching nearly fifteen hundred of our two thousand pupils. The danger of street accidents is particularly great in this neighborhood on account of the heavy traffic all about our school building, and we cannot have too much help.

Accept then, our appreciation of your efforts in coöperation with our own for the safety of the children of the city.

Very truly,

LORETTO M. ROCHESTER, Principal.

MAURICE DEUTSCH, 35 MAIDEN LANE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, November 17, 1923.

Dear Sir:

In these days of captious criticism of our city officials in responsible charge, it should be the duty of citizens to call attention to and to give credit to these officials when credit is due.

I would like to call your attention to an occurrence in front of this building on Saturday, November 10. We are the owners of same and as a result of the extensive alterations which we are carrying on at the building, my men are at work

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

in the office sometimes until midnight. One of my draftsmen, Mr. Brill, made an appointment with one of his friends to meet him at the building at about 11:30 p. m. Inasmuch as the building is kept locked at night, it would be impossible for his friend to go upstairs. He therefore, suggested that his friend whistle loudly when he got to the building and that he, Mr. Brill, would meet him downstairs. It was nearly 12 o'clock when this young man arrived at the building and no sooner had he whistled to his friend than three of your policemen with flashlights drew up upon him so suddenly that he was not even able to tell where they had come from. It was only after considerable explanation on the part of Mr. Brill that this man was allowed to go free.

This is an example of the watchfulness of your men, and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and to assure you that most of the tenants in the building who now know about the occurrence have similarly expressed their appreciation on this, as well as several previous similar occasions, proving the competence of your men in this section.

Very truly yours,

MAURICE DEUTSCH.

WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION AND ISAAC HOPPER HOME

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, November 19, 1923.

Dear Sir:

At a regular monthly meeting of the Women's Prison Association held on November 13, an informal report was made of recent visits to study conditions of the station houses in Greater New York where women are taken, a task annually and legally performed by this association for many years.

The secretary was directed to send you the thanks of the association for the full opportunities offered to our representative in her inspections, and appreciation of the uniform courtesy shown not only at the station house, but by members of the Police Department in any dealings we have had with it.

Yours truly,

JULIA T. EMERSON.

FRANK LOEB SCHNEIDER CO.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, November 23, 1923.

Dear Sir:

The suggestions for the prevention of the holdup of payrolls, as announced by you in the public press, deserves the commendation of all the citizens of this city.

As members of the accounting profession, we feel that a word to our clients indorsing your recommendations will add greatly to what they have already read in the daily newspapers.

We have, therefore, addressed all of our clients as per the copy of letter enclosed herewith.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK LOEB SCHNEIDER Co., Auditors.

THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY

New York, November 26, 1923.

Dear Sir:

On Saturday night I was very much interested and impressed at the speech on behalf of public safety made by an officer in uniform at a Broadway theatre. I do not know whose was the excellent idea, but I feel that you as head of the Police Department deserve high credit for putting it so effectively into execution. Public coöperation is much needed to reduce the number of motor vehicle accidents. That public coöperation can best be enlisted, I believe, by just such intelligent and simple presentation of the facts and dangers by a member of the traffic force.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

NATHAN STRAUS, JR.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

A. PEARSON'S SONS

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 27, 1923.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to compliment your Department on the efficient manner in which they have cleared up the Boro Park murder.

If the public and press were more generous in the support of your excellent Department in place of always complaining it might aid you in the betterment of your work.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. PEARSON.

HEADQUARTERS 2d CORPS AREA, GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, New York, November 27, 1923.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Before a hurried trip out of the city today, I wish to express my thanks for the courtesy and coöperation which your Department has shown the Army and especially my headquarters in the matter of Police escorts.

The members of your Department who were detailed to escort the Secretary of War, the Acting Chief of Staff, myself and other Army officials on the occasion of the Army-Navy football game of last Saturday, contributed in no small measure to the pleasure and security of our trip to and from the Polo Grounds. These men and those who acted as escort on the occasion of the international polo matches at Meadowbrook deserve my personal thanks did I but know their names.

Very truly yours,

R. L. BULLARD, Major General, U. S. A.

MECHANICS BANK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 28, 1923.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The work of the Police Department in bringing to a successful conclusion the arrest of all parties connected with the West End Bank holdup is a matter for which the entire banking community of this city should be profoundly grateful, and it is my desire, on behalf of the institution with which I have the honor of being associated, to extend to you and all your subordinates my sincere congratulations upon this splendid achievement.

The Police Department of our great city cannot be commended too highly for its excellent work in all matters pertaining to the public welfare.

Very truly yours,

H. M. DE MOTT, President.

LAWRENCE J. MCGOLDRICK, COUNSELLOR AT LAW

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 30, 1923.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

For many months I have read in the daily press nothing but hostile criticisms of you and the members of the Department, of which you are the Commissioner. Since the recent murders of Barlow and McLoughlin in Brooklyn I have scanned the newspapers daily in search of some word of commendation of the effective work of your subordinates in running down and arresting the murderers, but in vain.

I feel, therefore, that as a citizen of this community, it is my duty to extend my congratulations to you and your staff of detectives who aided in the capture of these desperate criminals.

Yours truly,

LAWRENCE J. MCGOLDRICK.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE MANHATTAN REFRIGERATING CO.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, December 4, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith editorial page of the Newark Evening News, and I am pleased to note the editorial headed "A Police Achievement That Spells Good Example."

I am glad to see that the outside communities realize the good work that you are doing.

Yours sincerely,

T. A. ADAMS, President.

(Newark Evening News, December 1, 1923.)

A POLICE ACHIEVEMENT THAT SPELLS GOOD EXAMPLE

Country-wide attention is being focused upon the work which the New York Police are doing in running down the perpetrators and accessories of the double murder and robbery which took place on a Brooklyn station of the B.-M. T. Railway on the morning of November 14 last.

Although the criminals who took part in the slaying of two bank messengers and carried away \$43,607 cash belonging to the West End Bank made a clean getaway, the Police were quickly upon a hot scent. They ran down the trail with unerring judgment.

Information which came to them during the progress of the chase convinced the Police they were going in the right direction. Then came arrests, the first of a youthful New York gambler who had fled after the crime and eventually turned up in Cleveland, Ohio, in possession of some of the blood money. True to his kind, he whimpered—and talked in an effort to save his own skin.

The confederates of the actual perpetrators apparently all now have been placed under arrest and charged with murder. The police are in possession of three different confessions which fit one into the others. If they have not already captured the actual killers they know who they are and a score of New York's best detectives are following up the clues.

This achievement of the Police is calculated to have effect far beyond the limits of this one crime. It will force its impressions upon the entire underworld. It will go great lengths to vindicate the power and ability of the police when they are aroused. When justice is alert and retribution is exacted by the law, swiftly and surely, no crime wave can exist.

The New York Police have set a splendid example in this case, which is well worth following. There is inspiration in the lesson for the Police of this city, for instance, to profit by. There are some crimes of similar nature—except that the murder feature is absent—on the local record which call for a manifestation of the same spirit in Police service.

McKINLEY PARK CIVIC LEAGUE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 4, 1923.

Dear Sir:

It affords me great pleasure to send you a copy of resolution adopted at our meeting of December 3. This district is indeed proud of the work of the Police Department in the West End Bank case.

RESOLUTIONS

That in the capture of the men who are responsible for the robbery and murder of the messengers of the West End Bank the Police of this borough have distinguished themselves by the prompt and efficient capture of those responsible for their outrage: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the McKinley Park Civic League compliment the Police Department of the Borough of Brooklyn for the prompt and expeditious manner in which those who perpetrated this outrage were captured, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Police Commissioner and to the Captain of Detectives of this District.

Yours truly,

McKINLEY PARK CIVIC LEAGUE.
W. H. MARTENS, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CARDINAL GIBBONS COUNCIL, No. 497, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 4, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

At a regular meeting of Cardinal Gibbons Council, No. 497, Knights of Columbus, held last night, a resolution was passed instructing me to write you a letter of appreciation for the splendid accomplishments of your Department in connection with the rounding up of the criminals implicated in the recent robbery and murder of the West End Bank messengers.

While this case attracted widespread interest, due to the unusual brutality and cowardice displayed by the assassins, it brought particularly sadness to us, as through it we lost one of our most active workers and a loyal friend, and this community was deprived of one of its finest specimens of young American manhood when William H. McLaughlin's life was brought to such a sad and untimely end.

The extreme intelligence and zeal manifested by the various divisions of your Department, and the speed with which the criminals were brought into custody, prove most conclusively that the law-abiding citizens of New York City are protected by as fine a Police Force as ever trod the face of this earth.

I take this opportunity of expressing to you, and through you to the men of your Department, the heartfelt appreciation of our 1,700 members for the splendid achievements in this case.

With every good wish for your continued success, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

E. C. HART, Recorder.

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, December 8, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Recently, in one of the most atrocious and dastardly crimes ever perpetrated in this city, two messengers of the West End Bank of Brooklyn were shot down and \$43,607 in their possession stolen. The fiendishness of the assault, the cold-blooded calculation of the assassins and the quantity of their booty, all combined to focus upon the case the startled attention of the community.

The officers of United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company had double reason to deplore the crime. Sharing, as we did, the general regret for the death of the men so foully murdered, we had, also, specific cause for regret in the occurrence of the financial loss, which, as insurers of the bank, we promptly paid.

As you know, by the use of our own staff and by the retention of detectives, we coöperated with the Police Department in every possible way. Yet we are frank to say that, with a crime so sudden, an escape so swift, and clues so meager, we had little or no hope that the offenders would ever be brought to justice. We believe, too, that in the beginning the task confronting the Police must have seemed equally hopeless to you.

It is needless to review here what has been accomplished by your Department since that time. Much of it may be found in the pages of the press, and is the subject of gratified comment on every side. More of it, for good and sufficient reasons, is withheld pending the trial of the accused. And knowing the facts, keenly aware of the difficulties which beset you and your staff, we feel that we may say, without a trace of fulsome ness, that no finer piece of detective work has ever been accomplished.

It has been the fashion, in certain quarters not so well acquainted with Police conditions as are we, to criticize the Police Department of New York—a criticism with which we have had little sympathy. We have found it necessary frequently to ask your assistance in the detection and capture of criminals, and it has been our experience that that assistance is always freely, quickly and efficiently given. We are indeed glad that the nation-wide comment given this case has caused these critics at last to realize, and realizing, to applaud, the efficiency, intelligence and capacity of the guardians of our peace.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

To you, Commissioner Enright, and to that splendid body of men under you who have accomplished such astounding results in an apparently hopeless case, we extend our most sincere and cordial congratulations. This city will be a safer place, our lives and our property will be more secure, for what you have done here. And while the commendation we express is not peculiar to us, but instead is shared by all New York, nevertheless we thought you would like to know how we feel about it.

Sincerely yours,

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY.

By ALONZO GORE OAKLEY, Manager.

FORDHAM SAVINGS BANK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Bronx, December 10, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The board of trustees of the Fordham Savings Bank wish to express to you their appreciation for the able and efficient service rendered by your men on the opening day of our institution, December 8, 1923.

Our board was particularly impressed by the courteous, prompt and ample protection.

This is, indeed, the result of your capable administration.

Respectfully,

JOHN MEYER, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY GRAND JURY, DECEMBER TERM

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 12, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I have great pleasure in transmitting herewith resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the members of the December Grand Jury of Kings County, commending the great Police Department of New York City for the wonderful work done in apprehending the murderers of the messengers transporting money for the West End Bank of Brooklyn on November 14, 1923.

This is so gratifying to us Brooklynites that the members of the December Grand Jury felt that they not only wished to show their appreciation, but their desire to inspire the Police Department to even greater work along these lines, to stamp out the criminal element which has terrorized over some districts of our beloved city.

We are indeed grateful for the splendid work which the Police officers are giving us day and night, and look upon these guardians of the law as the finest in the world.

Yours very sincerely,

CLARENCE E. SPAYD, Foreman.

RESOLUTIONS

The Kings County December Grand Jury, in session assembled and representing the people of Kings County, records herewith its appreciation of the highly creditable public services rendered by the Police Department and the Detective Squad of that Department, under the direction of Inspector John D. Coughlin, and by the District Attorney, Hon. Charles J. Dodd, and his assistants, Mr. Thomas Craddock Hughes and Harry S. Sullivan, in connection with the apprehension of the alleged criminals associated in the robbery of the West End Bank in Brooklyn and the murder of William S. Barlow and William H. McLaughlin, employees of that institution.

Since the prompt conviction of criminals is one of the strongest deterrents of crime, the efficient services on the part of the Police Department and the District Attorney's Office have contributed much toward the public safety, and will undoubtedly aid in lessening crime in this community and throughout the country.

By vote of the members of the Kings County December Grand Jury this resolution is ordered conveyed to the Police Department and the District Attorney, and copies of the same to be given to the public press.

CLARENCE E. SPAYD, Foreman.

GEORGE A. CARROLL, Chairman of Committee.

Dated, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 12, 1923.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

STEINWAY & SONS

Steinway, L. I., December 19, 1923.

Dear Sir:

A report of great interest was made at the meeting of our safety committee held yesterday.

During a performance at the Astoria Theatre, 10th and Grand Avenues, Long Island City, a Police Officer appeared on the stage and addressed the audience on "Safety." This indeed is wonderful work, and we feel that if such talks are continued by our Policemen, the people in all walks of life will learn to observe the rules of safety, which seems so difficult to otherwise manage.

Several of our committeemen were present, and it impressed them so favorably that they urge that these talks be made at all the theatres and other places of amusement.

Very truly yours,

FREDERICK A. VIETY, Chairman Safety Committee.

UNITED STATES LINES

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, December 22, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I am attaching copy of a letter written today to Captain McCormick, Precinct 2, Marine Division of the Police Department, regarding the service he rendered yesterday to the S.S. Leviathan. I cannot tell you how much we appreciated it.

With the compliments of the season and renewed thanks, I am

Yours very truly,

W. J. LOVE, Managing Director.

CAPTAIN PATRICK S. McCORMICK,

New York, December 22, 1923.

Precinct No. 2, Marine Division, Police Department,

Pier A, North River, New York.

My Dear Captain:

Just a few lines to let you know how very deeply we appreciate the kindly assistance received yesterday from the Marine Division of the Police Department under your command, in connection with the grounding of the Leviathan.

With the compliments of the season and renewed thanks, I am

Yours very truly,

W. J. LOVE, Managing Director.

THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REGULAR DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 27, 1923.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

In appreciation of the services of George Busby, Acting Captain, in charge of Detectives in the Eighth Inspection District of the Police Department of the City of New York in apprehending and bringing before the bar of justice those charged with the brutal murder of bank employees in our home district, thereby making life and property safer for the people of this city and country—

Resolved, That we, the Seventh Assembly District Regular Democratic Organization, in meeting assembled, having the interest of our entire community at heart, tender to Acting Captain George Busby our sincere thanks for the remarkable ability displayed in the performance of his duty as a Police Officer, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be properly engrossed and presented to him, that a copy be mailed to the Hon. Richard E. Enright, Commissioner of Police of the City of New York, and to the press of our city.

JOHN J. HOWARD, President.

SAMUEL PECK, Secretary.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REGULAR DEMOCRATIC
ORGANIZATION OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 27, 1923.

Dear Sir :

In appreciation of the services of George Busby, Acting Captain, in charge of Detectives in the Eighth Inspection District of the Police Department of the City of New York in apprehending and bringing before the bar of justice those charged with the brutal murder of bank employees in our home district, thereby making life and property safer for the people of this city and country—

Resolved, That we, the Ninth Assembly District Regular Democratic Organization, in meeting assembled, having the interest of our entire community at heart, tender to Acting Captain George Busby our sincere thanks for the remarkable ability displayed in the performance of his duty as a Police Officer, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be properly engrossed and presented to him, that a copy be mailed to the Hon. Richard E. Enright, Commissioner of Police of the City of New York, and to the press of our city.

MICHAEL T. FAY, President.

JOHN W. KIRK, Secretary.

THOMAS F. WOGAN, State Committeeman.

NEW YORK GENERAL INTERMEDIATE DEPOT

OFFICE OF THE QUARtermaster SUPPLY OFFICER

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 28, 1923.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

This office desires to commend the Police Department, and especially the Seventy-sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, N. Y., for their untiring efforts and willingness to assist in cases originating at this base and the sub-depots.

Detective Osnedo of the 76th Precinct is especially commended for the information he has given recently in helping the investigating branch of this depot to detect losses of Government property and the apprehension of the thieves.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. WYNNE, First Lieutenant,

Q. M. Corps, Investigating Officer.

DAVID BELASCO

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The value of your splendid efforts to curb reckless motor drivers was brought home to me today on receipt of a telegram from San Francisco telling of the killing by an automobile of my eleven-year-old niece, Reyna Belasco, daughter of my brother Walter. I know that the good work of your Department prevents many similar fatalities here, and my saddened heart is full of gratitude when I think of all you do.

DAVID BELASCO.

THE WEST END BANK OF BROOKLYN

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGET,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to enclose herewith a copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of the West End Bank of Brooklyn on December

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

20, 1923, commending the Police Department for its successful activities in the matter of the recent murder of William S. Barlow and William H. McLaughlin, two employees of this institution.

Trusting that the resolution will meet with your approval, we remain

Very truly yours,

WM. S. GERMAIN, Cashier.

The following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of the West End Bank of Brooklyn on December 20, 1923:

Whereas, the board of directors of the West End Bank of Brooklyn hereby calls public attention to the commendable and brilliant piece of Police work performed by the Metropolitan Police Department in bringing to speedy justice four of the five principals, together with their accomplices, implicated in the brutal murder and robbery of William S. Barlow and William H. McLaughlin, two trusted and valued employees of the West End Bank of Brooklyn, who were criminally held up on the 55th Street Station of the West End line of the B. M. T. Railroad on the morning of November 14, 1923, while transferring bank funds amounting to \$43,607.69, and

Whereas, The said board of directors having been in close touch with the details of the crime, possesses a full realization of the exacting labors, risks and sacrifices undergone by many of the officials and numerous of the rank and file of the Police Department in running these vile criminals to earth: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the board of directors of the West End Bank of Brooklyn hereby extends to Hon. Richard E. Enright, Commissioner of Police of the City of New York, its sincere congratulations and thanks for the splendid results achieved by his Department in this important case, and, through him, desires to express to the officials and privates under his command its high appreciation of the fine Police service rendered by them to the people of the City of New York in the capture of this daring and dangerous band of thugs, and be it further

Resolved, That the said board, having been in more intimate contact with the activities of the local Police Force, takes especial pleasure and pride in calling public attention to the courtesy, efficiency and tireless energy displayed by Acting Captain George Busby and the Detectives of his command in the 8th Detective District, in discharging the excessive and trying duties the case imposed upon them, and in extending to them, through Commissioner Enright, its sincere thanks and congratulations for the splendid results which they achieved, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these preambles and resolutions be forwarded to Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, Chief Inspector William J. Lahey, Inspector John J. Coughlin, Acting Captain Daniel Carey and Acting Captain George Busby.

By the president: SOLOMON FROMM.

Attested:—WM. S. GERMAIN, Cashier.

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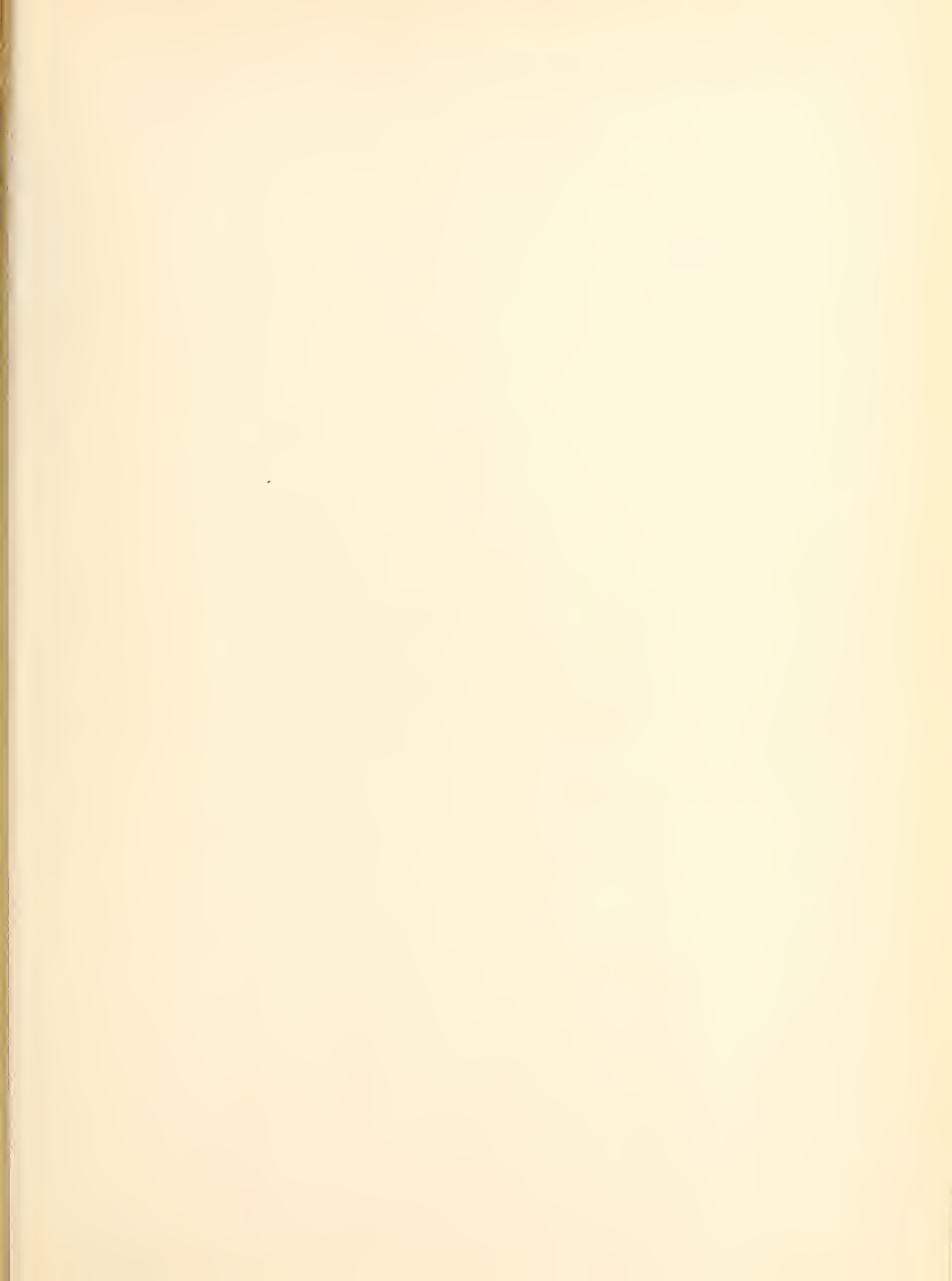
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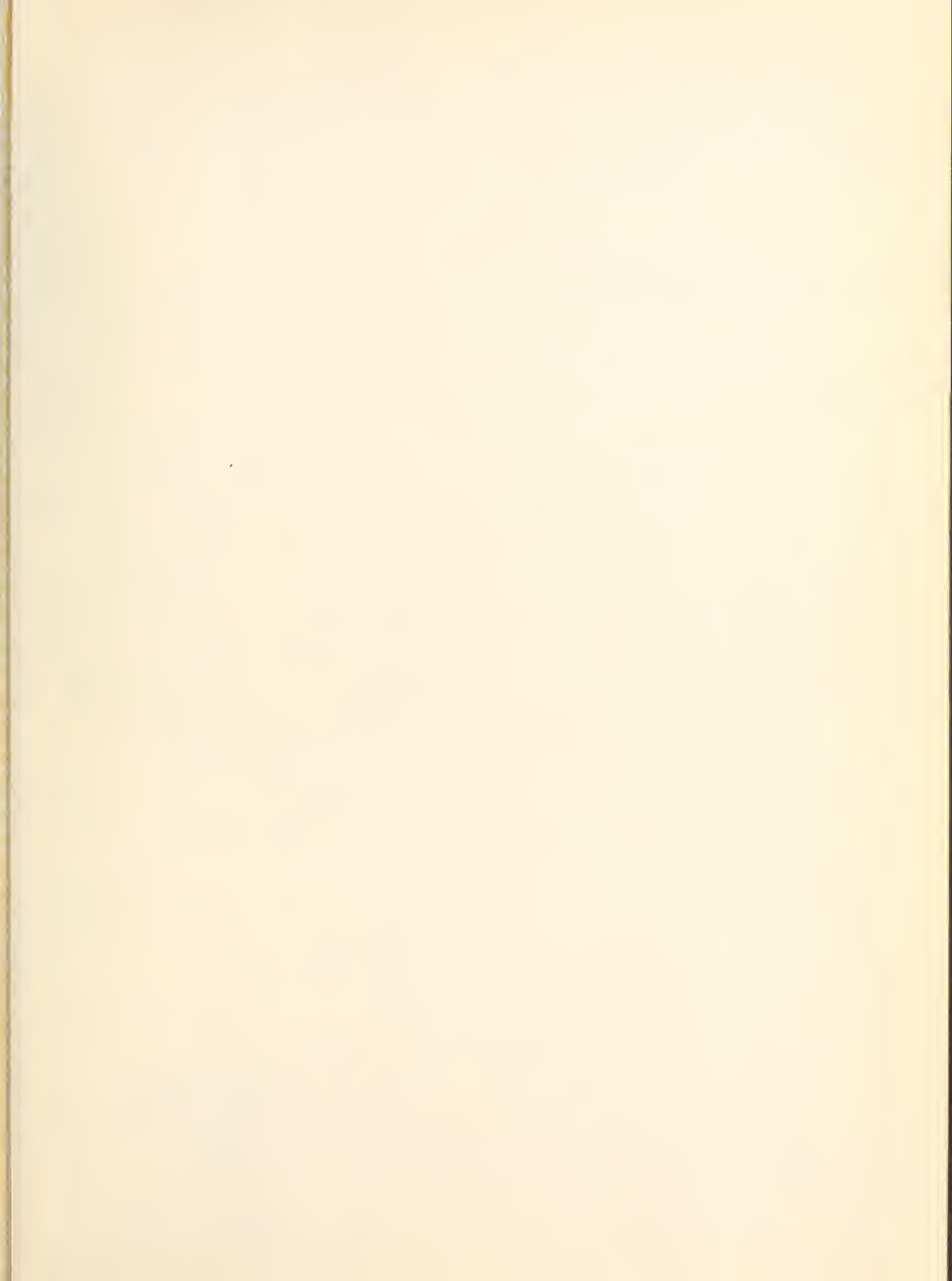
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